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Introduction

Janusz Czebreszuk and Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka

Following Report presented to the reader is the second issue of our bulletin, but in fact it is the first which concerns single year of activity of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens (PAIA*), specifically the year 2023. The first issue concerned years 2019-2022, which were mainly related to the creation of the Institute and the very beginnings of its statutory activities. Therefore, we begin our regular annual reporting activities, which are required by the official consent of the Greek Government to operate in Greece.

Currently, in 2024, we are preparing for the first “round” anniversary in the history of our Institute. We have existed for five years, which we intend to celebrate with a modest event scheduled for October.

How can we sum up the year 2023?

We’re developing! During the year, the administratively complicated procedure of another member joining the Agreement of September 29th, 2018 was completed. It involved the existing partners signing the annex to the Agreement. The process of signing it, which involved sending documents to each institution, required time and constant control (the annex in eight copies was traveling around Poland according to a previously established schedule!). But it worked! From January 1st, 2024, in addition to AMU, IAE PAS, JU, NCU, URz, UW, UW, the University of Gdańsk (UG) has joined us.

The development of the Institute is also visible in the wider range of our statutory activities. Its main dimension are field projects requiring a permit from the Ministry of Culture of the Hellenic Republic. We have implemented two field projects in 2023, namely the Pefkakia Project (PAIA’s Project 2) and the Karfi Project (PAIA’s Project 3). Short reports on their current progress are included in this Issue. Moreover, we already have the first field project completed: AVAP project (PAIA’s Project 1), summarized in Report 1.

In November 2023, two new applications were submitted to the Ministry of Culture of the Hellenic Republic. First concerned a three-year program of excavations (PAIA’s own project) in the so-called “Roman baths” in ancient Thelpousa in Arcadia. It is planned for the years 2024-2026. The project is to be led by Prof. E. Papuci-Władyka (JU) and co-directed by Dr. Johannes Fouquet (Leipzig University) and Dr. Georgios Doulfis (University of Athens).

The second project (*synergasia*) is a non-invasive archaeological survey entitled: Ancient Skopelos Survey (acronym ASkoS). It is planned for the years 2024-2028. It is co-directed by Dr. Anthi Batziou (the Ephorate of Magnezia) and Prof. Agata Ulanowska (UW) in cooperation with Dr. Filip Franković from the University of Heidelberg and the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, and Prof. Peter Pavúk from the Charles University in Prague. Both projects are collaborations between Polish universities and universities from other countries. This is a new experience for our Institute. Simply put: we are learning all the time.

Our scientific activities go far beyond field projects, which is clearly visible in the content of this volume.

The second, equally important area of our activity is the cultural program. Promoting Polish culture in Greece is an honor for us, but also an obligation resulting from the Letter of Intent signed in 2021 by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and AMU. Regarding the latter, the visit to our Institute and the interview given to us by Rafał Blechacz, a world-famous pianist and winner of the XV International Chopin Piano Competition in Warsaw, were extremely important. We are also becoming more and more embedded in the Greek Polish community, serving them as best as we can. You will find all these activities discussed in this Report. We, the team of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens, invite you to read it.



The team of PAIA at the Institute's premises. From left: Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk (Director of the Institute), Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka (Deputy Director of the Institute), Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA (Assistant Director at Athens and Cultural Programme Coordinator) and Prof. Jakub Niebieszczanski (Assistant Director in Poznań).

Photo by A. Niebieszczanska-Kowalczyk

* List of Abbreviations (Institutions) used throughout the Report 2

- AMU – Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań
- AUTH – Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
- BSA – British School at Athens
- CIA – Canadian Institute at Athens
- EFA – École Française d'Athènes
- IAE PAS – Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences
- JU – Jagiellonian University in Kraków
- NAMA – National Archaeological Museum at Athens
- NCU – Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń
- NSCP – National Science Center, Poland
- PAIA – Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens
- RP – Republic of Poland
- UG – University of Gdańsk
- URz – University of Rzeszów
- UWr – University of Wrocław
- UW – University of Warsaw



2nd Annual Meeting of PAIA

Janusz Czebreszuk and Beata Kukiel-Vrila

On June 29th, we have organized the 2nd Annual Meeting of PAIA (Fig. 1), which took place at the headquarters of the l'Institut français de Grèce, thanks to the courtesy of its Director, Mr. Nicolas Eybalin. We would like to thank him and the Institute's employees, in particular Mrs. Cécile Petit, the Assistant of Mr. Nicolas Eybalin for their help.

The meeting was led by Prof. Kazimierz Lewartowski, Chairman of the PAIA's Academic Board, who welcomed the guests and then gave the floor to the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart (Fig. 2). In his speech, the Ambassador emphasized the importance of establishing PAIA for Polish science and promotion of our scientific and cultural achievements in Greece, and highlighted the extensive scope of cooperation between PAIA and the Embassy of RP at Athens.

The next speaker was a special guest of our Annual Meeting, Vice-Rector of JU, Prof. Armen Edigarian. He discussed the role of JU in the creation of PAIA and expressed his belief in the Institute's extraordinary role in promoting Polish science and culture in Greece. Then the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk presented a report on the Institute's activities in 2022,

emphasizing the importance of PAIA's cooperation with EFA and its Director, Prof. Véronique Chankowski. The report highlighted both the events related to the scientific program and – equally important – the activities within our cultural program. Regarding the latter, the Adam Mickiewicz Evening in Athens organized by PAIA and AMU in connection with the celebration of the Year of Polish Romanticism was extremely important.

The scientific part of the Annual Meeting began after the Director's report, in the form of a lecture concerning the first field project conducted under the auspices of PAIA, entitled "Anthemous Valley Archaeological Project: On the Final Stretch". The project focuses on the research of the settlement changes from the Neolithic to the Early Iron Age in the Anthemous Valley, with the use of mainly geoarchaeological and non-invasive methods. On behalf of the Greek-Polish team of authors, the lecture was given by Prof. Jakub Niebieszczański, PAIA's Assistant Director in Poland. The co-authors of the lecture were: Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, Dr. Maria Pappa, Prof. Stelios Andreou, Prof. Konstantinos Vouvalidis, Prof. Panagiotis Tsourlos and Prof. Georgios Syrides. The lecture sparked a short but substantive discussion.



Fig. 1. Before the meeting begins. From the left: Ambassador of RP in Greece, HE Artur Lompart, Deputy Director of PAIA, Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, JU Vice-Rector Prof. Armen Edigarian, JU Dean of the Faculty of History, Prof. Stanisław Sroka, former JU Dean of the Faculty of History, Prof. Jan Święch.
Photo by M. Władyka



Fig. 2. Meeting participants during the session. In the first row: JU Vice-Rector Prof. Armen Edigarian, Director of the Swedish Institute at Athens, Prof. Jenny Wallensten, Director of EFA Prof. Véronique Chankowski and Prof. Andrzej Chankowski, Université de Poitiers.

Photo by M. Władyka

Following the lecture, the first issue of the PAIA Annual Report was presented. Exceptionally, it covered all the first three years of the Institute's existence, from the year of its establishment (2019), through 2020-2021 dedicated to the purchase and renovation of the headquarters, to 2022, the first year of normal operating (although considering the COVID pandemic, the word "normal" does not reflect the specificity of this time).

In addition to the mentioned speakers, the meeting (Fig. 3) was, among others, attended by: Prof. Véronique Chankowski, Dr. Panagiotis Moudzouridis from

the Ministry of Culture of the Hellenic Republic, Prof. Jenny Wallensten, Director of the Swedish Institute at Athens, Prof. Andrzej Chankowski, Université de Poitiers, Dr. Tobias Krapf, Deputy Director of the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece, Dr. Giorgos Doulfis from the University of Athens, Prof. Stanisław Sroka, Dean of the Faculty of History of JU, Prof. Jan Świąch, former Dean of the Faculty of History of JU and Prof. Konstantinos Vouvalidis from AUTh.

The meeting concluded with a reception hosted by the Embassy of RP in Athens.



Fig. 3. The Ambassador of RP in Greece, HE Artur Lompart speaks with the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk on the left and chairman of the PAIA Academic Board, Prof. Kazimierz Lewartowski on the right.

Photo by M. Władyka

The opening of PAIA's library

Janusz Czebreszuk and Mateusz Frankiewicz

One of the basic conditions set by the Greek Authorities in the 2019 agreement for the establishment of PAIA was the need to create a scientific library available to researchers from Greek and international scientific institutions. Creation of a scientific library, especially from the scratch, as is the case with PAIA, was not an easy task. Work on its opening began immediately after the official establishment of the Institute, i.e. in the already mentioned year 2019. The substantive concept of the library was first discussed. Copying archaeological libraries such as those located at the University of Athens, the Archaeological Society or other foreign schools (especially the largest ones) is impossible and would be an act of vanity (*chybris*) on our part. Our idea was for PAIA's library to fit into the "library landscape" of Athens. It will fill, perhaps not very large, but still a gap regarding the archaeology of Central Europe, which after World War II had the misfortune to be on the wrong side of the Iron Curtain. Thus, during the collection of resources we will primarily focus on acquiring archaeological and historical literature regarding these areas. However, we are thinking not only about publications written in the so-called "congress" languages, but also intend to collect works in the national languages of this part of our continent. We start modestly with Polish literature.

The main way of expanding our book collection are donations. The first institutions to support us are the co-organizers of PAIA, signatories of the 2018 Agreement. In this case, their help is permanent: as new publications appear, they forward them to Athens. But there are also other institutional donors. Recently, we were supported by friends from CIA (Fig. 1) and the National Hellenic Research Foundation, and during the library opening ceremony, also by colleagues from the Nordic Library at Athens (Fig. 2). Moreover, the list of private donors is also growing. We would like to thank all of them very much, and we will mention Dr. Zofia Stos-Gale and Helen Hughes-Brock by name.

The work of transforming this mass of books into a book collection, i.e. developing the rules and cataloging our literature resources, was undertaken by Dr. Mateusz Frankiewicz (Fig. 3), an employee of the Library at the Collegium Historicum of AMU, who is in charge of our library on a daily basis.

The catalog system is geographically based. The main departments are individual parts of our continent and the Mediterranean zone. The next level of organization is division by country and then into chronological, with collections divided by subsequent eras of history from the Paleolithic to the present day. Magazines have been arranged separately, in alphabetical order.

We are also planning on expanding the digital publications department.

On September 27th, 2023, the official opening of PAIA's library took place at the Institute's headquarters. It was of a modest event and was intended as a signal to the scientific community of Athens that our library had actually come into being, although judging by the number of volumes, it was still its early stage.

The ceremony was broadcasted live on the Internet. The meeting was opened by the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, who outlined the above-mentioned conditions for



Fig. 1. Gifts from the Canadian Institute in Greece, handed by Dr. Jonathan E. Tomlinson. Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila



Fig. 2. Donation from The Nordic Library at Athens, handed by Dr. Jens Mangerud.
Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila



Fig. 3. Dr. Mateusz Frankiewicz during work at PAIA's library.
Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila

the process of creating the library. Then, Dr. Mateusz Frankiewicz presented the library's structure and current resources. Both speeches triggered a discussion focused on the organizational details of the library. All related regulations are contained in the PAIA's Library Regulations.

Due to the small size of our headquarters, the library room is also a workplace for our Athens office. This fact makes it necessary to establish detailed procedures for the use of the library by outsiders. These procedures are described in the mentioned Regulations.

The library opening ceremony (Fig. 4) was personally attended by, among others: Prof. Krzysztof Nawotka, member of the PAIA's Academic Board, Mrs. Justyna Słowik from the Embassy of RP in Athens, Dr. Jorgos Kardaras from the National Hellenic Research Foundation and Dr. Jens Mangerud from the Nordic Library at Athens. Among the guests who joined us online was, among others: Dr. Panagiotis Moudzuridis from the Ministry of Culture of Hellenic Republic.



Fig. 3. During the opening ceremony of the PAIA's library.
Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila

Report on the 2023 season of fieldwork project at the site of Mycenaean Pefkakia

Bartłomiej Lis and Anthi Batziou

Introduction

In this article, we report on the second season of the five-year (2022-2026) archaeological project at the site of Mycenaean Pefkakia, which is a collaboration between PAIA (PAIA's Project no. 2) and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Magnesia, co-directed by Dr. Anthi Batziou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Magnesia) and Prof. Bartłomiej Lis (IAE PAS). In 2022, an extensive geophysical survey was conducted, followed by geoarchaeological corings (see the report in the first PAIA's Bulletin). These non-invasive explorations gave us an excellent understanding of the extent and character of the Hellenistic and later phases of the site, as well as indicated perspective areas for excavations aiming for Bronze Age remains.

Excavations in 2023

In 2023, two trenches in areas designated as B and C were opened (Fig. 1). In area B (Fig. 2), a burial ground from late Hellenistic-Roman period was found, and layers dating to Late Bronze Age (LBA) have not been revealed, despite significant depth reached. In area C, the remains of a multi-phase building from the Mycenaean period (Figs. 3 and 4), as well as of an earlier, lower-lying mudbrick structure were discovered.

Area B

This area is located to the SE of Magoula, and to the N of area A excavated by A. Batziou over multiple seasons prior to the start of this project (for results,

see Batziou-Efstathiou 2012; 2015). A trench measuring 5 x 5 m was laid out in an area where geophysical survey suggested presence of deeper-laying structure that could be of Bronze Age chronology. After removal of the top soil, which contained mixed material with latest sherds dating to the modern period, a stone rubble paving with irregular surface was exposed covering most of the area of the trench except a stripe along the N edge (Fig. 2). Within this paving, there was a platform made of rectangular terracotta tiles (5 x 4 tiles) with partially preserved vertical border made by upright tiles fixed with mortar. The function of this platform remains unknown.

Within the paving, several concentrations of larger stones were noticed. One of them was investigated and turned out to contain a burial in a broken amphora.

In the NW part of the trench, an upright slab was visible above the layer of the paving. Upon exploration, it turned out to be closing the upper part of an amphora, placed horizontally, with the mouth broken off most likely to receive a burial. After being secured with gypsum and bandages, the amphora was removed for further exploration by a physical anthropologist.

The work continued in the NE part of the trench with the removal of the stone rubble paving. The material within the paving was quite worn, and dated predominantly to later Hellenistic period, with single fragments that could be as late as early Roman.

A consistent layer of dark brown clayey soil, mixed with lots of sherds, shells, animal bones and charcoal was revealed below the stone rubble paving, and this layer continued until the lowest depth reached in the trench. Only in the center of the excavated part of the trench, and adjacent to the W baulk, did the stone rubble continue, forming an oval area. This turned out to be a pit dug for the placement of a large tile grave, forming a tent-like structure, with largest side tiles measuring 100x42/45 cm. The largest tiles forming the sides of the tomb were decorated with finger impressed designs, while the entire structure was secured with the use of mortar. Inside, a burial of two children placed on a flat bottom tile was revealed, without any grave goods. Despite this fact, the tomb



Fig. 1. Aerial view of Pefkakia with location of 2023 trenches and area A



Fig. 2. View of trench B01 with the level of stone rubble paving

can be dated to Roman period, perhaps even into its late part, given the use of mortar and the orientation of the individuals with heads facing W, suggesting a Christian burial.

Excavation continued below this tomb, revealing a stone feature running roughly E-W, with as yet unknown function. The material excavated next to the feature dates to the earlier Hellenistic phase, predominantly in the 3rd century BC.

The Mycenaean levels have not been reached in this trench, and the regular anomaly visible on the geophysical plan has not been revealed. Likewise, the amount of earlier, pre-Hellenistic material was minimal, although it should be noted that among these sparse fragments the amount of early Mycenaean pottery was notable.

Area C

This area is located directly S of Magoula (Fig. 1). Geophysical investigations revealed the presence of structures with an orientation different to the regular layout of the Hellenistic city. Despite their apparent proximity to the surface, several indications pointed to the possibility that these could be of earlier date. In order to investigate those remains, a test trench 10 x 2 meters, divided into two parts separated by a narrow



Fig. 3. View of Mycenaean structures in trench C01

balk was laid out. Only its S part was excavated during the 2023 season.

Indeed, right from the topsoil the material was much different to that recovered from trench in area B, containing some Classical fragments, little Hellenistic, and substantial amounts of LBA sherds. The first feature to be exposed in this trench right below the surface was a circular fireplace partially covered by the W baulk. It should be the latest LBA feature in this area, associated most probably with the Late Helladic (LH) IIIB/C material excavated around it. At a slightly lower level, first walls started to emerge. Upon fuller exposure (Fig. 3), a substantial E-W running wall was revealed (Wall 4), with a narrower wall running perpendicularly in two stretches separated by a small opening (Walls 3 and 1). A further small stretch of E-W oriented wall was exposed in the S part of the trench (Wall 2). The walls appear to represent a multi-phased structure, as they were clearly not built at the same time, with Wall 4 being the earliest. Bearing in mind that we are dealing with a very narrow trench and limited exposure, we could tentatively suggest that the areas to the S of this wall comprise the interior of a building, while the area N of it was an exterior space.

Material recovered from within the walls dates to LH IIIA-B periods. The lower levels yielded exclusively LH IIIA2 pottery, including an almost complete one-handed kylix (Fig. 4).

Below the stone walls, and in particular in the N part of the trench, remains of mudbrick walls were revealed. They appear to form a structure with a slightly different orientation to the LH IIIA-B building, and its full extent and depth will be investigated in the future seasons. The material in those lowest levels still contained a fair amount of LH IIIA2 pottery, including mendable fragments, but also significant amounts of Middle Helladic (MH)-early LH pottery.

Summary

Despite limited exposure, the research in 2023 provided very important clues as to the settlement history of Pefkakia. Starting with the earliest remains, we now have firm evidence for the activity beyond the site of Pefkakia Magoula dating back to late MH/

early LH period, possibly associated with mudbrick architecture. We may also have a better understanding of where the Early Mycenaean settlement might have been, due to the presence of a number of pottery fragments of such date in the later fills in trench B01. Nevertheless, trench C01 also produced some Early Mycenaean fragments. Most importantly, we managed to expose substantial remains belonging to the LH IIIA2 phase (Fig. 4), crucial for the understanding of the development of Mycenaean Pefkakia into a major settlement of the area, that seem not to have been heavily overbuilt by later activity, in contrast to area A of the site. With regard to the final stage of Mycenaean occupation, we see a possibility of a continued habitation past 1200 BC, with pottery fragments from more developed LH IIIC in upper layers of trench C01. Finally, we gained a much better understanding of the Hellenistic and later activity in the northernmost part of the settlement in trench B01.



Fig. 4. Near-complete low-footed LH IIIA2 kylix from trench C01

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Excavation at Karfi, Lasithi, Crete, 2023

Krzysztof Nowicki and Saro Wallace

Karfi is one of the most important archaeological sites of Crete which for many decades has been in the centre of academic discussions concerning the collapse of the Minoan-Mycenaean civilization around 1200 BC and the historical reconstruction of the following period. This Late Minoan IIIC settlement (c. 1200-1000 BC), situated on high rocky summits (c. 1150 m asl) in the northern part of the Lasithi Mountains (Fig. 1 and

2), represents in the best way the process of dramatic relocations of habitation sites to naturally defensible places in Crete and other Aegean islands. The first excavation at the site was conducted by John Pendlebury in 1937-39 (Pendlebury et al. 1937-38), but only less than one fifth of this very extensive (125-150 houses) settlement was unearthed. Intensive topographical studies were carried in the 1980s and 1990s by



Fig. 1. Map of Crete with the site of Karfi in the Lasithi Mountains



Fig. 2. Karfi and Megali Koprana, from southwest. Photo by K. Nowicki

K. Nowicki (Nowicki 1987; 2000, 157-164) and then by S. Wallace (Wallace 2005). In 2008 BSA conducted a one-year pilot excavation project, directed by S. Wallace (Wallace & Mylona 2012; Wallace 2020), and in 2023 a new five-year excavation permit (2023-2027) was issued to PAIA (PAIA's Project no. 3) by the Ministry of Culture of the Hellenic Republic. The preliminary results of this most recent excavation indicate that the site can provide much needed new evidence to explain some of the key problems concerning not only the period during which the site served as a defensible settlement (c. 1200-1000 BC), but also the much earlier phenomenon of ritual places on mountain tops (c. 1800-1700 BC). Among primary goals of the present Karfi Excavation Project are: 1) the reconstruction of the complexity of the population structure of this large settlement, 2) the organisation of an individual household/family and the interrelation between different households/families, 3) tracing the complex history of this one of the most interesting mountainous settlements in Crete, in particular its origins and final moments of its history; the fact that the settlement was destroyed by fire around 1000 BC means that the evidence from the last phase of its existence is relatively well preserved, 4) identification of other less known episodes in the site's history, such as the already identified Middle Bronze Age ritual activity which was probably related to the phenomenon of the so-called 'peak sanctuaries'.

In the first year of the present research project three areas, A, B and MG, with remains dating c. 1800-1700 BC, 1200-1000 BC, and 900-700 BC were excavated (Fig. 3). Area B is located immediately southeast of the eastern extension of Pendlebury's excavation and represents badly destroyed LM IIIC houses, but also an unexpectedly well-preserved LM IIIC floor deposit and an MM II stratum. Area MG covers the entire summit of Megali Koprana, in a distance of about 300 m from the knoll of Karfi itself (south of it) and in a similar distance from the southern limit of Pendlebury's excavation. This area constitutes a separate quarter of the LM IIIC settlement, where architectural remains appeared to be particularly well preserved with a very rich and interesting contents. Area A is situated between B and MG, immediately above a small *lakkos*. Here, on the northern slope above this *lakkos*, are remains of an extraordinary building constructed of huge blocks, in the way similar to the so-called MM 'forts'. The date of this building's construction, its unusual location and mysterious function are our main questions regarding the work in this area. A brief summary of excavations in the afore-mentioned areas is presented below.

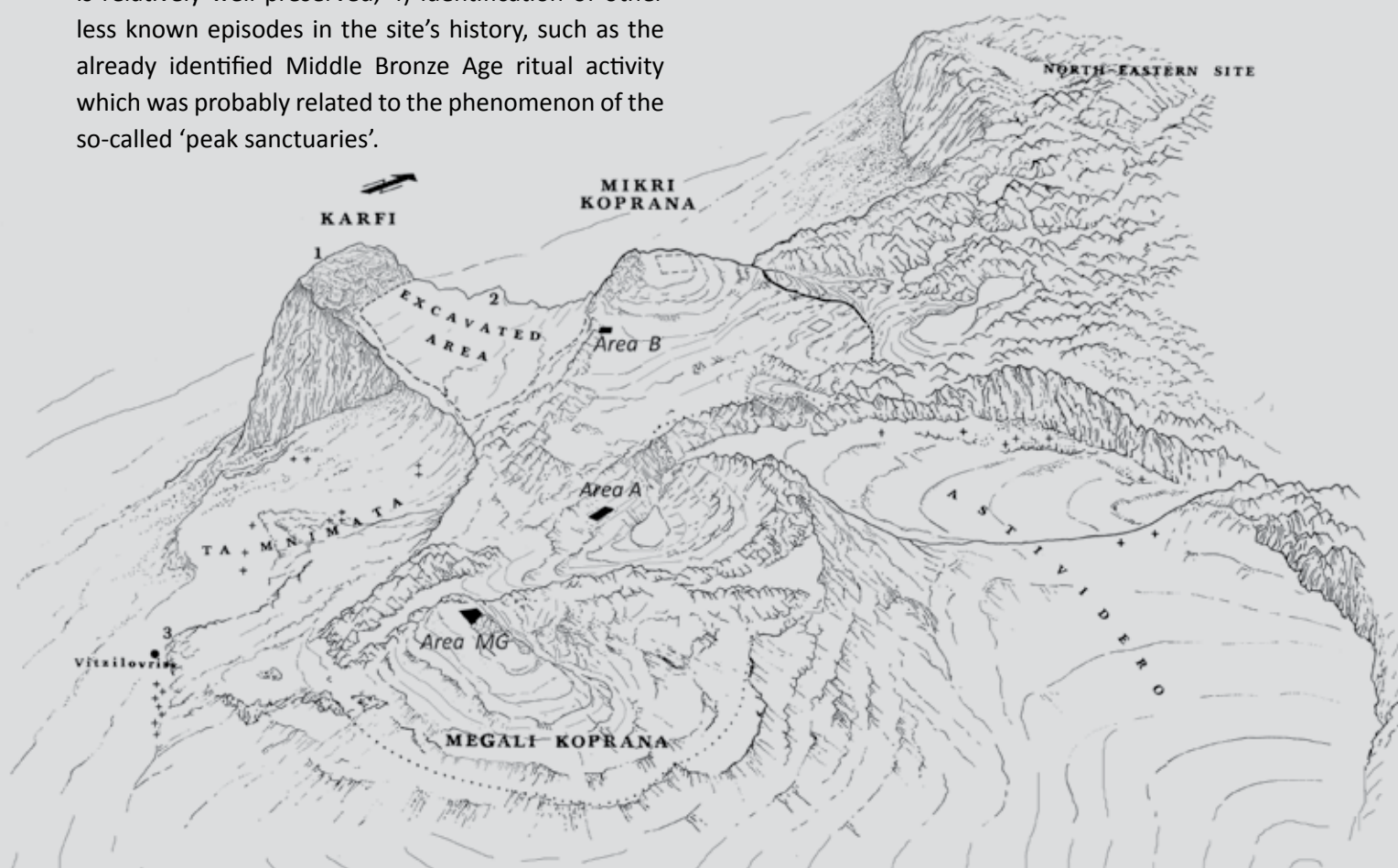


Fig. 3. Perspective view of the Karfi site with Areas A, B and MG excavated in 2023

Area B. This area was chosen for a test trench during the 2008 because here were remains of ancient architecture visible on the surface closest to the houses excavated by Pendlebury. When planning the 2023 excavation in this area the results of the 2008 excavation (Wallace 2020) were taken into consideration and a trench (initially 4 x 4 m, but soon extended with an area 2 x 1.5 m in the northwestern part of it) was opened directly to the east of the 2008 trench. Here, we hoped to clarify the origins, extension and character of both – the LM IIIC house and MM use of the place. The stratigraphy in the trench opened in 2023 appeared to be similar to that recorded in 2008, with the MM stratum immediately under the LM IIIC one, but the thickness of the MM stratum and variety of pottery of this date are considerably larger than those noticed in 2008. The question must be posed, therefore, if our initial interpretation of Area B use during the MM period, as directly related to the ritual activity on the neighboring peak sanctuary on the summit of Karfi (a few decades within the 18th century BC) is correct and if indeed the activity here was restricted to such a short period?

Area MG. The high status of this particular residential zone within the MG settlement district and the entire settlement was supported by 2008 excavation revealing special features within two buildings here, dating c. 1200-1000 BC, all excellently preserved by an extreme, widespread burnt destruction. The 2008 tests had investigated small parts of both buildings (three rooms in total): six rooms were excavated over most of their respective extents in 2023, within a trench 11 x 15 m in size (Fig. 4). It was found that the extreme heat had the effect of blackening bone, carbonising whole beams and planks, semi-vitrifying the large number of whole or restorable pots found fallen on the floor and preserving copious amounts of burnt clay – the latter likely, on the basis of its forms and ubiquity, as recorded in 2023, to have been widely used in the structures as lintels, wall facings and wall packings. Special features found included a loom with more than 40 loom-weights; a concentration of large hollow animal figurines; exceptional and impressive architecture of a character suitable for semi-public events (the first ‘hall’ type room uncovered for this period in the Aegean).



Fig. 4. Area MG during the excavation, view from the south. Photo by K. Nowicki

Area A. A1 is an exceptionally large and massively-built structure occupying a somewhat isolated position in the town's plan. Test excavations in 2008 here brought to light numerous storage *pithoi* including an outsize example; and a number of fragments of specialised cultic or ceremonial stands, providing vital hints as to how the building was used and viewed. The main research question here in 2023 was the function and use of the building that is obviously of a very different construction than other houses at the site. The huge "cyclopean" blocks used here make A1 more similar to the so-called MM "forts" known from the area on the northern slopes of Selena than to other buildings at Karfi. In 2023 deposits containing pottery and other archaeological remains were discovered for the first time outside the building to the NE. The existence of a central door in the short NE wall was also demonstrated for the first time. Both these discoveries have bearing on the question of public function: the entranceway of a freestanding public building in the ancient east Mediterranean may in context well be expected to be incorporated into ceremonial activities there.

The first year of extensive excavation was able to throw considerable light on the innovative questions of a) how large newly-founded towns in extreme

locations functioned socially and economically in the crisis 1200-1000 BC and b) how peak sanctuaries of the late Protopalatial period (c. 1800-1700 BC) were established and maintained in their use, and by whom. Some elements of incomplete research work started in 2023 remain as priorities in 2024. In addition, new excavation areas are planned to extend the scope of the evidence used to address the questions in. However, the first priority following the excavation season was to study the large volumes of pottery, small finds, zooarchaeological and carbonised plant material. A 25-day study season was run in the INSTAP Study Centre for East Crete in Pacheia Ammos, between 6th and 31st October 2023, including cleaning, digital cataloguing, conservation, microscopic examination, drawing and photography of the objects recovered this year, and this will be followed by specialist work.

Organisations providing and/or channelling resources to support project expenses were the Gerda Henkel Foundation (Germany), NSCP OPUS 20-2020/39/B/HS3/00820, Grampus PEATS and the Turing Student Grant Scheme (UK), the Rust Family Foundation (USA), the Heritage Management Organization (Greece and USA), the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete and the A.G. Leventis Foundation (Cyprus), alongside private donations.

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The settlement of Paradimi (Aegean Thrace), 2023 excavation campaign

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Excavations at Paradimi Tell in Thrace (Fig. 1) recommenced in 2023. During the 20th century three excavation projects on the site were carried out, and these were limited to three trenches. Even with

the limited archaeological works, the acquired data allowed researchers to establish a chronology and cultural affiliations, on the basis of which the Late Neolithic materials were designated as "Paradimi culture" (Bakalakis, Sakellariou 1981).

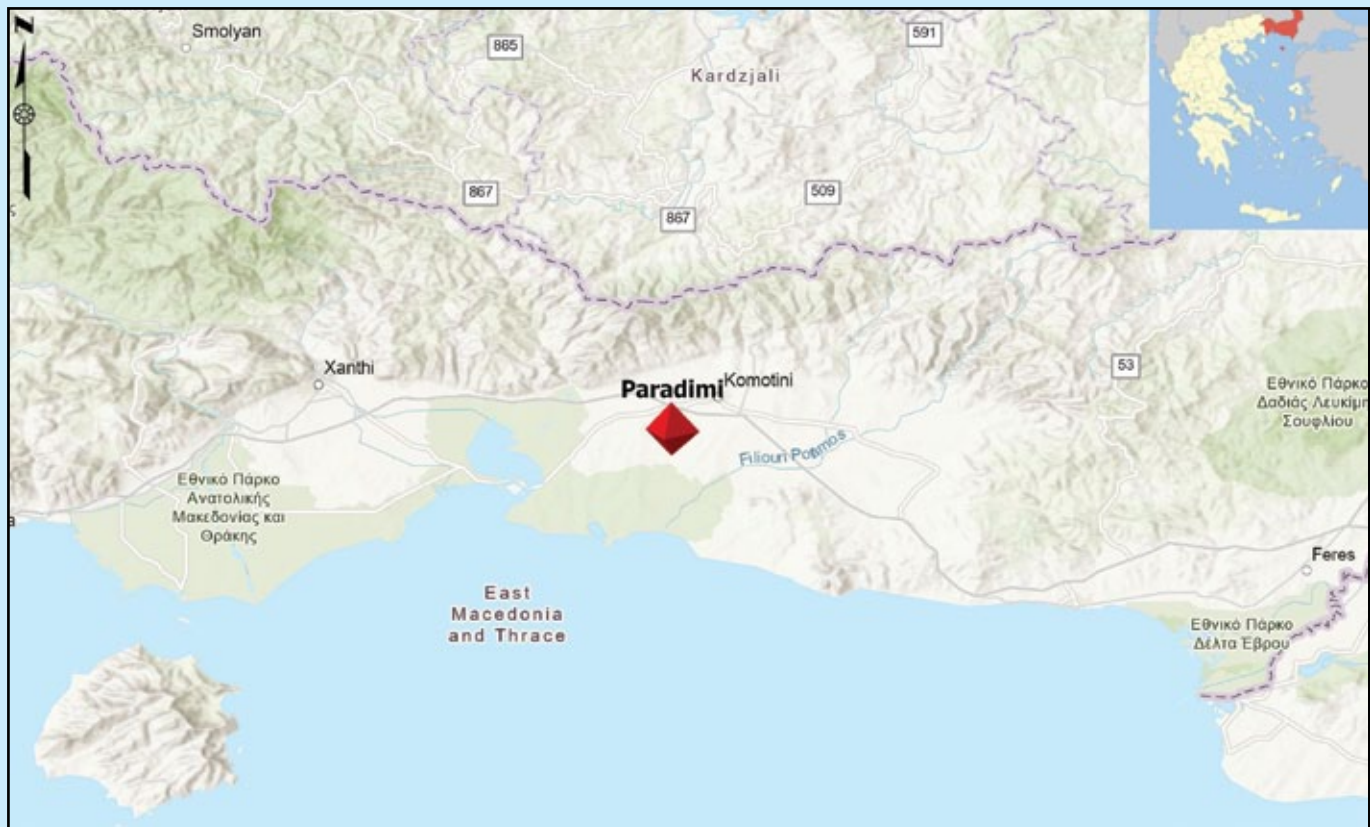


Fig. 1. Paradimi. Location of the site (North Greece). Basemap after ESRI ArcGIS Pro resources

Twenty-six years after the last excavations, in May and June 2023 a new three-week project was started. For the resumption of the research excavation, the Ephorate of Antiquities of Rhodope collaborated with the Department of History and Ethnology, Democritus University of Thrace, which were joined by a team of the Institute of Archaeology, URz and the Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus. Specialists from AUTH were also included in the research team (Fig. 2). The restarted excavations continued in the same trench as the last excavation in 1997.

The first year of the excavation project was devoted to development of methodology, with the application of a new technology in which the old data would be incorporated. The essential tool was a Leica Total Station, ensuring both the verification of the old recorded points (trench limits) and the recording of the new data produced by new excavated units (Fig. 3). The application of a new technology in detailed recording of spatial information allowed the use of GIS in both spatial recording and the analysis of data. Photographic documentation of all data was made, including the excavation procedure and excavated finds. Along with the conventional photos, additional ones were taken for the creation of 3D models as well as orthophotos using a drone. The excavation documentation and the recording of the progress of the work

in the field was done both by filling in conventional forms that were created according to the needs of the Paradimi project and by using the iDig digital application (<https://idig.tips/>). This dual documentation process improved the speed and reliability of records. The main objective of the 2023 season was to continue the excavation of trench A from the point it had stopped in 1997 (Matsas 2003).

Upon the completion of the cleaning process, all the features recorded in 1997 were evident. The presence of small concentrations of clay in the southwestern part of the trench, a circular pit in the middle of the western side, and a storage vessel characteristic of the Paradimi culture are some of the notable finds.

The excavation was carried out in small units that did not exceed in 10 cm in depth. Nine units in total were excavated. Apart from some minimal disturbances most likely caused by natural factors (possibly animals), no other changes in the stratigraphy of the trench were observed. The finds consisted mostly of pottery sherds, while a handful of bones and shells were also collected. A number of stone finds such as flint blades, flint flakes, scrapers, and grinding stones were also uncovered. A few fragments of loom weights, spindle whorls, and bone tools stand out. The unique finds are a spindle-shaped sling stone bullet and a clay figurine with female characteristics.



Fig. 2. Paradimi. Photo of the excavation team.
Photo by K. Sgouropoulos



Fig. 3. Paradimi. Site Photo during excavations.
Photo by P. Chrysafakoglou

Charcoal samples were also collected for possible future analysis. Finally, archaeobotanical material was collected by the flotation method. Following the end of the fieldwork period, the trench was carefully covered to avoid disturbances and to allow the excavation

to promptly begin this 2024 season without delay. The publication of the results of the entire excavation as well as the individual study of the finds (pottery, stone tools, etc.) is expected in upcoming years.

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Neolithic chipped stone artefacts from the Paradimi site. 1997 excavations. Preliminary report. Part one

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Archaeological excavations of tell-site Paradimi, Aegean Thrace, province of Rhodope (Fig. 1), were carried out by Stilpon Kyriakidi and Eustratios Pelekidi in 1929–1930 (Matsas 2017), Georgios Bakalakis in 1965

(Bakalakis & Sakellariou 1981), and in 1997 by Dimitris Matsas and Kostas Gallis (Matsas 2003). Excavations in 1997 covered an area of 60 m² ("Trench A" – 5 x 12 m). In 2020, several sites, including Paradimi, were investi-

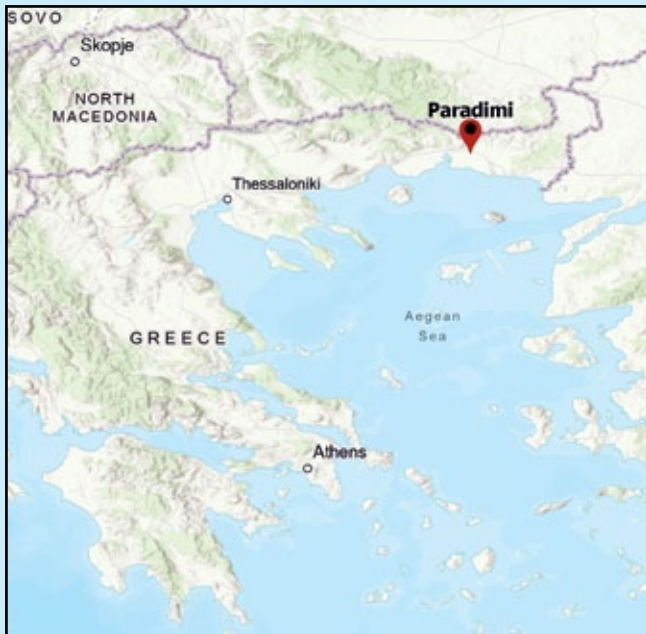


Fig. 1. Paradimi, Aegean Thrace. Location of the site. Basemap after ESRI ArcGIS Pro resources

gated using not destructive methods (Urem-Kotsou et al. 2022, Sgouropoulos et al. 2024). Excavation at this site was undertaken again in 2023 in a trench A excavated in 1997 by Dimitris Matsas. Lithic finds discovered as a result of systematic surface survey of Paradimi in 2020 were elaborated in 2022 and published in 2023 (Pelisiak et al. 2023a; 2023b).

In 2023, examinations of lithic assemblages from research conducted in 1997 began. During the excavations all the finds were collected and documented within units numbered from 1 to 47. In 2023 materials from units 1–14 were studied (Fig. 2). These assemblages were analysed in relation to material discovered during excavations of Paradimi tell-site in 1929–1930 (Bakalakis & Sakellariou 1981), material found during surface surveys in 2020, and in relation to the lithic assemblages from other Neolithic sites from Northern Greece (e.g. Darcque et al. 2011; Dimitriadis & Skourtopoulou 2003; Dixon 2003; Efstratiou et al. 1998; Kakavakis 2024; 2015; Kourtessi-Philippakis 2009, 306; Papadopoulou 2018; 2020; Pappa & Besios M. 1999; Pappa et al. 2013; Skourtopoulou 1998; Tringham 2003). This paper aims to indicate the primary findings of investigation on lithic material from these units.

Almost 8000 lithic items were discovered at the site. This material in total is connected with Neolithic Paradimi IV culture. Lithic material discovered in 1997 is differentiated in respect of typology and raw material. A highly generalised typological list of the assemblages from units 1–14 contains the following category of items:

- pieces of raw material;
- chunks with traces of flaking;
- pre-cores;
- irregular flake cores and fragments thereof;
- single platform irregular flake cores;
- irregular flake core with changed flaking orientation;
- microlithic single platform flake-core;
- various flakes and fragments thereof (cortical, with natural surface, unidirectional, multidirectional);
- flakes from polished axes and fragments thereof;
- regular blade from single platform blade core and fragments thereof;
- microlithic blades and fragments thereof;
- irregular blades;
- flake end-scrapers;
- truncated blades;
- retouched truncated flake+dihedral burin;
- retouched truncated blade+burin;
- perforators;
- retouched blades;
- retouched bladelets;
- retouched flakes;
- retouched chunks;
- sickle flake/truncated flake without retouch;
- flake with retouched one edge with glossy polishing;
- splintered pieces;
- chips;
- stone flakers;
- polished stone axes and fragments thereof;
- polished shaft-whole axes and fragments thereof;
- polishing plates and fragments thereof;
- fragment of polished stone;
- stones with traces of polishing;
- a grinding stone.

Lithic material was recorded in individual units in different quantities, from 32 to 1610 items.



1



3



2



4

Fig. 2. Paradimi site in the landscape. 1 – area excavated in 1997, 2-4 – selected chert artefacts.
Photo by P. Chrysafakoglou and M. Dębicz

Apart from different kinds of ground stone, several groups of flakable raw material were identified in a material discovered in 1997: a variety of chert, chalcedony, honey-like Balkan flint, green stone, mountain crystal, jasper. Raw materials from Paradimi present a significant degree of macroscopic diversity, particularly in terms of the colour and transparency of the mass and the nature and thickness of the cortex. It should be underlined that natural pieces of local quartz constitute the largest group of lithic material. This sug-

gests that suitably size blocks of raw material were (a) gathered in the vicinity of the site, (b) transported to the site, (c) tested in respects of suitability for flaking within a site, and (d) at least some of the pieces not suitable for flaking were left at the settlement without being processed any further. Other kinds of raw materials were primary processed near their sources outside the settlement and only useful pieces were transported to the site.

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Mapping lithic raw material exposures and extraction sites in the Aegean Thrace and the comparative *lithotheca* of raw material samples. Needs, plans and first results

Andrzej Pelisiak, Maciej Dębiec, Periklis Chrysafakoglou

Lithic assemblages from surface surveys of Paradimi and Krovili tell-sites revealed a great diversity of lithic raw material used by the Neolithic inhabitants of these settlements (Pelisiak et al. 2023a; 2023b). An even greater variety of lithic material was noted in the inventory discovered as a result of an excavation carried out in 1997.

In contrast, lithic artefacts from the 1929-1939 excavations were only generally described (Bakalakis & Sakellariou 1981). Moreover, with regard to several chipped artefacts, their raw material is differently named in different places of the cited publication. Considering the above, it would seem relevant to propose, and consistently refer to, the coherent physical, chemical and petrographic characteristics of said lithic raw materials and identify their exposures and extraction sites.

Prospection was carried out within a PAREX project by the Ephorate of Antiquities of Rhodope, which collaborated with the Department of History and Ethnology, Democritus University of Thrace, the Institute of Archaeology, URz and the Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus.

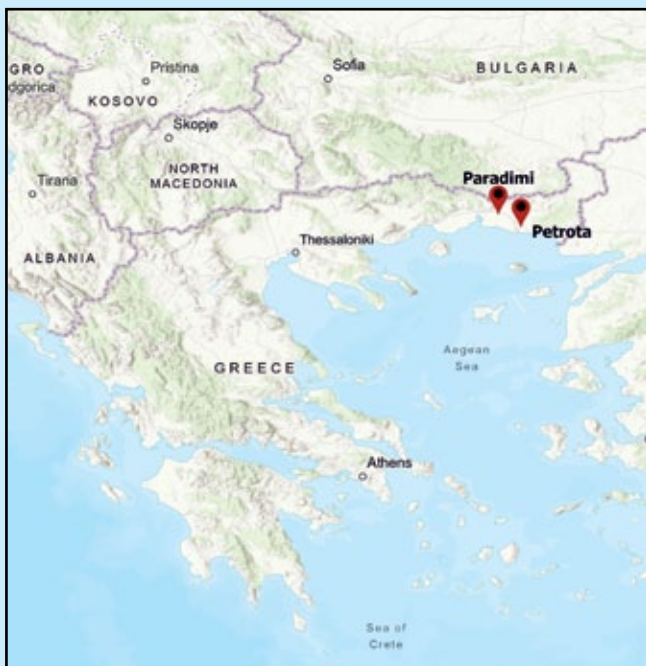


Fig. 1. Petrotia, Aegean Thrace. Location of the sites. Basemap after ESRI ArcGIS Pro resources

The research dedicated to the lithic raw material in Northeastern Greece covers several groups of tasks:

1. Searching for exposures and outcrops of lithic raw material as potential places of exploitation;
2. Searching for prehistoric extraction sites and workshops;
3. Completion of a detailed map of exposures, extraction sites and workshops;
4. Macroscopic characterisation of different raw materials;
5. Petrographic and physical and chemical characterisation of raw materials;
6. Completion of a comparative *lithotheca*.

As for now, the following archaeological raw material from Paradimi and Krovili have been identified: mountain crystal, unidentified green stone, green jasper, jade, sandstone, brown stone, white stone, yellowish stone, white quartz, pink quartz, yellow quartz, greenish quartz, light-pink quartz, grey translucent chalcedony, light grey translucent chalcedony, light yellowish translucent chalcedony, dark grey translucent chalcedony, blue-grey translucent chalcedony, milky-grey non translucent Petrotia-Vrahos chert, almost white translucent chert, grey translucent chert, grey non translucent chert, grey non translucent spotted chert, light-grey translucent chert, light-grey non translucent chert, light-grey stripped non translucent chert, grey and greenish stripped non translucent chert, green-grey non translucent chert, dark-grey non translucent chert, yellow chert, yellow translucent chert, yellow-grey translucent chert, pink translucent chert, pink non translucent chert, green slightly translucent chert, green non translucent chert, brown stripped chert, brown translucent chert, light-brown translucent chert, light-brown non translucent chert, dark-brown translucent chert, red translucent chert, red non-translucent chert, red-brown translucent chert, black translucent chert, black non translucent chert, honey-like Balkan flint.



1



2



3

Fig. 2. One of the extraction sites and chert workshops near Vrahos Hill near Petrota. 1 – Maciej Dębiec and Andrzej Pelisiak on the site; 2 – sample of chert raw material; 3 – thousands of various chert artefacts on the surface of the site.
Photo by P. Chrysafakoglou and M. Dębiec

Identification of the provenience of raw material of archaeological artefacts is the main objective of the research in prehistoric Northern Greece as well as in adjacent regions. Crucial questions include: what kinds of raw materials are naturally sourced in Aegean Thrace, where are they located, and which of them have been exploited in prehistory? From where had the inhabitants of Paradimi and other settlements in this region obtained all the lithic raw materials? And, what kind of sources were exploited for distinct materials?

General classification of lithic raw material sources consists of four groups of sources: primary autochthonous, secondary autochthonous, sub-allochthonous or residual, and allochthonous or exotic (Mester 2013, 12). Probably lithic raw material from all kinds of sources was in used by prehistoric people in Greece.

To discover natural exposures and to identify where lithic raw material was obtained by prehistoric

people, the methods of searching for raw material and experiences from work carried out in various part of Europe (e.g. Budziszewski & Skowronek 2001; Biagi et al. 2015; 2023; Biagi & Starnini 2018; Efstratiou et al. 2011; Fotiadis 2008; 2016; Karageorgiou et al. 2016; Pelisiak 2022; Pelisiak & Dębiec 2022; Schild et al. 1977) were applied into our investigation programme in the Northeastern Greece.

For a description of raw material types and sources, the questionnaire developed for the *lithotheca* of the Hungarian National Museum (Biró & Dobosi 1991; 2000) was used. Characteristics of raw material samples within criteria proposed there (Biró & Dobosi 1991, 7-9) offer a powerful basis for identification, classification and description of raw material in archaeological assemblages (e.g. Arikas et al. 2004; Dixon 2003; Dimitriadis & Skourtopoulou 2001; 2003; Skourtopoulou 1998). Our *lithotheca* is embedded in a network of collections of lithic raw material being

created in many countries (Biró 2011). Field investigations of raw material samples began from excursions into the Petrota area. There were many arguments for choosing this region for research. Systematic field prospection for raw material outcrops were rare; one might cite the example of investigations on the Vrahos hill near Petrota (Fotiadis 2008; 2016). Geological structures of Petrota surroundings and the research conducted there so far suggests, and to the some extent confirms, the presence of sources of flakable raw material and prehistoric extraction sites across this area. In order to determine the conditions for conducting effective surface research, some initial prospectings of the Petrota vicinity were carried out in the autumn of 2023. In course of this survey, source and probably extraction site of chert was discovered.

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It should be noted that this raw material was noted in the Paradimi site lithic assemblage, which is clear evidence that this area is the right choice for seeking out the lithic raw material deposits used in the local Neolithic.

The field prospectings in 2023 mark the first step as well as an introduction to future multidisciplinary investigations on the lithic raw material in the North-eastern Greece and to establishing a comparative collection of raw material samples.

Prospection was carried out within a PAREX project by the Ephorate of Antiquities of Rhodope, which collaborated with the Department of History and Ethnology, Democritus University of Thrace, the Institute of Archaeology, URz and the Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus.

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New insights into Central Greek Middle Bronze Age pottery production and exchange through the REgional Networks and Local Recipes for Complexity (RENLORC) Project

Christopher Hale

The PASIFIC Programme project “Regional Networks and Local Recipes for Complexity (RENLORC)” hosted by IAE PAS, continued its activities in 2023. RENLORC aims to study 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 examination of pottery production, consumption, and distribution. The support of PAIA was instrumental during 2022 when RENLORC collected samples from throughout the region, and in 2023, the analysis of those samples has progressed (Fig. 1). I am pleased to share some preliminary findings which have significantly contributed towards our understanding of Central Greece during a period which has generally been neglected in Aegean Bronze Age studies.

Petrographic analysis of pottery collected from the site of Mitrou (Fig. 2), located on the northern Euboean Gulf, has revealed changing diachronic patterns of interaction between Mitrou and the southern Aegean islands (Hale 2023). Rare links to the southern Cyclades (most likely Melos) are evident from the



Fig. 1. Sites sampled by RENLORC (in red) with the help of PAIA

earliest subphases of the MBA, and these persist until the early LBA in small quantities. By the middle of the period, however, the frequency and diversity of this

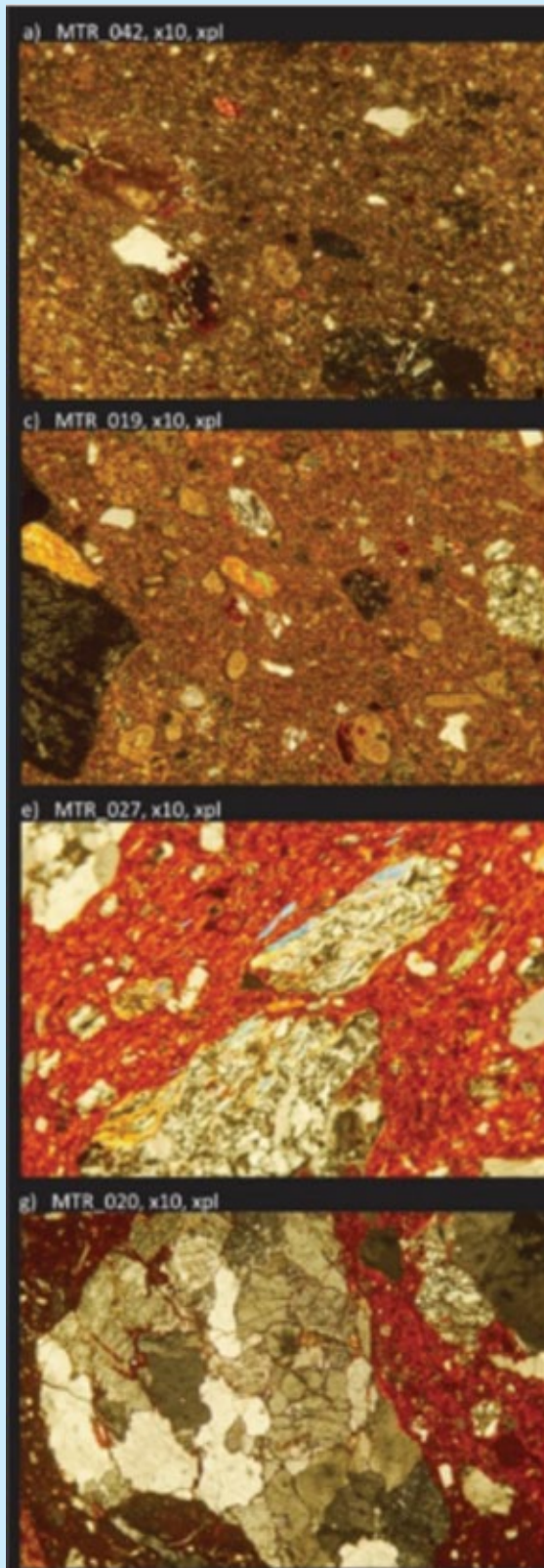


Fig. 2. A selection of pottery imports at Mitrou from the southern Aegean islands identified through petrographic analysis. a) LX784-034-012 (Matt Painted closed shape from Aegina); c) LE792-063-011 (Matt Painted cup from Melos or Thera); e) LX784-051-015 (Dark Burnished goblet likely from Kea); g) LE792-073-011 (Yellow-slipped and Matt Painted closed shape likely from Naxos). Courtesy of the Mitrou Archaeological Project. See Hale 2023 for further details

interaction expands to also include Aegina, the western Cyclades (and/or perhaps southern Attica), and the central Cyclades. While these imports are less than 10% of Mitrou's total MBA assemblage, their range and consistency demonstrates that the Euboean Gulf

was an important conduit for maritime connectivity between Central Greece and the wider Aegean, especially during the latter part of the MBA. Such evidence is challenging previous presumptions concerning Central Greek MBA communities, which have often been

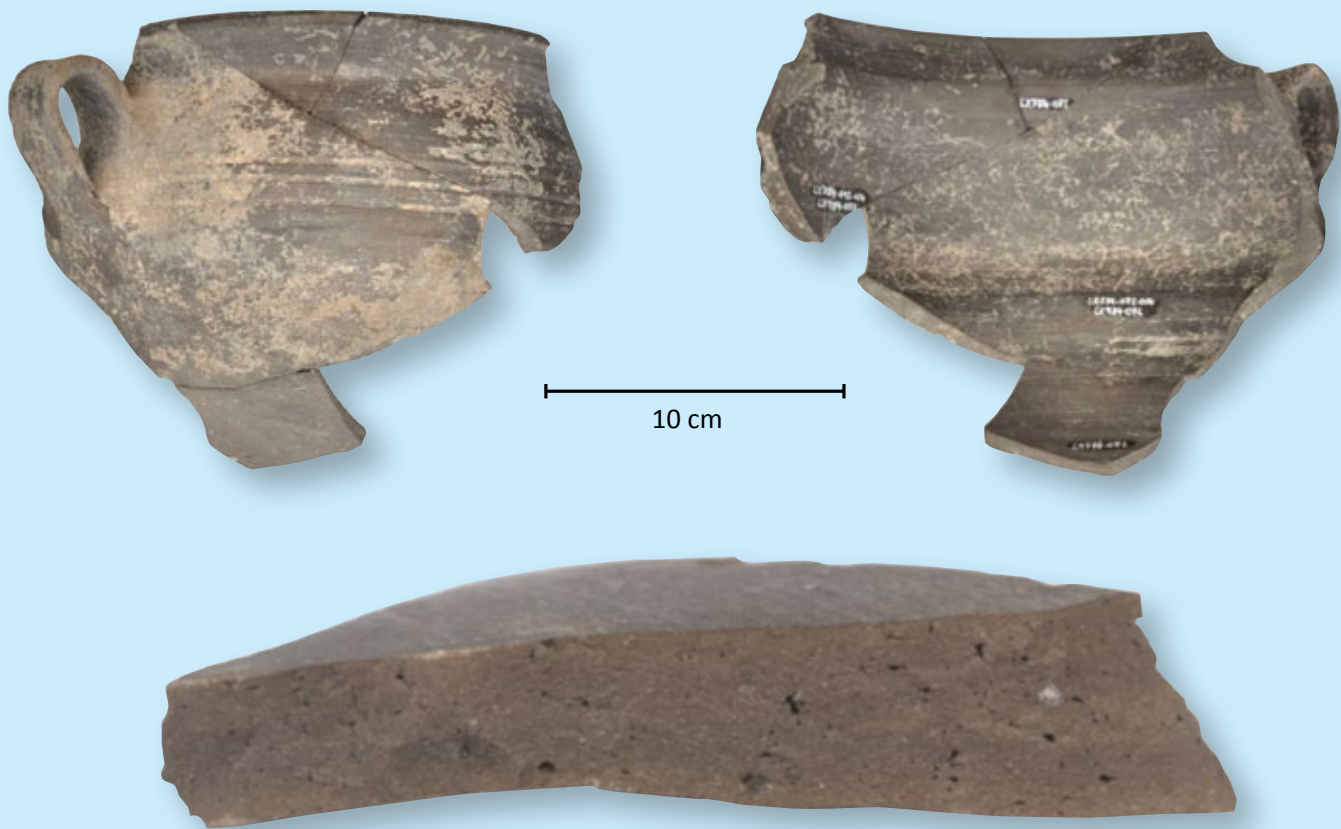


Fig. 3. An example of a “Grey Minyan” two-handled bowl at Mitrou (LX784-072-014) which, after NAA, is now known to have been produced from a central Euboean clay source. Courtesy of the Mitrou Archaeological Project

described as insular, parochial, and disconnected from the wider Aegean world.

Many of the fine tablewares collected by RENLORC have been subjected to neutron activation analysis (NAA) to determine provenance through a collaboration with Dr. Johannes H. Sterba from the Center for Labelling and Isotope Production, TRIGA Center Atom-institute, TU Wien. An important goal of this research has been to determine whether major Central Greek MBA tableware classes such as the well-known “Grey Minyan” pottery (Fig. 3) were produced in specific communities and then widely distributed throughout the region, or if these were the products of a wider regional production tradition following similar aesthetic, typological, and technological criteria. Results are in progress, but preliminary observations suggest that central Euboea was a major source for a significant proportion of Grey Minyan pottery, while other production localities present in the dataset appear to only be active at comparatively small scales and in chronologically restricted phases of the MBA. These results significantly challenge previous presumptions concerning the origin of Grey Minyan pottery which have

often linked it to predominantly Boeotian production on the basis of wide distribution throughout the central Greek mainland. Instead, RENLORC’s results perhaps suggest a highly interconnected central Greece through which these primarily central Euboean pottery products moved.

The dataset generated by RENLORC’s activities is rich, enabling many further insights. As the project moves towards publication, I wish to take the opportunity to thank the many collaborators and supporters who have made such large regional-scale work possible. The Ephorates of Antiquities of Boeotia, Euboea, Magnesia, Phocis, and Phthiotida and Evrytania have all generously allowed access and facilitated sampling. Aleydis Van de Moortel and Efthimia Karantzali, Maria-Photeini Papakonstantinou, Despoina Skorda, Irene Lemos and the Lefkandi Sub-Committee, Joseph Maran, and Brendan Burke and Bryan Burns have all generously granted access to sample material from their respective sites. Iro Mathioudaki, Tobias Krapf, Bartłomiej Lis and Trevor Van Damme, and Efi Velli are collaborating on the interpretation of results from their respective pottery assemblages.

In all, these co-ordinations would not have been possible without the steadfast support from the PAIA in facilitating fieldwork and permit applications. I look forward to 2024, and further co-operations with the PAIA to communicate RENLORC's results with the archaeological research community both in Greece and in Poland.

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RENLORC RESULTS PUBLISHED IN 2023:

Hale, C. 2023 "Pottery Imports from the Southern Aegean Islands at Middle Bronze Age Mitrou," *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 51, 104174.

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Restudy of the Bronze Age Poros Wall Hoard from Mycenae

Stephanie Aulsebrook

In May 2023, Dr. Stephanie Aulsebrook undertook a week-long study of the 'Poros Wall Hoard', a group of copper-alloy artefacts from Mycenae, at NAMA. She was accompanied by two research assistants, both students of the Faculty of Archaeology at UW (Monika Łapińska and Paulina Jurkowska). Cooperation from NAMA was generously provided by Dr. Katerina Voutsas (curator, NAMA) and Maria Kontaki (conservator, NAMA). Organisational assistance was kindly provided by PAIA.

The Poros Wall Hoard was excavated in 1952 by the Helleno-British team working under the direction of Prof. Alan J.B. Wace (Wace 1953, 7). It is named after its find location, as the hoard was discovered just over a metre east of the Poros Wall (Fig. 1), the curving wall erected to support the dome of the majestic tholos tomb known as the Tomb of Clytemnestra (Mason 2013), which lies immediately to its west. The hoard consists of approximately 90 artefacts and fragments, including tools associated with different



Fig. 1. Left: map of Greece showing the location of Mycenae, from where the hoard was recovered; Right: plan of Mycenae showing the location of the Poros Wall and Tomb of Clytemnestra in relation to other major features of the site (adapted from revised plan of the area north-west of the citadel, Mycenae Archive)

activities (e.g., sickles, double axe, hammer), vessels (e.g., lekane handle, wall fragments), personal grooming equipment (e.g., tweezers), weapons (e.g., part of a sword blade, dagger), and metallurgical materials (e.g., oxhide ingot fragments). Its basic study and publication were undertaken by F.H. Stubbings (Stubbings 1954). However, this preliminary report contains a number of small but meaningful errors, such as the erroneous omission of some objects, as well as, understandably, no longer meeting modern documentation standards.

Through integrating non-destructive optical microscopy and macro photography with traditional techniques of artefact examination, it is now possible to study such objects in an unprecedented level of detail, unveiling information about their production, use, and other elements of their individual history or 'biography'. Indeed, comprehensive 'object biographies' were obtained for 20 artefacts and a further 50 fragments, with more than 2000 photographs and drawings produced in total.

The detailed study was able to demonstrate that more than one artefact had been wrongly reconstructed by past conservators, with the potential to reconstruct at least two others previously published as unidentifiable. Damage patterns revealed that five artefacts had been deliberately rendered unusable in a manner compatible with the interpretation of 'ritual killing', although other possible motivations cannot be

ruled out. Despite superficial similarities, each object bore its own distinctive pattern of damage, implying that the process was not in any sense repetitively mechanistic, even though it must have been carried out using metalworking equipment. Analysis of damage patterns also showed that each head of the double-ended hammer had been used in a different way, providing an insight into the working practices of pre-historic smiths. The presence of metallurgical debris other than the previously reported ox-hide ingot fragments was confirmed as well. A basic overview of these findings was presented at the Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies at Athens in November 2023.

The restudy of the Poros Wall Hoard forms part of a wider reconsideration of the area immediately surrounding the Poros Wall. Extensive and meticulous work on reconstructing the stratigraphy by David Mason has revealed several key misunderstandings concerning its history and excavation, one of the foremost being the belief that the hoard was an isolated stratigraphic intruder. In fact, the hoard was one of three closely interlinked ritual deposits, which themselves formed part of a broader landscape of ritualised activity that was focused around the area of the Poros Wall, and its deposition can be dated. This forgotten locus of symbolic meaning at Mycenae will be the subject of a forthcoming monograph once its archaeological reassessment is completed. This includes a final study season on the objects from the hoard in 2024 to re-examine them after conservation.



Fig. 2. A selection of objects from the Poros Wall Hoard on display in NAMA; top left: bent knife, bottom left: hammer head, right: bent dagger.

Photo by M. Łapińska/P. Jurkowska

This research was funded by UW, through microgrant IDUB PSP 501-D115-20-0004316. Dr. Aulsebrook would like to thank all the named collaborators as well as PAIA for their vital support.

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The Gdańsk Decorated Armour Database

Cezary Kucewicz

Throughout 2023, PAIA continued to support NSCP funded project called “Decorated hoplite shield-bands from the Peloponnese (700–450 BC)” (SONATA-16 2020/39/D/HS3/02179). The project, led by Dr. Cezary Kucewicz from the Faculty of History at UG, examines the relationship between artistic images depicted on the inside of hoplite shields and the lived experience of combat in ancient Greece. Its main aim is to study the evidence of decorated hoplite shield-bands from the Archaeological Museum of Olympia, which Dr. Kucewicz documented in autumn 2022, with assistance from PAIA. The shield-bands, dating mostly

to the Archaic period (ca. 650–480 BC), consisted of bronze bands decorated with small metopes depicting animals and fantastic creatures, as well as scenes drawn from mythology and the everyday life of Greek warriors (Fig. 1).

Among the final research outputs of the project is the building of an online database of decorated hoplite shield-bands, launched by UG in 2024 as the Gdańsk Decorated Armour Database (www.dad.ug.edu.pl). The database is free to use and features images and drawings of the shield-bands, accompanied by archae-



Fig. 1. Shield-band metopes from Archaia Olympia: Heracles with the Nemean lion & heraldic sphinxes

ological and art-historical data, as well as a search engine which allows users to locate and organise the records by type, date, provenance and decoration description. The Gdańsk Decorated Armour Database stores the 900+ images taken by Dr. Kucewicz during his research stay at the Archaeological Museum of Olympia and the Museum of Ancient Olympic Games. The permission to publish the images was arranged by PAIA from the Ephorate of Antiquities of Ilia.

As the Gdańsk Decorated Armour Database continues to expand and grow, it is hoped that other types of decorated armour from across the ancient Mediterranean will be added in the future, as well as further educational tools and materials for use by schools and universities.

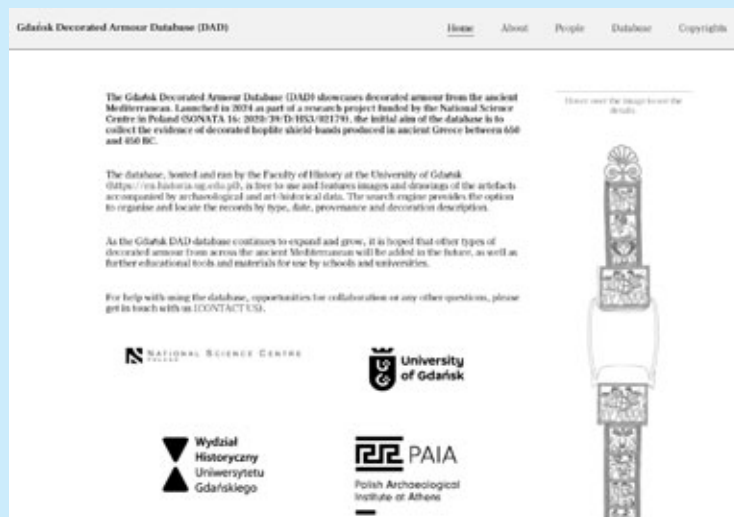


Fig. 2. The Gdańsk Decorated Armour Database

Temple medicine in ancient Greece – Asklepios and his shrines

Aneta Liwerska-Garstecka

In October 2023, I made a research trip to Greece as part of my research project entitled “Experiencing a disease and a treatment process in Greek non-medical sources in the Classical period and Roman times”. One important aspect of this research is the analysis of archaeological and epigraphic sources concerning ancient Asklepieions, where patients received medical care.

With the support of PAIA, I had the opportunity to visit the sanctuary of Asklepios in Epidauros in the Peloponnese and conduct a museum search there. The Epidaurian Asklepieion (Fig. 1) is considered to be the cradle of the cult of Asklepios that had its greatest flourishing peak during the Classical period, especially in the 4th century BC, when a great building programme in the sanctuary took place. After a period of decline in the early Roman period, the Asklepieion was revived in the first centuries of the Empire and became one of the most important Asklepios sanctuaries in the Greco-Roman world.

At Epidauros, I had the opportunity to examine, among other things, four stelae with inscriptions from the 4th century BC, which contain about 70 descriptions of healings performed in the Asklepieion (IG IV2 1 121-124; LiDonnici 1995), as well as the so-called Apellas Inscription from the 2nd century AD, which I analysed in one of my previous publications (Liwerska 2020). It

was of utter importance to get acquainted with the remains of the sanctuary, as one of the key issues in my research is the identification of the buildings where patients received medical care, underwent incubation, but also the places where they offered sacrifices, performed cultic acts or simply waited their turn. These issues have, of course, been previously investigated, but some findings are questionable and require a deeper confrontation between written sources and archaeological remains (Tomlinson 1983; Ehrenheim 2011; Renberg 2017; Mavromatidis 2021).

Complementing the visit to Epidauros was a visit to NAMA, where there is a hall dedicated to the Epidaurian Asklepieion, which displays sculptures found on its site and fragments of the decoration of the pediment of the temple of Asklepios. The museum also houses a statue of Asklepios of Epidauros dating from around 160 AD (probably a copy of the original from the 4th century BC).

In Athens, I also explored other museums containing artefacts relevant to my research, related to the cult of Asklepios and so-called temple medicine. A large room for interpretation is provided by a 4th century BC votive relief from the Asklepieion in Piraeus (Fig. 2), now in the Archaeological Museum of Piraeus (Renberg 2017). The sanctuary in this Athenian port was built in the 5th century BC (unfortunately, no



Fig. 1. Remains of the Asklepieion at Epidauros (fragment), view from the east. In the foreground the remains of the temple of Asklepios, on the right – the Abaton, in the depth on the left – the Tholos (round building).

Photo by A. Liwerska-Garstecka

remains of it have survived), while somewhat later, at the end of the 5th century, the Asklepieion was built in the city itself – on the southern slope of the Acropolis. There, the small remains of the complex can be seen today, right next to the theatre of Dionysus. The nearby Acropolis Museum contains fragments of the so-called Telemachos Monument – a stele decorated with reliefs and the inscription describing the introduction of the cult of Asklepios from Epidauros to Athens thanks to its founder, Telemachos (Wickkiser 2008).

At the Epigraphic Museum, which has the largest collection of Greek inscriptions in the world, I had the opportunity to expand my knowledge about the broadly understood epigraphic culture of ancient Greece. The museum also houses a unique inscription (dated to the 3rd century BC) containing an inventory of objects dedicated in the Athenian Asklepieion, along with the names of the dedicants (Aleshire 1989).

Thanks to this research trip, I was able to see artifacts that are not available in any catalogues. Above

all, I had the opportunity to view and appreciate the archaeological remains of the Asklepieions in situ. This insight is of great importance in studying the experiences that the patients who sought help there may have had. In closing, this educative journey will certainly have a significant impact on my research and final conclusions about temple medicine.



Fig. 2. Relief from the 4th century BC, depicting Asklepios applying his hands to a lying patient. Archaeological Museum of Piraeus, Athens. Photo by G. E. Koronaios (CC BY-SA 4.0 International), via Wikimedia Commons

The project is funded by NSCP, Poland (NSCP Preludium 20: 2021/41/N/HS3/00975). Scientific supervision of the project is provided by Prof. Anna Tatarkiewicz.

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Scientific lectures

Beata Kukiel-Vrila, Janusz Czebreszuk, Jakub Niebieszczański

There were significant changes in the series of our scientific lectures during the year under review. We finished the first series, entitled **“Lectures for a good start”**, during which representatives of all institutions co-organizing PAIA presented the directions of their scientific activities, and in particular, those which are related to the Aegean zone. The last three lectures of this series were held in 2023.

Lecture 5 was prepared by colleagues from UWr and it consisted of two parts. First, Prof. Agata Kubala presented lecture entitled: **“Philhellenes in Nineteenth-Century Greece: The Case of Eduard Schaubert”**. In the second part, Prof. Rafał Eysymontt

addressed the topic: **“Archaeology and other disciplines in the study of a Medieval town in Silesia”**. The event took place on February 14th, 2023 (Fig. 1).

Lecture 6 was held on March 23rd, 2023, when our colleagues from URz showed the directions of their cooperation with Greek scientists. The Greek-Polish team is represented by Prof. Andrzej Pelisiak, Dr. Maciej Dębiec, Prof. Dushka Urem-Kotsou, Dr. Dimitris Matsas, Anna Mousioni MA, and Periklis Chrysofakoglou MA. This team presented a paper entitled **“Chipped lithic artefacts from Paradimi and Krovili (Thrace, Northern Greece). Remarks from the 2020 surface investigations”** (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. Discussions after the lecture. In the foreground Prof. R. Eysymontt and Dr. G. Kardaras. Photo by B. Kukiel-Vrila



Fig. 2. Flint artifacts discussed during the lecture



Fig. 3. During the lecture by Prof. B. Lis. Photo by B. Kukiel-Vrila



Fig. 4. During the lecture by Prof. K. Nawotka. Photo by B. Kukiel-Vrila



Fig. 5. During the lecture by Dr. S. Aulsebrook.
Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila

Lecture 7 was the last lecture in the reported series and was presented on October 24th, 2023 by Prof. Bartłomiej Lis from IAE PAS, entitled: “Mycenae-an pottery within the central and northern Aegean. Patterns of exchange and their interpretation” (Fig. 3).

Parallel to the ongoing series of “Lectures for a good start”, in 2023 we started two new series of scientific lectures. The first one is called “**Lectures by PAIA members**” and the second one is “Lectures by PAIA guests”.

Lecture 1 in the first of the above-mentioned series was delivered on February 23rd, 2023 by Prof. Krzysztof Nawotka, member of the PAIA’s Academic Board (Institute of History, UWr). It was entitled: “Iranian Princesses in the age of Successors (323-281 BCE)” (Fig. 4).

Lecture 2 was given on May 19th, 2023 by our member, Dr. Stephanie Aulsebrook from UW. It was entitled: “Investigating the Role of Metal at Late Bronze Age Mycenae ” (Fig. 5).



Fig. 6. During the lecture by Prof. K. Gortych-Michalak.
Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila

Lecture 3 was held on September 13rd, 2023, when another member of PAIA, Prof. Mateusz Żmudziński (Institute of Archaeology, UWr) presented a lecture entitled: “A possible branch of the silk road in the Roman Danube provinces”.

The second series of lectures inaugurated in 2023 is named “**Lectures by PAIA guests**”. Two such lectures were held during the last year.

Lecture 1 was given on October 4th, 2023 by Prof. Karolina Gortych-Michalak (Faculty of Modern Languages and Literatures, AMU). It was entitled: “Greek – minor or major language?” (Fig. 6).

Lecture 2 was presented on November 29th, 2023 by Dr. Zofia Stos-Gale (Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg). Its title was: “Aegean metallurgy in the Bronze Age from the perspective of lead isotope analyses” (Fig. 7).



Fig. 7. Dr. Z. Stos-Gale among the listeners after her lecture at PAIA.
Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila

Other scientific events

Janusz Czebreszuk

Participation of the Director of PAIA in the Annual Meeting of BSA

On February 16th, 2023, the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk took part in the Annual Meeting of BSA, which took place at the headquarters of the Athens Archaeological Society. During the meeting, the current state of work on the construction of a new museum building in Knossos was discussed among other matters. The next day, an official dinner was held at the residence of the BSA's Director, Prof. Rebecca Sweetman, who invited the Directors of other foreign schools in Athens.

Meeting of foreign school Directors at the Swedish Institute in Athens

On June 16th, at the invitation of Prof. Jenny Walensten, Director of the Swedish Institute in Athens, a meeting of Directors of foreign schools took place at the Swedish school. The Directors or representatives of other foreign schools present at the meeting had the opportunity to visit the headquarters and then, a meeting was held to discuss issues related to deepening scientific and organizational cooperation between individual schools. In addition, information regarding activities was exchanged and current issues important for all schools were discussed. The meeting ended with a meal, which served as a forum for expanding mutual contacts in a less formal way.

PAIA Director's visit to Karditsa (Thessaly)

On June 22nd, PAIA's Director Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk have visited to Karditsa (Thessaly) to consult on archaeological finds from the Bronze Age. The



Fig. 1. Front row from the left: Director of the Ephorate Mrs. Maria Vaiopoulou. and Prof. Stelios Andreou from AUTH.

Photo by A. Krahtopoulou

meeting took place in the town of Prodomos, where Ephorate's laboratories and workshops are located in a historic building of the Konaki estate. Director of the Ephorate Mrs. Maria Vaiopoulou, Dr. Athanasia Krahtopoulou from the Ephorate, Prof. Stelios Andreou from AUTH and other collaborators of the Ephorate were present (Fig. 1). The area around Karditsa is extremely rich in prehistoric finds, and the hosts have prepared examples of artifacts, mainly ceramics, from different stages of the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Classical period. During the trip there was also the opportunity to visit the currently ongoing rescue excavations that are taking place in the immediate vicinity. Both sides hope that this visit will be a good beginning of a fruitful cooperation in the future between PAIA and the Ephorate in Karditsa. Many thanks to the hosts, especially to Dr. A. Krahtopoulou for the warm welcome of our Director!

Visit of Dr. Jorgos Kardaras in Poznań

On December 12th and 13th 2023 Dr. Georgios Kardaras visited AMU in Poznań. He was a guest of the Faculty of History, but also visited the Faculty of Archaeology and held meetings with representatives of PAIA, which is affiliated to AMU (Fig. 2). He was also a guest of the Archaeological Museum in Poznań. Dr. G. Kardaras works at the National Hellenic Research Foundation which is the Greek equivalent of NSCF. His specialization is, among others, the problem of the presence of Slavs in the Aegean zone during the second half of the 1st millennium AD. During his stay in Poznań he presented a lecture on this issue at the Faculty of History of AMU. Dr. G. Kardaras is also a great friend of PAIA, he participates in many events organized by the Institute, and is our "ambassador" in Greece, for which we are extremely grateful.



Fig. 2. From the left: Prof. Jakub Niebieszczański (Faculty of Archaeology AMU and the Assistant Director of PAIA in Poznań), Dr. Georgios Kardaras and Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk (Faculty of Archaeology AMU and Director of PAIA) at Collegium Historicum of AMU

Rafał Blechacz's meeting with Polish youth at PAIA

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

Rafał Blechacz, world-famous Polish pianist, winner of the prestigious International Fryderyk Chopin Piano Competition in 2005, and winner of the American Gilmore Prize (called the “Nobel Prize for Piano”) was a special guest of PAIA (Fig. 1). This most outstanding – according to critics – performer of Chopin’s works of his generation, who is accustomed to playing in the most famous concert halls in Europe, America, and Asia, visited the capital of Greece for the first time and performed with Sinfonia Varsovia at the Megaro Mousikis Philharmonic in Athens on Saturday, April 1st, 2023. The concert, which attracted a large international audience and had a wide resonance in the Athens community, was organized with the support of the Adam Mickiewicz Institute with the cooperation of the Embassy of RP in Athens. The day after the performance, on Sunday, April 2nd, the pianist met with students of the Polish School “Zygmunt Mineyko” and the members of our Institute at the headquarters of PAIA (Fig. 2). During a conversation led by Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, the Assistant Director of PAIA in Athens, Cultural Programme Coordinator and initiator of the meeting, the virtuoso talked about humility towards Chopin’s music, how to stay true to yourself and not succumb to the whims of other people, how to make the right life choices and follow your own way (Fig. 3). He also talked about his second passion, which is phi-



Fig. 1. Rafał Blechacz at the headquarters of PAIA.
Photo by Polish School in Athens

losophy. The interview with Rafał Blechacz was published on the PAIA’s website.

We would like to thank Mr. Rafał Blechacz for accepting our invitation, and Mrs. Blanca Gołaszewska, head of the Sinfonia Varsovia office, and Mrs. Anna Sardis, Director of the Polish School “Zygmunt Mineyko” at the Embassy of RP in Athens, for their help in organization of the meeting.



Fig. 2. During the meeting of Rafał Blechacz with students of the Polish School in Athens at the headquarters of PAIA.
Photo by Polish School in Athens



Fig. 3. After the meeting of Rafał Blechacz with students of the Polish School in Athens at the headquarters of PAIA. Photo by PAIA

Just like in an old Polish manor house – a concert “Songs of Polish Romanticism”

Beata Kukiel-Vrila

Songs by Polish composers of the Romanticism period resounded in the lounge and garden of the Embassy of RP in Athens on September 28th, 2023. The performers at the concert, which was organized by PAIA and the Embassy of RP in Athens, were young Polish artists: Amelia Sułkowska, coloratura soprano, and Wojciech Nachajski, who accompanied her on the piano (Fig. 1).

As the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart welcomed the guests, he stressed the importance of a constructive collaboration between the Polish embassy and PAIA. Subsequently, the Director of the Institute, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, in his speech, recalled the mission and objectives of PAIA. He emphasized that the Institute not only supports Polish scientists conducting research in Greece, but also implements a cultural program, thereby promoting Polish history, culture, and science within the Greek community, among foreigners in Greece, and within the Polish diaspora.

The audience attending the event heard compositions by leading Polish composers of the 19th century (Fig. 2). A significant part of the program was dedicated to the works of Stanisław Moniuszko, the creator of Polish national opera, mainly from his “Home



Fig. 1. Beginning of the concert “Songs of Polish Romanticism” at the Polish Embassy. Photo by A. Brzozowska-Jawornicka



Fig. 2. Amelia Sułkowska sings to the accompaniment of Wojciech Nachajski. Photo by A. Brzozowska-Jawornicka

Songbooks” published 170 years ago. The concert repertoire also included songs composed by Fryderyk Chopin and Mieczysław Karłowicz, set to the lyrics of renowned Polish poets such as Maria Konopnicka and Jan Czczoł.

– This is music deeply rooted in Polish culture and history, but it is also very universal and appealing not just to European ears,’ said Amelia Sułkowska. – Although these are small musical forms, they are rich and open to interpretation by any listener. However, they do not exist without a literary context, which is why our audience was also provided with translations of the texts to all the songs, which allowed them to fully experience the atmosphere of Poland during the Romantic Period.

Amelia Sułkowska also performed compositions by the slightly later composer and the continuator of

the Polish Romantic tradition, Jan Adam Maklakiewicz, set to the words of another famous Polish poet, Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński.

The concert was hosted by the Assistant Director of PAIA in Athens and Cultural Program Coordinator Beata Kukiel-Vrila MA, who, during the intervals between the artists’ performances, reminded the audience of the significance that the music and songs of Polish Romanticism have for preserving the national identity of Poles during the partitions (Fig. 3).

Among the guests attending the concert were the Director, teachers, and students of the Polish School “Zygmunt Mineyko” at the Embassy of RP in Athens, representatives of other foreign institutes in Greece, members of the Polish diaspora, as well as representatives of other Greek and Polish institutions cooperating with PAIA.



Fig. 3. After the concert (from the left): Iwona Lompart, Beata Kukiel-Vrila, Wojciech Nachajski, Amelia Sułkowska, Janusz Czebreszuk and the host of the concert, the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart.
Photo by A. Brzozowska-Jawornicka

Other cultural events

Beata Kukiel-Vrila

Polish-Greek poetry evening “Faces of love” at the Polish School in Athens

On February 17th 2023, we participated in a Polish-Greek evening of poetry entitled “Faces of Love”. It

referred to the recently celebrated St. Valentine’s Day and was intended to reflect on the various dimensions of love. The organiser of the meeting was Mrs. Anna Piłat – a teacher and a librarian from the Polish School

“Zygmunt Mineyko” at the Embassy of RP. Students, teachers, parents and guests invited to the evening, among whom were the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart, Mrs. Iwona Lompart, Consul Mr. Sławomir Pyl, Mrs. Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, Assistant Director of PAIA in Athens and Cultural Programme Coordinator and Greek teachers from Primary School No. 1 in Egaleo, read fragments of poems written by Polish and Greek authors. Reading pieces were intertwined with fragments of poetry sung by such artists as Michał Bajor or Melina Merkury. At the end of the evening there was a sweet culinary accent in the form of traditional Polish pastries – homemade donuts. The event was another opportunity to build relationships with the Polish and Greek local community, as well as to promote Polish culture.

Cultural event dedicated to Nobel prize winners: Giorgos Seferis and Wisława Szymborska

We have assumed honorary patronage of a cultural event dedicated to Nobel prize winners: Giorgos Seferis and Wisława Szymborska organized by the Society of Greek Writers, under the auspices of the Embassy of RP in Athens. The occasion for the meeting, which took place on May 11th, was twofold – Polish parliament announced 2023 to be the Year of Wisława Szymborska, a Polish poet and Nobel Prize winner, and it was the 60th anniversary of Giorgos Seferis, winning the Nobel prize. During the meeting the works of both poets were discussed.

150 years of excavations by EFA in Delos

On September 21st 2023, we attended the opening of an exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of the excavations on Delos by EFA in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service. The commemorative exhibition in EFA gardens was opened by EFA’s Director, Prof. Véronique Chankowski. As part of the celebration of this event, PAIA, which maintains a close relationship with EFA (a scientific and cultural cooperation agreement has been signed between the two institutions, Prof. Véronique Chankowski is a member of the Academic Board of PAIA, and Polish scientists have taken part in archaeological works in Delos in the past), conducted a series of interviews highlighting the importance and various aspects related to the archaeological excavations carried out on Delos. The author of the interviews is Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, the

Assistant Director and Cultural Programme Coordinator, and a journalist of Polish Radio for many years. The interviews, which included the Director of the Ephorate of the Cycladic Islands, Dr. Demetrios Athanasoulis, the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart, the Director of EFA, Prof. Véronique Chankowski, the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk and the Mayor of Mykonos, Konstantinos Koukas can be read on PAIA’s website. We sincerely thank the interviewees for their participation in this project. (Fig. 1)



Fig. 1. The Director of the Ephorate of the Cycladic Islands, Dr. Demetrios Athanasoulis, the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart and the Assistant Director and Cultural Programme Coordinator of PAIA Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA during the preparation of the interview.

Photo by J. Georgiadis

12th National Reading Day

On September 22nd, the 12th edition of the National Reading campaign took place in the Polish School “Zygmunt Mineyko” at the Embassy of RP. This year’s reading was “Nad Niemnem” by Eliza Orzeszkowa – one of the most important works of Polish literature taking place during the January Uprising in 1863, the 160th anniversary of which we celebrate this year. The event was attended, among others, by the Ambassador of RP to the Hellenic Republic – HE Artur Lompart, Mrs. Iwona Lompart, the Consul of RP in the Hellenic Republic – Mr. Sławomir Pyl, the Military Attaché of RP in the Hellenic Republic – Colonel Jan Kurdziałek, Mrs. Urszula Kurdziałek, teachers and students from the Polish School. PAIA was represented by the Assistant Director of PAIA – Mrs. Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA.

The Summer School in Greece, May 3th to 12th 2023

Dominika Grzesik

The Summer School in Greece was a ten-day session designed for students interested in history of ancient Greece, its archaeological sites and museums. The school was organized by UWr in collaboration with PAIA, and it was run from May 3rd to May 10th, 2023. Led by scholars from the Center for the Study of the Ancient World (Dr. Dominika Grzesik, Prof. Krzysztof Nawotka and Dr. Piotr Głogowski), participants visited major archaeological sites, monuments, and museums in Athens, Delphi, Attica and Argolis. The Summer School was limited to eighteen students from the Departments of History, Art History, Classical Studies and Law, and it offered comprehensive overviews of Greek art, archaeology and epigraphy, from the Bronze Age to the Classical Greek, through the Hellenistic and Roman Times, into the Byzantine period.

A typical day started at 9:00 AM. A group usually visited up to 3 archaeological sites and/or museums during the day. Scholars shared their knowledge with participants during on-site discussions, while every student was obliged to prepare oral presentation of about 15 minutes each, on selected topic.

1st day (May 3rd) was devoted to arrival to Athens and a kick-off meeting in PAIA (Fig. 1), where the Assistant Director of PAIA and Cultural Programme Coordinator Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA told participants the history of PAIA.

2nd day (May 4th), entitled 'Architecture, religion and ideology', started at the Acropolis, where we spend the entire morning visiting the theatre of Dionysus and the Odeon of Herodes Atticus, climbing up to the Propylaia, the main temple of Athena, and the Erechtheion. Leaving the Acropolis hill behind, the group went to the Arch of Hadrian and the Temple of



Fig. 1. Participants of the Summer School in PAIA, May 3rd. Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila



Fig. 2. The Lion Gate at Mycenae, May 6th. Photo by P. Głogowski

Olympian Zeus, where Dr. Głogowski told everything about the history of these monumental constructions. After the lunch break, we continued our day by visiting the Acropolis museum, where we learned about the Greek sculptures and statues from the Acropolis, we admired the reconstructions of the temples and colored statues.

3rd day (May 5th) the group went to the Piraeus in order to see the local museum with its treasures from the ship-wrecks, Zea Marina and eat lunch near the harbor. After returning to Athens, we spent the afternoon in NAMA, listening to the students' presentations on Greek Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic statues, and their evolution in time.

4th day (May 6th) concentrated on a one-day trip to Argolis. We left Athens early in the morning, our first stop was in ancient Corinth, but before we got to the Peloponnese, we stopped by the Corinthian Canal to admire its location. In ancient Corinth, we discussed the destruction and the re-building of the city, and we visited the local museum. Our next stop was the archaeological site of Mycenae (Fig. 2), where one of the students reminded us the history of the Mycenaean civilization and its architecture. After seeing the famous Lion Gate and the Treasury of Atreus, we went to Tiryns, a hillfort also from the Mycenaean times. Our last stop was in Epidauros and its sanctuary of the healing-god Asklepios.

5th day (May 7th) was Sunday, which we devoted to Greek philosophy, while walking through the remains of the Lykeion, and to Greek religion, which

we discussed in the Byzantine Museum. The afternoon was a free-time.

6th day (May 8th) again we left Athens to go to a one-day trip to Delphi (Fig. 3). After 3 hours drive, we reached the famous sanctuary of Apollo. Two students gave an oral presentations on ancient oracles and the role of sport in ancient world, while Dr. Grzesik, who is an expert in Hellenistic and Roman Delphi, gave us a tour starting from the Roman Agora, through the Sacred Way, the Athenian Treasury, the Aire, the main temple precinct, all the way up to the theatre and stadium. We also had a time to visit the museum and Marmaria, and to eat a quick lunch before returning to Athens.

7th day (May 9th), another day in Athens, entitled *'Athenian lieux de mémoire'* revolved around the places where the Athenians celebrated their collective memory. The day started at Kerameikos, a cemetery located outside the ancient city, where we saw the



Fig. 3. The sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi, May 8th.
Photo by P. Głogowski

remains of the Themistoklean wall, the Dipylon Gate, and many beautiful funerary stelai in the museum. In the afternoon we went to the ancient Agora, to talk about the Athenian civic life and the spread of democracy. After the lunch break, we took a walk to the main hills of Athens: the Pnyx (Fig. 4), the hill of the Nymphs and the hill of the Muses with the Philopappos Monument.

8th day (May 10th) on Wednesday, we took our last trip outside of Athens. This time, our destination was Attica with its famous battlefields (Marathon), sanctuaries (Brauron) and cape (Sounion).

9th day (May 11th) our last day of the Summer School concentrated on the Roman Athens. After learning about the Mycenaean and Archaic times, Classical and Hellenistic Athens, we spend a day on the Roman Agora and the Hadrian Library.

10th day (May 12th) was a farewell to Athens and PAIA, and flying back to Wrocław.



Fig. 4. The Pnyx in Athens, May 9th.
Photo by P. Głogowski

The Summer School of UWr in Athens, September 11th to 22nd, 2023

Roksana Maria Łajkosz

Summer School 2023 was the second edition of an educational activity for students of the Faculty of History and Pedagogy at the Institute of Art History, UWr. It was carried out in cooperation with PAIA, funded by Erasmus + program and continues the pilot project from last year. The idea came from Prof. Agata Kubala (Institute of Art History, UWr), who became the main Summer School coordinator. Senior lecturers Prof. Rafał Eysymontt (Institute of Art History, UWr) and Prof. Mateusz Żmudziński (Institute of Archaeol-

ogy, UWr) were assisted by PhD candidate Roksana Maria Łajkosz MA during the project. This year Summer School aimed to introduce students to Greece's historical, cultural, and artistic heritage, with a focus on Athens, both ancient and modern, various relations connected with the city as well as the city's urban planning issues. Students attended lectures, participated in field activities, and completed museum exercises. The classes had an interdisciplinary nature. This allowed students to achieve and develop their practical skills



Fig. 1. The group photo features the Erechtheion in the background. Photo by M. Kalenik

as art historians. It also enabled them to reflect on Athens as an image of diverse heritage where the past coexists with the present.

On Monday (September 11th), the lecturers and a group of fifteen students arrived in Athens in the afternoon. The Summer School activities began with an invitational walk around the Plaka and the Acropolis area on the first day. The participants were welcomed with a mesmerizing Athenian cityscape and sunset.

The opening lecture for the project was took place the next day (Tuesday, September 12th) in PAIA quarters by Prof. Rafał Eysymontt. He discussed the issue of urban planning in Athens, including its different propositions and the problems with its realizations throughout the ages. This was an excellent introduction to the field activities and reflections in Athens as a city of social and architectural compromises. After the discussion, the group was welcomed by Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, Assitant Director of PAIA and Cultural Programme Coordinator. She described the structure of the Institute and the areas covered by its projects. In the afternoon, the group participated in the first field class at the archaeological site of Hadrian's Library. Prof. Mateusz Żmudziński gave a lecture on the Roman presence in Greece, the emperor's fascination with Greek culture, and his influence on the ancient Athenian cityscape.

On the third day (Wednesday, September 13th), students had the chance to engage in museum activities and work with original historical material displayed

within the collection of the Acropolis Museum. The day began with lectures led by Rokšana Maria Łajkosz MA and Prof. Rafał Eysymontt, which covered the preserved monuments, their stylistic history, and the methodology of analyzing them. After the short break, students had the opportunity to apply their acquired knowledge in practical exercises, prepare analyses of selected objects, and present their work to the group.

On Thursday (September 14th), the participants of the Summer School visited the Roman Agora. They continued their discussion on the influence of the Romans in Athens, led by Prof. Mateusz Żmudziński. After that, it was time for field activities at the most significant Athenian monument, the summit of Acropolis. The walking tour began with a visit to the Propylaea, the Erechtheion, the Parthenon, and the Temple of Nike. Students were introduced to the world of ancient Greek architecture and discussed its stylistic changes throughout the ages. They observed the details of the buildings and explored the various cultural and historical aspects of the Acropolis.

On Friday, (September 15th), the Summer School class began with a visit to the Athens City Museum. Prof. Rafał Eysymontt discussed the issues with the urban planning of Athens and its changes throughout the ages, which he had introduced in his opening lecture. The group walked through the city and stopped at the Athenian University, an example of Greek Reviv-



Fig. 2. The Summer School participants are exploring Greek architecture. Photo by M. Kalenik

al architecture. It had completed the reflections about various contexts of Athenian architecture and urban planning issues. In the afternoon, the participants visited the Greek Agora. They followed the ancient routes to arrive at the Temple of Hephaestus and the Attalos Stoa, where they continued their classes and discussions about Greek architecture, as well as movable objects such as sculptures and vases.

The following day (September 16th) was planned for a trip to Egina Island to admire the Temple of Aphaia. The temple's location, architecture, and the joy of traveling combined made it the most fascinating part of the program for all participants. Sunday (September 17th) was a day off.

On the eighth day (Monday, September 18th), the group visited Piraeus. The tour was an excellent complement to urban reflection about Athens and its development from ancient to modern times. Mrs. Edyta Kosiel-Evangelou, an ethnologist and art history enthusiast, guided the walk. She described the history of Piraeus. After the walk, the Summer School visited the Archaeological Museum of Piraeus to admire the preserved funeral steles and great bronze statues.

The students took part in museum activities, including introductory lectures and work with original historical materials, at NAMA on 19th and 20th September. Prof. Mateusz Żmudziński and Roksana Maria Łajkosz MA led morning sessions where students explored sculptural and ceramic objects on dis-

play. They gained knowledge about the objects' stylistic features, periodization, cultural significance, and methods of analysis. During the afternoon sessions, students were assigned group tasks to formally analyze and interpret selected objects, including sculptures and vases. They presented their team's work and discussed it with the lecturers and other participants. The final museum class at the Benaki Museum was on Thursday, September 21st where students learned about Byzantine Art and Greek culture.

The Summer School in Athens ended on Friday, (September 22nd). In the morning, the lecturers summarised the project and discussed the students' experiences, knowledge, and impressions with them at PAIA quarters. The afternoon was reserved for returning to Wrocław.

The Summer School of UWr was an educational project focusing on the relationship between ancient and later periods of Greek art, architecture, urban issues and culture, and it provided a great opportunity for all participants not only to visit and explore the monuments, archaeological sites and museum collections of Athens, but also to develop the knowledge gained in the university lectures, to practice art historical skills and to experience Athens as a city that links the past and the present. As a participant, I would like to sincerely thank PAIA for their efforts in helping to organize the second edition of the project and in making our program goals achievable.

The Poster Exhibition in the Aristotle University in Thessaloniki

Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka

On February 8th, 2023, PAIA organised, in cooperation with the Embassy of RP in Athens, the ceremonial opening of a poster exhibition entitled: "Philhellenism and Polish Research in Prehistoric and Classical Archaeology in Greece" ATh. The event took place in the Cast Museum of the Department of Archaeology of ATh (Fig. 1). The genesis of the exhibition dates to the period of preparation for the official opening of PAIA in 2021. We then prepared information on the history of Greek archaeology in Poland and in the broadly understood zone of influence of the Aegean

and Greek civilization, including the Black Sea coast and Cyprus. The exhibition presented, in an accessible way, in three languages, Polish, Greek and English, the achievements of Polish researchers over the centuries, as well as the latest attainments (Fig. 2).

Prof. Eleni Manakidou, the Director of the School of History and Archaeology welcomed the guests and led the meeting (Fig. 3), followed by speeches from Prof. Haralambos Feidas, Vice-Rector for Finance, Planning and Development of ATh (Fig. 4), Prof. Konstantinos Bikos, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy of



Fig. 1. Verniss' participants in the Cast Museum of the Department of Archaeology of AUTH.
Photo by D. Stachowiak

AUTH (Fig. 5), and Prof. Panagiotis Tselekas, Director of the Department of Archaeology, who emphasised the long-term cooperation of AUTH with AMU, especially in the field of archaeology and geomorphology.

On the Polish side, the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart (Fig. 6), spoke about extensive Polish-Greek cooperation, emphasising important elements of cooperation between AUTH and AMU, which also include permanent Polish language courses for Greek students. In turn, the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, focused in his speech on the establishment and current activities of the Institute (Fig. 7). The invited guests included employees and students of AUTH, participants of Polish language courses at the University, representatives of the Polish community in Thessaloniki and employees of the Greek Ministry of Culture and other institutions, including Dr. Elisavet Tsigarida, Director of the Ephorate of Antiquities in Thessaloniki and Dr. Maria Pappa, Deputy Director of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Thessaloniki Region.

Deputy Director of PAIA, Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, introduced the audience to the exhibition and then invited them to experience it (Fig. 8). The exhibition was divided into three parts.

Fig. 2. While visiting the exhibition.
Photo by S. Permathouli



The first part was historical and 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 of Greece until 1989. It recalled 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. An important figure was Polish-Lithuanian refugee, Zygmunt Mineyko, an engineer married to a Greek woman, an amateur archaeologist and numismatist, who, together with the Greek, Karapanos, made great contributions to the discovery of the sanctuary of Zeus in Dodona. Further posters recalled,

among others, prominent researchers who contributed significantly to the development of Greek archaeology, such as professors Piotr Bieńkowski, the creator of the first chair of classical archaeology in Poland at JU (1897), Kazimierz Michałowski, considered the founder of the so-called Polish school of Mediterranean Archaeology in UW, and his student, Maria Ludwika Bernhard, who continued Bieńkowski's work in Kraków.



Fig. 3. Prof. Eleni Manakidou. Chair of the School of History and Archaeology.
Photo by S. Permathouli

The second part of the exhibition presented the research of various Polish institutions during the last decades in the field of Aegean prehistory. Some of the posters concerned field research in such places as Crete (with focus on peak sanctuaries, Late Neolithic period, as well research on Katalimata and Monastiraki

sites), Argolis in the Peloponnese (Klisoura), Boeotia (Sarakenos), as well as Maroulas on Kytnos, Kerame on Ikaria, and Mavropygi in N-W Macedonia. The “Anthemous Valley Archaeological Project” near Thessaloniki constitutes the first field research in Greece, conducted under the auspices of PAIA. The research in Pefkasia site is being achieved through the cooperation of PAIA with the relevant Greek Ephorate. Furthermore, the results of experimental archaeology with amber pectorals from the Mycenaean culture were presented and the research on relationship between textiles and seals and stamping practices.

Classical archaeology was the subject of the third part of the exhibition. The achievements of Polish researchers in the field of research on Greek and related vases were presented as part of the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* project, which Poland joined in 1931. The research in Ancient Nea Paphos, the capital of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, was also presented. Polish research here started in 1965 (UW in the Maloutena site) and in 2011, the Paphos Agora Project of JU commenced. These two expeditions have been united and have collaborated from 2019. Another poster presented the Polish contribution to research on Hellenistic pottery from the excavations of the University of



Fig. 4. Prof. Haralambos Feidas, Vice Rector for Finance, Planning & Development of AUTH.
Photo by D. Stachowiak



Fig. 5. Prof. Konstantinos Bikos, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy of ATh.

Photo by D. Stachowiak

Athens on the island of Kos. A significant part of the exhibition also showed Polish engagement in the research on the Greek colonies of the Black Sea. It was conducted in such sites as Nikonion on the coast of the Liman of the Dniester River (ancient Tyras), Koshary site on the *chora* of Olbia, one of the largest Greek colonies, as well as Akra and Illuraton on Crimea.



Fig. 6. The Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart.

Photo by D. Stachowiak

The last poster was a new one, added in 2022, and presented the research of Dr. Edyta Marzec, a graduate from the Jagiellonian and Sheffield University, who has studied the pottery from the French excavations in Serapeion in Delos, using integrated archaeological and archaeometric methods. She is collaborating with Greek authorities and BSA.



Fig. 7. The Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk.

Photo by D. Stachowiak



Fig. 8. The Deputy Director of PAIA, Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka.

Photo by D. Stachowiak

Sympotic poetics from antiquity to the present day

Sebastian Borowicz

On October 18th, 2023, as part of The Heritage_lab meetings series, a scientific session *Les poétiques sympotiques de l'antiquité à nos jours / Sympotic poetics from antiquity to the present day* was held, organised by The Center for Multimodal Educational and Cultural Research at JU (www.ombeik.polonistyka.uj.edu.pl) in cooperation with PAIA. It was dedicated to the phenomenon and topos of the symposium and its reinterpretation in modern culture, with particular attention paid to contemporary times.

Sympotic poetics are one of the fundamental dialogical strategies in European culture for initiating intellectual debates about visual arts and literature. Hence the meeting reflected on the extent to which both classical realisations of sympotic poetics and later references to them foster a particular type of discursive elitism. Contributors included Sebastian Borowicz (UW, JU), Monika Szczot (AMU), Sylvie Laigneau-Fontaine (University of Burgundy), Maria Chantry (UWr) and Joanna Hobot-Marcinek (JU). The meeting was opened by Sebastian Borowicz with *Let us rejoice by drinking and talking beautifully – sympotic poetics as a function of culture*, introducing the topic of sympoticity in European culture and a brief discussion of the ancient origins of sympotic poetics. The follow-

ing speeches dealt with the reception of sympoticity in the modern era and the present day, as well as the formation of a specific type of poeicity in European culture as a function of elitism. Monika Szczot in her presentation *In vino veritas? Ancient and Old Polish Satire in the Context of the Sympotic Tradition* characterised the development of Old Polish satire in the context of its use of ancient sympotic themes. Sylvie Laigneau-Fontaine, in her talk *Les banquets du sodalitiūm Lugdunense: un idéal de sociabilité à la Renaissance*, outlined the history of a poetic group active in Lyon between 1530 and 1540, whose members not only produced epigrams referring to ancient poetics, but also practised the art of feasting combined with engaging in humorous and literate conversation. The theme of elite discourse and a play with poetic convention was then taken up by Maria Chantry in *In vino poesis. La poétique sympotique dans les Foricoenia sive epigrammatum libellus de Jan Kochanowski*. In her analysis of a collection of poems associated with banquets, conviviality, and heralds, she presented Jan Kochanowski as one of the *poetae oinopotai* who joins the ancient debate about whether wine or water is the source of inspiration. Prof. M. Chantry gave her lecture from the PAIA headquarters (Fig. 1). The session ended with a presentation by Joanna Hobot-Marcinek *In vino veritas, in aqua sanitas. La poétique sympotique dans la poésie de Tadeusz Różewicz*. The subject of the reflection was the phenomenon and topos of the symposium and its contemporary reinterpretations in the senile work of Tadeusz Różewicz. Różewicz's references to the rules of sympathetic poetics and the poet's interplay with sympotic convention created, within the framework of literary narrative, a kind of intellectual debate about the visual arts, literature or philosophy with his friends Ryszard Przybylski, Piotr Lachmann and Jerzy Nowosielski.

The session had a hybrid format. The stationary part, courtesy of PAIA, was held in Athens, at the Institute's headquarters, where Prof. Maria Chantry was hosted. Other participants joined from their academic centres. Importantly, materials from the session will be published in the forthcoming issue of *Annales de lettres et sciences humaines, Philologie Classique* (2024), under the scientific co-editing of Sebastian Borowicz.



Fig. 1. Prof. Maria Chantry at PAIA during her lecture. Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila

Other events

Ewdoksia Papuci-Waldyka, Beata Kukiel-Vraila, Janusz Czebreszuk

Celebration of the Polish Constitution Day of May 3rd

The first Polish modern constitution was proclaimed on May 3rd 1791, as the first such document in Europe and the second in the world. In celebration of this anniversary, the Embassy of RP in Athens organized the first public ceremony since the start of the pandemic in 2020. About 300 guests visited the Embassy, including representatives of Polish institutions and media, members of the Polish community in Greece, representatives of other embassies, the Greek Army, and Government. Among the guests Konstantina Benisi – Director of the Foreign Schools Department of the Ministry of Culture of Hellenic Republic was also present. PAIA was also there, represented by the Assistant Director and Cultural Programme Coordinator Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA and Dr. Stephanie Aulsebrook (Fig. 1) The event, which took place on May 16th, was also a great opportunity for the promotion of Polish culture. Three chefs came from Poland and cooked for two days, using only products imported from Poland!

Guests could taste delicious dishes of Polish cuisine, both traditional and modern. During the event, popular Polish music was also played, and as a farewell, everyone received gifts with cosmetics from Polish companies entering the Greek market.



Fig. 1. During the ceremony. From the left: Dr. Stephanie Aulsebrook, Mrs. Konstantina Benisi – Director of the Foreign Schools Department of the Ministry of Culture and the Assistant Director, Cultural Programme Coordinator of PAIA, Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA

Meeting of PAIA representatives with the Speaker of the Sejm (Polish Parliament)

A meeting with the Speaker of the Sejm Mrs. Elżbieta Witek was held at the Embassy on 10th of June (Fig. 2). The meeting was attended by the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, the Assistant Director and Cultural Programme Coordinator Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, and also by the Head of the Chancellery of the Sejm, Mrs. Agnieszka Kaczmarska, the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart and Dr. Anastasia Chatzigiannidi, Polish language teacher at the University of Athens. Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk talked about the beginning of the Institute, its functioning and cooperation with Greek institutions, and Polish field research in Greece. Mrs. Kukiel-Vraila MA discussed our cultural activities, organized lectures and summer schools, as well as our plans for the future. The conversation was very fruitful. The Speaker was very interested in the activities of Polish archaeologists and promised to come back to Greece to visit excavations conducted under PAIA auspices.



Fig. 2. From the right: Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, Speaker of the Sejm, Mrs. Elżbieta Witek, the Assistant Director, Cultural Programme Coordinator of PAIA, Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, Head of the Chancellery of the Sejm, Mrs. Agnieszka Kaczmarska, Dr. Anastasia Chatzigiannidi from the University of Athens. Photo by Aleksander Zieliński/Chancellery of the Sejm

Visit of Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk in Nafplio

On June 11th, Director of PAIA Prof. J. Czebreszuk participated in a ceremony organised in the Church of the Transfiguration in Nafplio by the Juliusz Słowacki Institute Foundation and the Order of Christ Fathers.



Fig. 3. At the just unveiled bust of Juliusz Słowacki. Standing from the left: Archbishop Jan Romeo Pawłowski, Priest Ryszard Karapuda, Mrs. Ewa Pańczak, Mrs. Elżbieta Nawrocka, Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk and Mr. Marek Nadolski. Photo by the Juliusz Słowacki Institute Foundation

It was dedicated to the unveiling of the bust of Juliusz Słowacki. The sponsor was the local parish (Priest Ryszard Karapuda) and the sculptors were Aleksander Porozhniuk and his wife, art historian Liza Porozhniuk, both war refugees from Ukraine since 2014. The first part of the ceremony was the Holy Mass celebrated by the Apostolic Nuncio to Greece, Archbishop Jan Romeo Pawłowski. Then Dr. Teresa Kaczorowska gave a lecture on Słowacki's connections with Greece. During his journey around the Eastern Mediterranean (1836-37), the writer visited Greece and reached Nafplio, which was then the capital of the country. The bust was unveiled jointly by the Archbishop and Mrs. Ewa Pańczak, First Counselor of the Embassy of RP in Greece. The ceremony was hosted by Mrs. Elżbieta Nawrocka, President of the Foundation. The ceremony was also attended by the distinguished activist of the Polish community in Greece, Mr. Marek Nadolski (Fig. 3), as well as teachers, parents and students from the Polish School in Athens, headed by the director Mrs. Anna Sardis. Students recited excerpts from Juliusz Słowacki's poem "The Tomb of Agamemnon". The ceremony ended with refreshments consisting of Polish dishes.

Beginning of the school year at the Polish School in Athens

On September 15th, we participated in the opening ceremony of the new school year at the Zygmunt Mineyko Polish School at the Polish Embassy in Athens. The event was attended by, among others: Ambassador of RP to the Hellenic Republic, HE Artur Lompart, Director of the Department of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Education and Science, Mr. Piotr Semeniuk, Director of the Center for the Development of Polish Education Abroad, Mrs. Justyna Kralisz, Apostolic Nuncio to the Hellenic Republic, Archbishop Jan Romeo Pawłowski, Consul of RP in the Hellenic Republic, Mr. Sławomir Pyl, Military Attaché of RP in the Hellenic Republic, Colonel Jan Kurdziałek, Father Marcin Baran – priest of the Athens Polish community, Mayor of the City of Egaleo – Mr. Janis Gkikas and Assistant Director of PAIA – Mrs. Beata Kukiel-Vraila. After the singing of the national anthems of Poland and Greece, the guests, students, teachers and parents gathered on the schoolyard were welcomed by the School Director – Mrs. Anna Sardis, who expressed her thanks to the Ministry of Education and Science and the Center for the Development of Polish Education Abroad for supporting Polish education abroad and making it possible for the next generation of children and young people with Polish roots to learn the Polish language and learn about Polish history.

PAIA's participation in the Polish Army Day celebration at the Embassy

Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk took part in the annual Polish Army Day celebrations organised by the Military Attaché of the Polish Embassy in Athens on September 26th. The main speech of the evening was given by the Military Attaché of RP in Greece, Colonel Jan Kurdziałek. Col. Kurdziałek outlined the tradition of the Polish Army and discussed its role both in the country and internationally. The ceremony brought together many guests from among the command of the Greek Army and the other Attachés. The Greek Polish community was also numerously represented.

Celebration on the occasion of the 105th anniversary of regaining independence by Poland

Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, Deputy Director of PAIA, represented the Institute during a ceremonial meeting of the Polish community organised on November 10th at the headquarters of the Embassy of



Fig. 4. Celebration on the occasion of the 105th anniversary of regaining independence by Poland.
Photo by the Polish Embassy in Athens

RP in Athens on the occasion of the 105th anniversary of regaining independence.

The ceremony was attended by a largely gathered Polish community. It began with singing the national anthem. Then the Ambassador of RP in Athens, HE Artur Lompart gave speech (Fig. 4).

The Ambassador reminded the audience that Poland survived the period of partitions and was reborn thanks to faith, historical memory and the “grassroots work” of many activists in the sphere of politics, economy, and culture. He also emphasized the role of the family and Polish women, who – as he expressed – “when men died in uprisings, they maintained Polishness in their families”.

The Ambassador thanked Poles and Polonia in Greece, who together with their families, are the keepers of Polishness and are “great ambassadors of our homeland”, assuring that “supporting the structures integrating our compatriots in Greece is one of the priorities of our institution”.

He also mentioned the historic support that the Embassy continues to provide to PAIA and emphasized the great value of the Embassy’s cooperation with the Institute.

Finally, the Ambassador Artur Lompart raised a toast to “the Republic and its citizens to continue to follow the winding paths of the future, aware of her value, safe, wealthy, ready to meet emerging challenges, but also faithful to her roots”.



Fig. 5. Official delegation of JU during a visit to the Institute together with the Director and Deputy Director of PAIA.
Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila

Our guests

We have had some great guests over the last year! We will mention a few of them.

Among them, the delegation of JU (Fig. 5) should be mentioned first. They have visited Athens on the occasion of our 2nd Annual Meeting and met with the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, at the Institute’s headquarter. The delegation included: Prof. Armen Edigarian (Vice-Rector of JU), Prof. Stanisław Sroka (Dean of the Faculty of History of JU), Prof. Jan Świąch (former Dean of the same faculty), and Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka (Deputy Director of PAIA and JU representative on PAIA’s Governance and Academic Board).

Another guest who visited the Institute in June 2023 was Prof. Krystyna Bartol (Institute of Classical Philology of AMU, member of the Academic Board of PAIA). She had a meeting with Prof. J. Czebreszuk (Fig. 6). Our guest in August was Prof. Miron Wolny (Institute of History of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn).



Fig. 6. Prof. Krystyna Bartol in PAIA.
Photo by B. Kukiel-Vraila

Members of the Governance Council of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens

Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk AMU (Chairman of the Council)

Prof. Inga Głuszek NCU

Prof. Bartłomiej Lis IAE PAS

Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka JU

Prof. Andrzej Pelisiak URz

Prof. Nicholas Sekunda UG

Prof. Agata Ulanowska UW

Prof. Andrzej Wiśniewski UW

Members of the Academic Board of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens

Prof. Stylianos Andreou, prehistoric archaeologist, AUTH

Prof. Krystyna Bartol, classical philologist, AMU

Prof. Véronique Chankowski, classical archaeologist, Director of EFA

Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, prehistoric archaeologist, AMU

Prof. Inga Głuszek, classical archaeologist, NCU

Prof. Sławomir Jędraszek, classical archaeologist, UG

Prof. Janusz K. Kozłowski, prehistoric archaeologist, JU

Prof. Kazimierz Lewartowski, prehistoric archaeologist, UW (Chairman of the Board)

Prof. Daniel Makowiecki, archaeozoologist, NCU

Prof. Krzysztof Nawotka, ancient historian, UW

Prof. Krzysztof Nowicki, prehistoric archaeologist, IAE PAS

Prof. Marek Olbrycht, ancient historian, URz

Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, classical archaeologist, JU

Prof. Tomasz Płonka, prehistoric archaeologist, UW

Prof. Marek Węcowski, ancient historian, UW

Members of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens

Dr. Aulsebrook Stephanie, UW

Bobola Sławomir MA, JU

Prof. Borowicz Sebastian, JU/UW

Dr. Brillowski Wojciech, AMU

Dr. inż. Brzozowska-Jawornicka Aleksandra, Wrocław University of Technology

Budzik Filip MA, AMU

Prof. Bugaj Ewa, AMU

Prof. Chantry Maria, UW

Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk AMU

Dr. Dębiec Maciej, URz

Dr. Domżański Krzysztof, IAE PAS

Dr. Doulfis Giorgos, the University of Athens

Dr. Dudlik Katarzyna, AMU

Prof. Eysymontt Rafał, UW

Dr. Fouquet Johannes, Leipzig Universität

Dr. Furmanek Mirosław, UW

Dr. Franković Filip, Heidelberg Universität

Dr. Fritsch Barbara, Archaeological Service of Sachsen-Anhalt, Halle

Dr. Głogowski Piotr, UW

Prof. Głuszek Inga, NCU

Grabowska-Zywar Malwina MA, UW

Prof. Gralak Tomasz, UW

Dr. Grzesik Dominika, UW

Grześkowiak Marek MA, UW

Dr. Halamus Michał, AMU

Dr. Christopher Hale, IAE PAS

Prof. Hobot-Marcinek Joanna, JU

Jurkowska Paulina, UW

Inż. Jawornicki Maciej, Wrocław University of Technology

Prof. Kaim Andrzej, UW

Prof. Kaim Barbara, UW

Dr. Kajzer Małgorzata, PAS

Konnemann Birgit IAE PAS

Dr. Korokhina Anastasiia, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine/URz

Koźlakowska Monika MA, UW

Prof. Kubala Agata, UW

Dr. Kucewicz Cezary UG

Kula Mateusz MA, JU

Dr. Kurzawska Aldona, AMU

Lepionka Kacper MA, UW

Prof. Lewartowski Kazimierz, UW

Prof. Lis Bartłomiej, IAE PAS

Liwerska-Garstecka Aneta MA, AMU

Łajkosz Roksana Maria MA, UW

Łapińska Monika, UW

Makarowicz Katarzyna MA, UW

Makarowicz Mieczysława MA, AMU

Prof. Makarowicz Przemysław, AMU

Dr. Matuszewski Rafał, University Salzburg

Prof. Mencfel Michał, AMU

Michalik Michał MA, JU

Miśkiewicz Radosław MA, UW

Prof. Müller Johannes, Christian-Albrechts Universität in Kiel

Prof. Nawotka Krzysztof, UW

Nechypor Viktoria, UW

Niemczyk Julia, JU

Niziołek Kamila MA, JU

Dr. Nocoń Kamila

Ogidel Franciszek, UW

Prof. Papuci-Władyka Ewdoksia, JU/UW

Prof. Pavúk Peter, Charles University Praha

Prof. Pelisiak Andrzej, URz

Dr. Pietruszka Wojciech, UW

Romaniuk Marcin MA, PAS

Ruzzo Stefano MA

Prof. Sobkowiak-Tabaka Iwona, AMU

Stachowiak Dominik MA, AMU

Prof. Szmyt Marzena, AMU

Tenev Ivan MA, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

Tomal Magdalena, JU

Prof. Trąbska Joanna, URz

Dr. Twarowska-Antczak Emilia, AMU

Prof. Ulanowska Agata, UW

Prof. Węcowski Marek, UW

Dr. Wilimowska Joanna, UW

Witowski Jakub MA, UW

Władyka Marek MA

Dr. Wojciechowska Agnieszka, UW

Dr. Zeman Piotr, IAE PAS

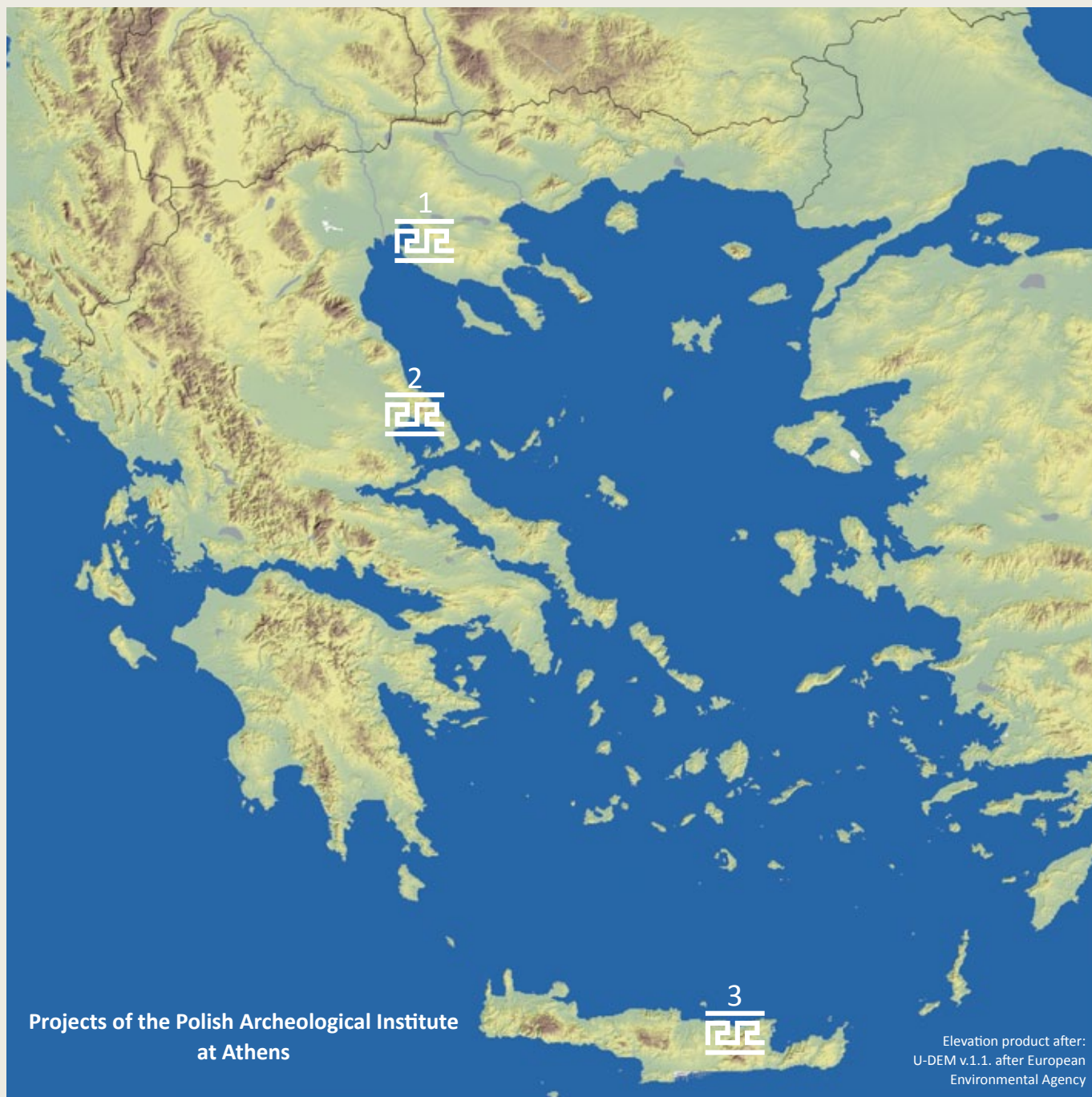
Prof. Zwoliński Zbigniew, AMU

Prof. Żmudziński Mateusz, UW

PAIA



Polish Archaeological
Institute at Athens



PAIA project number	Acronym	Type of project	Manager/PI	Institution	Years of realisation
1	AVAP	PAIA's own	Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk	AMU	2020-2022
2	Mycenaean Pefkakia	<i>Synergasia</i>	Dr. Anthi Batziou, Prof. Bartłomiej Lis	Ephor. Magnesia/ IAE PAS	2022-2026
3	Karfi	PAIA's own	Prof. Krzysztof Nowicki	IAE PAS	2023-2027