



THE GREAT WOMEN BEHIND THE GREAT MEN

Third workshop on Women in the Archaeology of Greece – Tribute to Maria Ludwika Bernhard

by the *École française d'Athènes* and the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens, with the support of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Greece

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12-13 March 2025 – Conference room of the *École française d'Athènes*

To attend remotely, please register here:

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The third workshop on Women in the Archaeology of Greece, jointly organised by the *École française d'Athènes* and the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens, will take place on 12 and 13 March 2025. The event will be held in honour of Maria Ludwika Bernhard (1908-1998), a Franco-Polish classical archaeologist, former foreign member of EFA, Professor of Classical Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and curator of the Ancient Art Gallery at the National Museum in Warsaw.

For its third edition, the workshop will focus on the women often referred to as the ones 'behind great men', whose behind-the-scenes support helped these men rise to scientific prominence. In particular, it will highlight the wives – and, more broadly, the female partners – of renowned male archaeologists who worked alongside their husbands, helping them build brilliant careers and lasting legacies, while they themselves faded into obscurity, their contributions

reduced to mere footnotes. Much like a magician's assistant, whose skills and discretion bring the magic trick to life, these women operated in the shadow of a prominent male figure, either with his success as the sole objective or setting aside their own aspirations as secondary. Their role as devoted wives extended beyond the private and domestic sphere into their spouses' professional lives: in addition to managing the household and raising children, they took charge of a range of archaeological tasks, such as securing funding, cataloguing excavation finds, drawing and photographing objects and architectural remains, writing reports, proofreading and editing publications, and sometimes even directing excavation campaigns in their spouse's name.

Some of these women had no formal archaeological education but nevertheless embraced their husband's profession, gradually learning their way into it. Others were trained as archaeologists but renounced (or were forced to renounce) pursuing independent careers – whether owing to tradition, personal choice, or a lack of professional opportunities – and instead dedicated their time, energy, and expertise to supporting their partners. A few managed to continue their archaeological research while contributing to their spouse's projects, which always took precedence over their own. These women often had to lower their professional ambitions and forgo academic positions to avoid competing against their life partners, and as they assisted their husbands, their own work progressed more slowly and resulted in fewer publications. Often deprived of paid research positions, their access to resources was more limited, their professional networks were less extensive, and they did not officially mentor students – all of which prevented them from achieving the same lasting recognition as the 'great men' behind whom they stood.

This workshop is devoted to them.

Book presentation

Beata Kukiel-Vraila (Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens): *Presentation of the book [Archaeology Without Make-Up](#)*

Author's presentation of the book "Archaeology Without Makeup". The publication is a compilation of interviews with distinguished female scholars who have played a significant role in challenging stereotypes regarding the role and status of women in the academic world. Some of these women have often confronted prejudices, inequality, and even discrimination, yet have succeeded in achieving their professional goals, pursuing their passions, and paving the way for future generations of women. All the individuals featured in the publication are affiliated with the Polish Archaeological Institute in Athens.

The publication will be released by PAIA in the spring of 2025, with financial support from Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and Jagiellonian University in Kraków.

The interviewees in the book include:

- Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka (Jagiellonian University in Kraków & University of Warsaw) – an icon of Polish archaeology, head of research in Pafos, Cyprus, the largest and longest-running Polish research mission in the Mediterranean region, Deputy Director of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens.
- Prof. Marzena Szymt (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań) – one of Europe's foremost scholars of the Neolithic period, Director of the Archaeological Museum in Poznań.
- Dr. Zofia Stos-Gale – nuclear physicist, one of the first women in her field at the University of Oxford, a pioneer in the study of lead isotope analysis to determine the origin of metals in prehistoric times.
- Prof. Agata Ulanowska (University of Warsaw) – expert in textile archaeology using experimental methods. Initiator and head of international research projects, also involved in gender archaeology.
- Dr. Stephanie Aulsebrook (University of Warsaw) – Oxford University graduate, currently affiliated with the University of Warsaw. Her research focuses on the circulation and functions of metals in the Bronze Age in Greece.
- Prof. Inga Głuszek (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń) – researcher of ancient Greek colonies on the Black Sea, specialist in ancient Greek pottery.
- Prof. Veronique Chankowski – specialist in the socio-economic history of the ancient world, the first woman to hold the position of Director of the French School at Athens.
- Prof. Bogumiła Kaniewska (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań) – literary scholar, philologist, translator, the first woman to hold the position of Rector at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań.

Tribute to Maria Ludwika Bernhard

Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka (Jagiellonian University in Kraków & University of Warsaw):
Marianne of Polish Classical Archaeology – Maria Ludwika Bernhard

Maria Ludwika Bernhard was the first great Polish woman classical archaeologist known in Europe and the world, thus paving the way for others. She was born in 1908 in the city of Łódź into a Polish-French family with traditions dating back to Napoleonic times. She received her education in Warsaw, after graduation she was a scholarship holder of the French government and did an internship at the École Française d'Athènes as *membre scientifique*. Before the war, she worked at the University of Warsaw under Professor Kazimierz Michałowski, considered the creator of the Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology, and also in the National Museum directed by Stanisław Lorenz. During World War II, she took part in underground activities against Nazi occupiers and in the Warsaw Uprising. From 1954, she moved a large part of her research

and organizational activity to Kraków, where she became the head of the Chair of Mediterranean Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University. She led this Chair (and then the Department) until 1978, i.e. for almost 25 years. Despite her retirement, she remained scientifically active, publishing almost until the end of her days. Her fate and most important scientific and other achievements will be presented in this paper.

Hubert Kowalski (Faculty of Archaeology, University of Warsaw), **Monika Dunajko** (Faculty of Archaeology, University of Warsaw): *Maria Ludwika Bernhard. A developing, yet difficult, episode of her academic life in Warsaw*

Maria Ludwika Bernhard, developing in an environment of strong, dominant scientific figures such as Kazimierz Michałowski and Stanisław Lorentz, was able to achieve remarkable scientific success despite numerous challenges. Her impact on the education of students in classical archaeology is immense and continues to resonate today. In fact, the authors of these words, despite the generation gap, have also benefited and continue to benefit from the scientific legacy of Maria Ludwika Bernhard.

Her presence at the University of Warsaw, to which the paper is devoted, is a crucial yet often overlooked case in the scholarly discourse. Nevertheless, for the employees of the University of Warsaw, Bernhard's significance extends beyond her scientific contributions. It also includes her efforts to protect the university's collections during the war. The importance of Bernhard's activity is even greater since it was largely due to her that the royal-university collection of plaster casts was preserved - the collection that served for more than a hundred years as a valuable educational tool not only for students of classical archaeology or history of art.

The Great Women behind the Great Men

Maguelone Bastide (École française d'Athènes), **Caroline Carrier** (Laboratoire Orient et Méditerranée): *Anne-Marie Bon: une « Thasienne » numismate et pionnière de l'étude des timbres amphoriques*

Anne-Marie Bon (née Coutte), normalienne et agrégée de Lettres classiques, est l'auteur de plusieurs livres, d'un article et de 25 comptes rendus d'ouvrages scientifiques. Ses travaux sont peu connus en dehors de ceux qu'elle a menés sur l'économie de la cité de Thasos dans l'Antiquité. Elle y a consacré son doctorat inédit soutenu en 1947 et un ouvrage sur les timbres amphoriques de l'île qu'elle a co-écrit avec son mari, Antoine Bon (Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos, Etudes thasiennes IV, 1957). Ce dernier a été membre de l'Efa (1922-1928) puis professeur à l'Université Lumière-Lyon II tandis que son épouse était enseignante dans le secondaire. Notre enquête retrace

les difficultés qu'elle a rencontrées pour mener à bien ses recherches et obtenir les fonds et autorisations nécessaires à ses missions d'étude. Son parcours académique exceptionnel (agrégation, doctorat, financements du CNRS) lui a permis d'être une des premières femmes à signer une monographie dans les collections de l'EFA. A travers ce parcours personnel, c'est donc le sujet des conditions des femmes dans la recherche au milieu du XXe siècle que nous nous proposons d'éclairer.

Olga Boubounelle (École française d'Athènes), **Matilde Garré** (École française d'Athènes):
Between recognition and indifference: Jeanne Robert, a woman in the shadow of a legend in Greek epigraphy

'I only trust my wife'. This would have been Louis Robert's response to a proposal that he should delegate the publication of the inscriptions to a number of young students. Often regarded as the founding father of Greek epigraphy, Louis Robert made a major contribution to the development of this discipline and is said to have written on almost all Greek inscriptions. From the time of their initial encounter in the rooms of the École Pratique des Hautes Études in 1934 until his demise, Jeanne Robert, née Vanseveren, never left Louis Robert's side, first as his student, then as his wife and faithful collaborator, and finally as curator of the Fonds Louis Robert.

Since Jeanne Vanseveren's arrival at his lectures, L. Robert had not failed to observe the student's proficiency in Greek epigraphy and her enthusiasm, as evidenced by the republication of a foundation from Ilion, her very first article. It was probably at his encouragement that she tried to gain admission to the French School in Athens, where he himself had been a member in 1931. However, she was met with serious opposition from the director and was not admitted. In 1936, she was nevertheless awarded a mobility grant from the *Fondation Jules Delamarre*, which enabled her to undertake fieldwork research in the Greek islands. She also began editing the corpus of inscriptions from Halicarnassus. Her marriage to Louis Robert in 1938 seems to have interrupted this personal research. From then on, Jeanne took her husband's surname, thereby establishing a profound and indivisible connection between her future and scientific endeavours and those of her husband. Throughout their life together, she accompanied him on his missions, particularly in Asia Minor, and assisted him with his knowledge of Turkish and his research. Behind the couple's colossal number of publications, especially those of the *Bulletin épigraphique*, sometimes signed by J. and L. Robert, sometimes by L. Robert alone, lies a meticulous work of indexing and preliminary research, often carried out by Jeanne. Following her husband's demise in 1985, Jeanne Robert assumed a significant role in the administration of his archives, bequeathed to the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*.

Although her commitment has been acknowledged to some extent after her death, her scientific role has often been overshadowed by that of her husband. The numerous articles dedicated to Louis Robert and his contributions to epigraphy generally acknowledge Jeanne's help, but rarely highlight the significant role played by this researcher, who sacrificed her own academic career to support her husband and thus remained in his shadow until her death in 2002.

The purpose of this paper is therefore to acknowledge Jeanne Robert's own contribution to the field of Greek archaeology and epigraphy, and to shed light on her role in the research partnership she shared with her husband.

Katharina Brandt (German Archaeological Institute, Athens): *Sisters, daughter(s), and nieces – the many supportive women behind the great Wilhelm Dörpfeld*

Wilhelm Dörpfeld, the great German architectural archaeologist, began his career in the 1870s, a period in modern history when women seldomly pursued careers of their own. Neither he nor his biographers have failed to mention the support he received from female relatives and other women during his lifetime. With his dynamic personality and expertise as an architect and successful excavator, the young Dörpfeld quickly obtained a pivotal position in the Greek archaeological world as the director of the German Archaeological Institute.

From about 1906, when Dörpfeld's scholarly interest turned to attempting to localize the sites of Homer's epics in Greece, fellow scholars and the Berlin headquarters of the German Archaeological Institute distanced themselves from his work. As a result, he had to raise funding for his excavations from private patrons, including women, and could no longer rely on as many young male archaeologists as collaborators in his excavations from the Institute's network as before.

This article aims to show, based on evidence from the material holdings of the DAI Athens, that Dörpfeld was able to rely on a network of female relatives for crucial help at various times in his life, depending on his circumstances. In particular, it will focus on the support Dörpfeld received from women, which at certain times extended into his scholarly endeavors. More specifically, as his scientific network began to disintegrate he was increasingly supported by three women in the field, his daughter Agnes Dörpfeld, his goddaughter Marie Rohrer, and especially his niece Agnes Lisco.

Ioanna Christoforaki (Academy of Athens): *A French Aphrodite in Cyprus: Jacqueline Karageorghis-Girard*

Jacqueline Girard was born on July 3rd, 1932, at St. Etienne, a town roughly 60 km south of Lyon. Both her parents were teachers, and she graduated from the University of Lyon in 1953 in Classic Letters, Archaeology and Philology. The same year, she married the Cypriot archaeologist Vassos Karageorghis, whom she met as a university student during an educational tour in Italy. It was love at first sight, and Jacqueline followed him to Cyprus, where he had a distinguished career as the director of the Department of Antiquities. In 1956, she gave birth to a daughter, whom the young couple named Cleo, after the muse of history, while two years later, they welcomed their son Andreas. In 1963, when her children were still very young, Jacqueline began teaching the French language at Cypriot high schools, a professional career that she pursued

until 1986 when she became deputy education attaché at the French Educational Centre of Cyprus, where she remained until 1992.

Jacqueline adored Cyprus, both the land and its people, and dedicated her life to researching Aphrodite, the Cypriot goddess par excellence. In 1975, she successfully defended her doctoral thesis at her alma mater under the title “The Great Goddess of Cyprus and her cult in the iconography from the Neolithic era to the 6th century B.C.”, which was published two years later by the Maison de l’Orient Méditerranéen. She delivered many lectures and wrote numerous articles, plus six books on the topic of Aphrodite and ancient Cypriot art and archaeology in general.

Her monograph “Kypris. The Aphrodite of Cyprus” won a prize by the Academy of Athens in 2008. She was awarded numerous honorific titles by her native France and received an honorary doctorate from the Department of Humanities of the University of Cyprus in 2015. She died at the age of 85 on March 10, 2018, survived by her husband, their two children and four grandchildren. This presentation will trace both her long and multi-faceted professional career but will also highlight the challenges encountered by a female scholar who tried to actively pursue an academic path in the shadow of a famous husband.

Massimo Cultraro (National Research Council of Italy): *The woman who lived twice. Sophia Schliemann and her contribution to pioneering archaeology*

Sophia Schliemann (1852-1932), the well-known second-wife of Heinrich Schliemann, is remembered in literature as a prominent and determined figure who supported her husband in the excavations at Troy, Mycenae, and Orchomenos. In recent years, some scholars have suggested that Heinrich and the subsequent biographers have often exaggerated Sophia’s contributions to the activity of his husband. However, thanks to a general fresh reassessment of Schliemann’s private papers stored in Athens, including some unpublished letters of the German scholar found in Italian archives, it is possible to rebalance the crucial role of Sophia in the activity of Heinrich. She had supervisory on a hundred workmen in the excavations at Troy since 1872 and especially at Mycenae, where she explored the Tholos Tomb of Clytemnestra. Further papers, letters and diaries help us to reconstruct Sophia’s participation in the exploration of Orchomenos in 1881.

Her contribution was not limited to the field activity. Sophia was responsible for the catalogue of the archaeological record from Troy, focusing on the interpretation of gold jewelry throughout the reading of Homer’s poems. Moreover, her last direct activity in the field was when in 1882, she proposed to Heinrich to organize the exploration of the Circe’s tomb on the Kyrades islands in the Bay of Salamis. In this last activity, the experimentation of modern methods of archaeological excavation was successfully combined with the deep knowledge of Homer.

Thanks to the pioneering activity carried out by Sophia, a mythologized image was built, and she has played, among her contemporaries, an important role in encouraging women’s participation in archaeology.

Katarzyna Dudlik (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań), **Natalia Skrzypek** (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań): *From Egypt through Greece to Poland: Krystyna Michałowska's legacy of preserving and promoting ancient heritage in local communities*

The achievements of many great men in science, art, and literature often owe much to the quiet yet indispensable contributions of the women who supported them. Professor Kazimierz Michałowski (1901–1981), a leading Polish archaeologist and global authority, exemplifies this dynamic. Michałowski organized numerous archaeological expeditions to sites such as Edfu, Palmyra, Alexandria, Faras, and Cyprus while serving as Deputy Director of the National Museum, head of the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology at the University of Warsaw, and director of the Institute of Mediterranean Archaeology at the Polish Academy of Sciences. Although his primary focus was Egyptology, Michałowski also devoted significant attention to classical Greece. His time at the École française d'Athènes in Athens significantly influenced his acclaimed works on Greek art and archaeology. These included textbooks on Greek artistic achievements, studies on construction techniques in Greek architecture, and various publications highlighting major ancient monuments such as Delphi and the Acropolis. His scholarship not only helped define the concept of "Mediterranean archaeology" but also bridged classical archaeology with Egyptology, leaving a profound and lasting impact on Polish research in both disciplines.

Behind Michałowski's remarkable achievements stood his wife, Krystyna Michałowska (1911–2010), whose indispensable role extended far beyond traditional academic support. As a trained visual artist, Michałowska significantly contributed to archaeological excavations by creating detailed renderings of artifacts, a vital element of the publications that followed these expeditions. Throughout their travels, Michałowska's passion for art also led her to create landscape paintings inspired by the ancient sites they explored. One of her last significant works, completed during their final visit to Greece just before Michałowski's death, poignantly symbolizes the deep connection between her artistic vision and his scholarly pursuits.

Michałowska's influence reached beyond the excavation sites. In Podkowa Leśna, the garden city founded by her father, she became a passionate advocate for artistic education and cultural heritage. She co-organized exhibitions on ancient art, encouraging local residents to appreciate Greek vases, sculptures, and other artifacts, fostering a deeper connection to the past within her community. After her husband's death in 1981, Michałowska continued to nurture this intellectual legacy by hosting scholarly gatherings at their home, ensuring the continued exchange of knowledge and the preservation of their shared cultural mission.

This presentation will focus on Krystyna Michałowska's multifaceted contributions as an artist, educator, and advocate for the preservation of ancient heritage. It will emphasize how she not only supported her husband's scholarly work but also played a crucial role in shaping the cultural landscape of her local community. Through her art and educational initiatives, she fostered the preservation and appreciation of ancient heritage, ensuring that the legacy of antiquity was accessible to all. Michałowska's enduring legacy reveals that she was not merely a "guardian spirit" behind Polish archaeological missions but an independent and influential figure in her own right.

Raphaëlle Rannou (Université de Tours & École du Louvre): *Les épouses sur les chantiers de fouilles, des archéologues « malgré elles » ?*

Si les recherches récentes en historiographie développent des travaux sur les dynamiques du travail artistique ou scientifique en couple, les rôles, contributions et représentations des épouses d'archéologues restent encore largement à étudier.

Ce 3e workshop autour des femmes en archéologie et sur certaines dynamiques de l'effet Matilda dans ce domaine, constitue une occasion privilégiée d'échanger autour de nouveaux récits biographiques et de réfléchir sur les méthodologies et histoires de l'archéologie dans lesquelles s'intègrent ces « femmes de » et épouses d'archéologues. Dans cette perspective, ma proposition de communication s'appuie sur une partie de mes recherches que je mène depuis 2022 dans le cadre de mon doctorat sur l'histoire des femmes en archéologie.

Comment distinguer, rechercher et qualifier les tâches des épouses sur les chantiers de fouilles? Ce travail largement invisible, souvent perçu comme un devoir de l'épouse dévouée qui seconde son mari, est difficile à déterminer. Leur statut d'épouse les écarte largement des rapports officiels et administratifs, mais il est possible parfois de percevoir leur contribution au travail archéologique par leur mention dans les notes de bas de page, leurs initiales apposées sur une planche d'illustrations, leur écriture sur les fiches objets ou leur présence sur les photos de fouilles.

Cette communication propose d'interroger les rôles, contributions et représentations des épouses sur les chantiers de fouilles archéologiques à travers l'étude de trois figures féminines ayant œuvré sur le terrain dans le monde méditerranéen et en Orient au milieu du XXe siècle : Marie Hackin (1905- 1941), Tania Ghirshman (1900-1984) et Odile Schaeffer (1902-2003). Cette étude examine leurs contributions multiples et la manière dont elles ont été reconnues ou invisibilisées par leurs contemporains ainsi que par l'historiographie. Au-delà de ces figures, cette communication s'attache à identifier certaines mécaniques et dynamiques générales propres au statut des épouses sur le terrain, afin d'engager de plus amples discussions avec les autres participants de ce workshop à partir de leurs cas d'études.

Ces trois femmes incarnent trois types d'implication et de reconnaissance des épouses dans l'archéologie au XXe siècle. Marie Parmentier Hackin, épouse de Joseph Hackin, s'est illustrée par ses responsabilités directes, en dirigeant notamment des chantiers de fouilles, mais reste beaucoup moins connue que Jane Dieulafoy, qui a fouillé en Perse à la fin du XIXe siècle aux côtés de son mari. Antoinette Levienne, surnommée Tania Ghirshman, a joué un rôle central auprès de Roman Ghirshman dans la documentation des fouilles par ses dessins et inventaires, qui sont aujourd'hui encore des sources essentielles pour travailler sur ces fouilles anciennes. Elle a également employé ses compétences de dentiste à la restauration d'objets archéologiques, réalisant des restaurations et maquettes pour le musée de Suse, ce dont témoigne la riche correspondance des Ghirshman conservée au Louvre et l'autobiographie de Tania Ghirshman, qu'elle publie sous le titre « Archéologue malgré moi ». Enfin, Odile Forrer Schaeffer, épouse de Claude Schaeffer, célèbre pour ses fouilles à Chypre, a joué un rôle fondamental dans la logistique des missions, assurant leur bon déroulement et coordonnant la formation des ouvriers et l'organisation des

campagnes de fouilles. Ses mémoires, rédigés à l'attention de ses petits-enfants et non publiés, illustrent son rôle quotidien au sein des missions.

Au-delà de leurs biographies croisées et de leurs trajectoires, les enjeux sont de réfléchir collectivement aux façons d'étudier, de valoriser et d'intégrer les épouses dans les historiographies de l'archéologie tout en questionnant le degré d'exceptionnalité de certaines figures au regard de la féminisation plus large de l'archéologie.

Ioanna Rapti (École Pratique des Hautes Études): *Une muse sur le chantier ? Sophie Millet, artiste, compagne, illustratrice*

La collection chrétienne et byzantine de l'EPHE fondée par Gabriel Millet et connue pour sa riche photothèque, conserve quelques clichés de Sophie Millet, épouse et collaboratrice du premier historien de l'art byzantin français. Les plus anciens la montrent jeune, animer telle une muse les ruines de Mistra. Quelques photos de famille dans le Var et quelques autres prises en Serbie illustrent leur vie partagée et vouée à l'étude de la peinture byzantine.

La carrière de Sophie Millet fut, comme celle de bien d'épouses de chercheurs, à l'ombre de son mari universitaire. Sophie Millet ne partage pas les années athéniennes de Millet mais entre dans sa vie vers la fin de son mandat à l'EFA et l'épouse en secondes noces quelques années plus tard. Compagne et collaboratrice, elle travaille à ses côtés pour l'illustration de ses ouvrages. Elle réalise des croquis à partir des photographies, retouche des dessins et effectue des relevés lorsqu'elle l'accompagne dans ses recherches, notamment en Serbie. La présentation s'attachera à proposer un bilan de l'œuvre graphique de Sophie Millet difficile à quantifier, dans la mesure où plusieurs dessins et croquis lui sont attribués implicitement à la différence de ceux signés ou crédités précisément. Il s'agira aussi d'évaluer sa contribution dans la découverte de l'art médiéval des Balkans et éventuellement l'influence de sa sensibilité picturale tout en posant la question des rôles sociaux dans la recherche et des opportunités que l'archéologie et l'art a pu offrir au deuxième sexe.

Rebecca Sweetman (British School at Athens), **Amalia Kakissis** (British School at Athens): *BSA wives of the early 20th century: their contributions to scholarship*

While women were not exactly invited to be active members of the BSA (as we heard last year), and they were certainly not allowed to stay in the BSA hostel, there seems to have been something of a different attitude to the wives of eminent archaeologists; they were tolerated and even encouraged... but only when they knew to stay in their places. Things went smoothly for the wives of great men who often worked side by side with their husbands, with sometimes just a footnote to acknowledge their work. The relationship between Mary Hamilton and her husband Guy Dickins is one such example, where the catalogue of the Acropolis Museum, a joint undertaking, was published in his name. For good or bad, we do not tend to hear about these wives

who support their husbands often at the cost of their own work. The women we do tend to hear about are those married (or not) who were considered to be obstreperous; women like Margaret Hardie (married to Frederick Hasluck), Eugene Sellers (married to Sanford Arthur Strong), Sylvia Benton and Hilda Lorimer. Some of these women may have faded into the shadow of their eminent husbands, fathers and even brothers, but others did not. The aim of this work is to draw attention to the well-behaved wives and to question why they did not rise to prominence... was it the great men in their lives, or the context of their generations or even the institutions to which they belonged, like the BSA. To try to answer this question, we will take a diachronic look at women archaeologists and in contrast to some of the rather put-upon wives, we can highlight some who maintained their identity and publication status over the years, such as Elizabeth Schofield and Elizabeth French. By looking at the women first and then their work before turning to the wider social contexts and the lives of their associated men, we hope to highlight some of the great contributions made by women to Greek archaeology over the last 150 years.

Polymnia Synodinou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Piraeus and the Islands): *Byzantine couples and byzantine wives: Euthalia Lampaki and Maria Soteriou*

The current announcement aims to contribute to the topic of the workshop by examining two distinct cases of women who were wives of notable byzantinists in Greece. Euthalia Lampaki (d. 1924) was the wife of theologian and byzantinist Georgios Lampakis (1854–1914), one of the founders of the Christian Archaeological Society (Christianike Archaialogike Etaireia). Married in 1904, the couple travelled extensively to various countries and regions with the aim of studying Christianity and collecting artifacts to establish the first Byzantine collection in Greece. During these challenging and perilous journeys, Euthalia remained by her husband's side, as evidenced by his notebooks and numerous photographs of her. While little is known about Euthalia herself, research into the Lampakis Archive reveals her active participation in their travels through regions like Asia Minor, Holy Land and Greece. She played a key role in identifying archaeological remains and producing sketches, indicating her potential as an amateur archaeologist, likely trained by her husband, who recognized her contributions to the identification of artifacts and sites.

The second case is that of Maria Soteriou (1888–1979), the first female byzantinist in Greece and the wife of Byzantine archaeologist Georgios Soteriou (1880-1965). They married in 1909, when Maria was only twenty-one. She followed her husband to Europe, where she received her education and advanced training, attending lectures and seminars alongside him, studying under renowned Byzantine scholars such as O. Wulff and J. Strzygowski in Germany and Austria. This rigorous education provided the couple with a solid foundation for their extensive research, including work in Cyprus, Sinai, and excavations in Ephesus and Nea Anchialos. Their partnership resulted in landmark publications, such as their studies on the icons of the Monastery of Sinai, the Basilica of Saint Demetrios in Thessaloniki, and their remarkable contributions to the Byzantine and Christian Museum of Athens. Beyond their collaborative achievements, Maria Soteriou distinguished herself with an independent academic career, publishing significant studies on

portable icons, wall paintings, and Byzantine architecture, even though she did not receive the widespread recognition that her husband enjoyed. Through this presentation, we aim to illuminate the contributions of two remarkable women: the first, Euthalia Lampaki, who actively supported her husband's endeavors as an engaged and capable participant, despite lacking formal training, and the second, Maria Soteriou, who made groundbreaking contributions as the first female Byzantine scholar in Greece.

Samantha Ximeri (Independent researcher): *Hilda White Pendlebury: 'the right wife for an archaeologist'*

Hilda White Pendlebury (1891 – 1970) is today mostly known as the wife and widow of John Pendlebury, the legendary archaeologist and war hero who died in the Battle of Crete. In fact, Hilda was often ascribed with such an identity by being called either 'Mrs John' or 'the right wife for an archaeologist, for as well as running the domestic side of the dig she was a classical scholar in her own right'. She, however, was a lot more than a supporting wife and an assistant to her accomplished husband. She was a teacher at Classics when she and John met at the BSA, and they both shared a similar thirst for life and adventure. Although thirteen years his senior – an uncommon age difference which was scandalous for the time – she accompanied John in his famous walks and hikes across the most rigid landscapes of Greece and Egypt, and she partook in the systematic excavations which Pendlebury conducted in Crete and Tel el Amarna. Hilda became the mother of their two children, David and Joan, and continued to work between England, Egypt and Greece, tirelessly dedicated to her children and husband but also to her passion for letters and archaeology.

When Pendlebury enlisted in the SOE in 1939 and served as an undercover in the organization of the local resistance against the upcoming German invasion, he left Hilda behind with little to no information about his service. Eventually, John was executed in Heraklion during the first days of the Battle of Crete in 1941. However, his body was never identified, and this gave rise to a series of myths and stories about what became of him or the circumstances of his death. This uncertainty remained long after his demise, and Hilda devoted herself to finding out what became of her beloved husband, whom she never got to say goodbye to. In parallel to her continuous efforts to finding out the truth about his death, she remained committed to promoting his archaeological work, thus keeping his spirit alive until today.

This paper draws from the rich material of the Pendlebury Archive kept at the BSA, which includes photographs and Hilda's correspondence with her family, John and others. The aim of this talk is to reconstruct and revive the life-work of Hilda White Pendlebury as an adventurous and dedicated archaeologist, without whom the work and legend of her husband, John Pendlebury, would not have been the same.