



Institiúid Éireannach san Ataen don Léann Heilléanach

Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies at Athens

Ιρλανδικό Ινστιτούτο Ελληνικών Σπουδών στην Αθήνα

Newsletter

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Editorial

It is difficult to review the last two years of the IIHSA without reference to the pandemic, which stopped short a number of our regular activities. We are pleased that our Study Tour of Greece for 2022 is having an excellent response, and all going well it will take place, but we sadly had to cancel the tours of 2020 and 2021 leaving many disappointed students. The Travel bursaries had a similar fate. The winner of the 2020 bursary had to return home when lockdown was about to be implemented, although she fortunately managed to put in a very active first week in Athens as her report below clearly shows. As we are still adjusting to a new norm, we also hope that the fieldwork projects that take place under the auspices of the IIHSA, and which were also affected, will start having regular summer seasons from 2022 onwards.

Our 2020 programme of events in Athens started well with the two-day International Conference on the *Archaeology of the Ionian Sea* which the then Assistant Director Christina Papoulia and I organised, and which took place in January 2020. We were delighted with the outcome of this conference, which brought together over 80

archaeologists interested in the Ionian islands and surrounding regions of the Ionian and the Adriatic. The proceedings were published by Oxbow books without delay in November 2021. I take the opportunity here to thank our patrons George Huxley, Anna Mallikourtis, Bob McCabe, the Irish Embassy and Emanuele Papi, Director of the Italian School at Athens, for assisting and supporting the event.

After just one more Athens event with in-person attendance, however, lockdown led to the cancellations of forthcoming lectures. Not long after though, following the example of other foreign schools and institutions in Athens and worldwide, and with the support of the Irish Universities which offered to co-host the events, we were able to revive our lecture series with great success and even a greatly increased attendance compared to our traditionally delivered lectures. It seems then that, if something is to be learned from our COVID 19 experience, it is that hosting our events in a hybrid format might be the best way forward when normality returns.

Sadly, in 2021 we had to bid farewell to our Assistant Director Anna Moles who had been appointed in the position in 2019. Anna was successful in her application at the University of Groningen and is now Assistant Professor of Mediterranean Archaeology and Human Osteoarchaeology at that University. Despite her short time with us, she rose quickly to the demands of the job and carried out her duties with exemplary professionalism despite the difficult times. We wish her every success in her career. As her replacement we were delighted to welcome Dr Anastasia Vergaki who took on the job in June 2021. Anastasia is a graduate of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens where she was also awarded her PhD in January 2021. She is currently a member of the interdisciplinary team participating in the excavation of the Minoan site of Koumasa Crete, under the auspices of the University of Heidelberg.

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Last, but not least, I have great pleasure in announcing the appointment of the new IIHSA Director, Professor Joanne Murphy who was appointed in this position in January 2021. Joanne obtained her BA and MA from UCD, and her PhD from the University of Cincinnati. She is currently Professor of Classical Studies at the University of North Carolina in Greensboro. She specialises in Aegean archaeology, the archeology of Bronze Age particularly ritual and mortuary practices. She has been working on projects in Greece for many years, and since 2012 has directed the Kea Archaeological Research Survey (KARS), a multi-period and multi-disciplinary archaeological project on the Cycladic island of Kea, under the auspices of the IIHSA. I wish her every success in this role.

In leaving the position of Director, it remains for me to thank everyone who for the last ten years of my (extended) tenure have helped with the management of the Athens affairs of our Institute. Firstly, our Athens staff: our long-serving secretary, the four former Assistant Directors who in sequence served during my time as Director, as

well as our current AD Anastasia who I am pleased to say has taken the role with enthusiasm and dedication. I also wish to thank warmly the Managing Committee of the IIHSA for their assistance over the years. Our IIHSA patrons have lent their generous support whenever necessary. I would also like to mention the four Ambassadors of Ireland and their staff who served in Athens in the past decade for their collaboration and support. Finally, as always, a big thank you goes to Jason O'Brien for continuing to sponsor the travel bursaries.

Of course, by stepping down from the Directorship I am not leaving the IIHSA to which I have a long standing commitment. As Managing Committee member and company Director I will continue to lend my support in any way I can.

Goodbye for now
Slán go fóill

Christina Souyouzoglou-Haywood
UCD School of Classics



New IIHSA Director, Professor Joanne Murphy.



New IIHSA Assistant Director, Dr Anastasia

Events in Athens

International Conference

Archaeology of the Ionian Sea: Landscapes, seascapes and the circulation of people, goods and ideas (Palaeolithic – Bronze Age), 10-11 January 2020.

Organized by IIHSA Director C. Souyoudzoglou-Haywood and outgoing IIHSA Assistant Director Christina Papoulia.

Sponsors: G. Huxley, R. McCabe, A. Mallikourtis, The Embassy of Ireland.

The Conference aimed at addressing aspects of connectivity, insularity and human mobility in an island region often considered to be at the margins of the Aegean, the Balkan and the Adriatic cultural spheres. The international body of speakers from Greece, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, the UK and Italy approached the subject from different angles: site and regional archaeology, archaeological fieldwork, geoarchaeology, social archaeology, ancient technology, and seafaring.

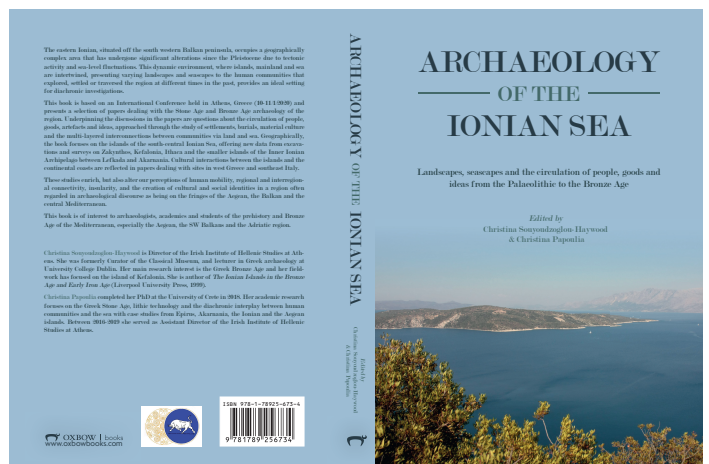


Above, speakers, and below attendees at the conference.



A well deserved conference dinner for speakers and organisers.

The proceedings of the conference that include the majority of the conference contributions was swiftly published by OXBOW Books and the IIHSA in November 2021 (official publ. date January 2022).



Athens lectures

Organisers: Anna Moles and Anastasia Vergaki, Assistant Directors, with thanks to University College Dublin and Trinity College Dublin for co-hosting the zoom lectures.

18 February 2020

Archives and Attribution: Reconstructing the British Museum's excavation of Rhodes

Dr Nicholas Salmon, British School at Athens

3 February 2021

online

Low-skilled artisans or high-skilled artists? On the perplexing question of who made peak sanctuary figurines

Dr Céline Murphy, Trinity College Dublin

11 February 2021

online

Losing liminality: Turner's theory of transition in the funerary archaeology of Prepalatial Crete

Dr Ellen Finn, Leverhulme Postdoctoral Study Abroad Fellow,

7 October 2021

online

Antiochia ad Cragum in Rough Cilicia: Pirates, Romans, and More Pirates

Prof. Michael Hoff, Art History-University of Nebraska-Lincoln School of Art, Art History & Design

28 October 2021

online

The New Model Army under the command of Oliver Cromwell and the campaign in Ireland, 1649-1650

Panagiotis Georgakakis, Ph.D. Candidate, University of St. Andrews

25 November 2021

online

Transcultural contacts and the influence of the Cyclades on the material culture of Crete during the Bronze Age

Aikaterini Vrettou, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Heidelberg

St Patrick's Day Event

18 March 2021

online

St Patrick to the rescue! A (virtual) journey from Constantinople to Ireland in the 15th century

Dr Eric Haywood, Associate Professor, Emeritus, University College Dublin

Supported by the Irish Embassy

In the middle ages ST PATRICK'S PURGATORY — better known today, thanks to Seamus Heaney, as STATION ISLAND — was one of the most famous places of pilgrimage in Europe. Those who went there, and survived the experience, were reputed to be granted visions of the otherworld and to earn a safe-conduct to Paradise in the afterlife. But according to a famous 15th century Florentine writer, Andrea da Barberino, author of the picaresque novel Poor Little Guerrino [Guerrino il meschino], it also served as a missing persons bureau! Guerrino thought he was a Greek from Constantinople but then discovered he was an Italian from Apulia. He thought he was a free man, but then discovered he was slave, bought at the slave market of Thessaloniki. He thought he knew his parents, but then discovered they'd been missing for 20 years. So he set out to find them, on a 10-year journey across the world, in the footsteps of Alexander the Great, until (almost) all was finally revealed to him at St Patrick's Purgatory, whereupon he was able to save the Church and Christendom (from the "Turks").



Work of the Irish Institute and Annual Lecture 2020-21

On the 29th April 2021, 5pm (Ireland)/ 7pm (Greece) the Director Dr Souyouzoglou-Haywood presented the “Work of the School” of the IIHSA followed by the Annual Open Lecture.

The Director outlined the activities of the IIHSA in Greece and Ireland and summarised the fieldwork and research projects that the Institute supports.

The Annual Open Lecture was delivered online by Dr Alan Peatfield, UCD School of Archaeology, with the title:

The Petsofas Peak Sanctuary: A Prelude



The speaker summarised the ‘East Cretan Peak Sanctuaries Project’, a project which he directs with Professor Christine Morris (TCD) and which focuses on the material of the well-known Petsofas peak sanctuary. Even with the preliminary work so far undertaken, the two researchers have realised that Petsofas is a richer and more complex state than previously realised. The lecture successfully shared these preliminary conclusions with the large audience which attended. A long and lively discussion followed the lecture.

Events in Ireland

IIHSA Day School 2021

The 2021 DaySchool hosted online by the UCD School of Archaeology over two days: 21st and 22nd April.

Under the general title of ***Seascapes*** the 2021 Day School aimed at exploring the ways the sea has shape the lives of the peoples living in a region with expansive coastlines such as the Greek peninsula and neighbouring islands. The Aegean Sea connected and divided, sustained and challenged, lay beyond places for living but was at the centre of life. The six speakers presented case studies from costal areas in Greece and the Greek islands and theoretical reflections on how in these landscapes the sea was a defining characteristic of Greece from prehistory to more recent times:

Joanne Murphy (UNC Greensboro): *Joining the Dots: The Kea Archaeological Research Survey*

Will Megarry (QUB): *Insular thinking – A global look at identity, material culture and choice amongst island societies*

Marina Milic (UCD): *The early history of island hopping: The growth of Aegean’s coastal communities in the 7th millennium BC*

Martine Cuyper (TCD): *Looking around: mapping coastal space in Greek ‘circumnavigations’*

Barry Molloy (UCD): *The ups and downs of living on the Big Island – maritime perspectives on crises in Crete during the Bronze Age*

Christina Haywood (UCD): *Is there something special about islands? Some lessons to be learned from the Ionian Sea in the Bronze Age*

The IIHSA Travel Bursaries

The IIHSA travel bursaries are designed to assist MA and early PhD students with their research topics relating to the study of Greek culture, archaeology and history of all periods, for which a stay in Greece would be beneficial.

Eleonor Kellett, MA student, UCD School of Classics, winner of the 2020 travel bursary, in her own words:

“Being a recipient of the IIHSA travel bursary, I planned to travel to Athens for two weeks as part of my master’s thesis in UCD Classics. My thesis topic examines the connection between death and marriage through the figure of Persephone. So in my first week in Athens I visited numerous museums. Firstly I went to the Epigraphical museum to look at inscriptions referring to Demeter, Kore and Eleusis. The museum holds several as well as some that touch on marriage, which were very helpful for my understanding of the importance of marriage in the *polis* of Athens. From there I went to the Archaeological Museum to look at artefacts relevant to my thesis such as the Korai statues that were placed on the graves of unmarried women, reliefs of Kore and Demeter and vases depicting various aspects of the marital ceremony such as the abduction aspect, which reflects the abduction in the Homeric Hymn to Demeter. The next day, for my own interest, I visited Hadrian’s Library and the ancient Agora, and then the Acropolis which helped me in understanding the layout of the city and the importance of female gods for the people of the *polis*. As the week went on, I visited the archaeological site of Eleusis. Seeing the site of worship of Persephone and Demeter was the most important part of my trip, and I took notes on various aspects of the site. It was also lovely to be able to visit Eleusis in the start of spring when the flowers were beginning to bloom.

“Of special importance to me was visiting the Ploutonion, as this is one of the sites claimed to be the mythical site where Hades abducted Persephone. Even though the site has not been reconstructed, walking around the ruins and the various elements of the temples lying about was an even more powerful way for me to reconstruct the site in my mind. Unfortunately, the museum of

Eleusis was closed while I was there, so I was unable to see the statues and reliefs of Persephone that the museum holds.

“It was at this point that the situation with Covid-19 worsened and I was forced to book a flight home, a week earlier than planned. The final thing I was able to do was to visit the Acropolis museum, where I took notes on artefacts relevant to my thesis, including the korai statues on display. I was also able to see works relating to Persephone herself, such as a relief depicting her and Demeter, a statue of Persephone, and the copies of the Parthenon statue depicting the goddess. In the museum there was also a display about women and marriage in Athens, which was incredibly useful for me as it dealt separately with the various rites surrounding marriage as depicted on vases.

“Unfortunately, I was unable to make use of any of the libraries in Athens, but I hope to return and do so, and also visit the Eleusis museum, once the Covid-19 situation is over.”



Eleonor Kellett at the Acropolis.

The Fieldwork projects

The IIHSA supports five fieldwork projects in Greece. Of these just two had fieldwork or study seasons during the last two years.

THE KOTRONI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT (KASP)

E. Andrikou, A. Dakouri-Hild, S. Davis, A. Agapiou, P. Bes, X. Charalambidou, M. Chidioglou, T. Kinnaird, S. McGary, W. Rourk, K. Sarri & A. Yangaki

<https://afidna.org>



Fig. 1

This project, a *synergasia* (collaboration) between the Ephorate of East Attica, the University of Virginia and University College Dublin, had its first fieldwork season in 2019.

Using an interdisciplinary approach, the project aims at systematizing piecemeal information and increase the archaeological record about the Aphidnian landscape, which encompasses and surrounds the citadel of Kotroni, near Kapandriti and Lake Marathon (Fig. 1), while also placing the known citadel in its broader environmental, topographic and regional context.

In 2021, the KASP continued its research in Kapandriti. The fieldwork focused on pedestrian survey and geophysics.

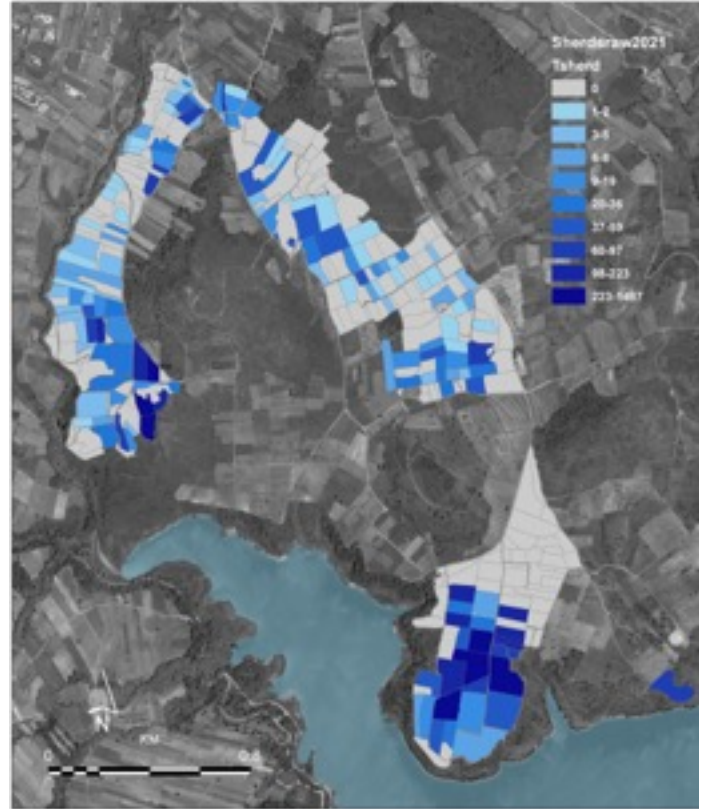


Fig. 2

Intensive pedestrian survey

During the intensive pedestrian survey in the summer of 2021, several new archaeological sites in the extended area of the citadel were identified, including a potentially significant prehistoric site outside the citadel itself and several Iron Age sites.

All together 7,111 sherds were recovered (Fig. 2), of which 1,467 (20.6%) are form-diagnostic and 385 (5.4%) are useful for initial spot dating (i.e. highly diagnostic). Other finds included 7,148 roof tiles, both of the Laconian and Corinthian types, stone tools or implements or by-products thereof (black and grey obsidian and brown/red chert flakes, larger obsidian pieces, an obsidian finished arrowhead, and an obsidian blade, and ground tools). Terracotta artefacts include loom weights, decorated Roman lamps, biconical spindle-whorls, and rounded unperforated sherds (*pessoi* or stoppers) and possible terracotta kiln stands. The metal finds are mostly pieces of iron slag with vesicles or ore pieces, suggesting expansive local activity involving the processing of iron ore, similarly to the 2019 finds. A bronze coin, which



Fig. 3

probably depicts a faint head on the obverse (the reverse is blank or eroded), was a chance find (T612.M1).

Based on a preliminary spot dating of all classes of era-diagnostic artefacts, the presently known era diagnostics are (unlike the 2019 assemblage) strongly concentrated in the prehistoric eras, especially the Middle Helladic period (238, 61.8% of highly diagnostic finds), but also include decorated early Late Helladic, and decorated and plain Late Helladic pieces (Fig. 3). The Classical period is also well-attested (148, 38.4%), followed by Roman/Roman-Byzantine (26, 6.7%), Geometric (17, 4.4%), Ottoman/Early Modern (13, 3.3%), and Byzantine/Byzantine-Frankish (13, 3.3%). Hellenistic is barely attested.

Based on the preliminary spot dating of finds, Bronze Age occupation is attested on several parts of the 2021 survey, but especially in the southern part of sector W and to some extent near the top of Gaitaná (by obsidian pieces only). Geometric and Archaic is more narrowly found in a small area of sector W and Gaitaná. Classical (with the single Hellenistic fragment) is attested more widely, in the east and, south and southwest parts of the survey mostly. Hellenistic-Roman, Roman, and Roman Byzantine show a similar pattern to Classical. Occupation dating to the Byzantine, Frankish and Ottoman eras seems to be mostly concentrated in the east and south parts of the 2021 footprint (Fig. 4).

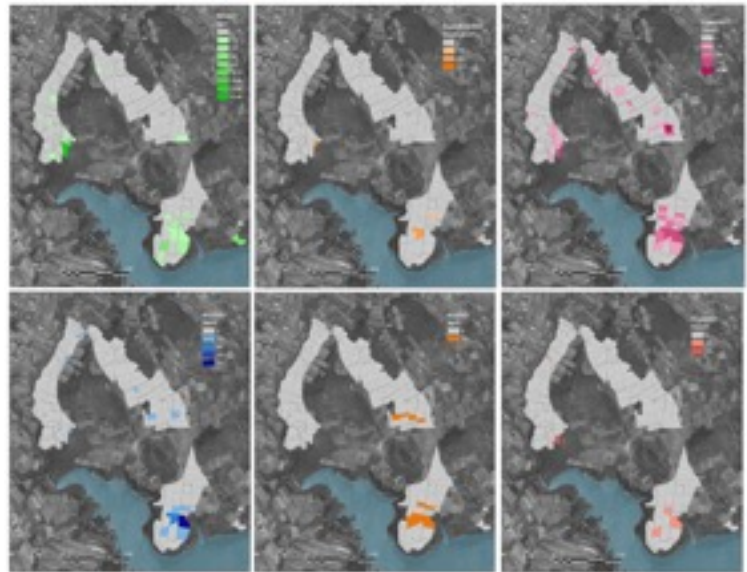


Fig. 4

Geology and geomorphology

In 2019 the KASP collected samples from the most promising sampling positions for quantitative dating in the lab. On the southern slope, two of the investigated features were earthworks; the remaining three were associated with terrace stonewalls. In 2021 lab-based characterization of the collected samples produced absolute dates for the features in question. The range in depositional ages obtained from the OSL analysis is fairly wide, ranging from the Bronze Age to the Early Ottoman era (2130 ± 400 BC, and AD1520 ± 40). It therefore showed a diachronic engagement with landscape modifications. The Middle and Late Bronze Age activity is especially interesting, as it implies intensification practices and a rootedness in the landscape despite the relative rarity of prehistoric finds, consistently with population expanse in other parts of mainland Greece in these periods.

AQUEDUCTS OF THE GREATER IRAKLIO AREA (AGIA)

Dr Amanda Kelly, University College Dublin, UCD School of Archaeology

In November 2019, as part of the AGIA project, Amanda Kelly with UCD colleague Brendan O'Neill walked the Roman aqueduct supplying Knossos, using a handheld Trimble GPS station. The survey

mapped the full length of the aqueduct supplying the Roman city of Knossos as well as the section of the 19th-century Ottoman-Egyptian aqueduct.



Fig. 5

The Venetian aqueduct had not been surveyed since Giuseppe Gerola's fieldwork in the 1900s and was the subject of our field study in December 2021. This was meant to be straightforward as the aqueduct route had been marked on the military maps of Crete and the terrain was familiar. But it was not to be so, and perhaps the biggest surprise of the 2021 fieldwork was the discovery of an *in situ* Roman-type stone pipeline at Karydaki (the main spring source of the Venetian aqueduct).

Roman-Type Stone Pipeline *in-situ* at Karydaki

The discovery of the Roman-type stone pipeline at Karydaki (Figs 6-7) constitutes a unique find in Crete and perhaps even in Greece. While fallen stone pipes have been known from the east side of the Venetian bridge at Karydaki (Fig. 5 for location), the *in situ* stone pipeline is a completely new discovery. The supporting wall carried at least 19 *in situ* stone pipes (11 complete and at least another 8 damaged *in situ* pipes) with at least another 8 stone pipes lying on the ground below.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

This constitutes an impressive number of *in situ* stone pipes in any ancient stone pipeline. Similar stone pipelines from Asia Minor (modern Turkey) have largely been regarded as Roman in date, so this type of pipeline was a surprising find at the start of the walking study of a known Venetian aqueduct (to be published with the Frontinus Society).

The Venetian Aqueduct of Iraklio

The Venetian aqueduct tapped a series of springs in the upper reaches of the Katsambas River, the lowest of which was located at Karydaki within the Knossano Gorge. While the inscription marking the Pelecites Springs is well documented, the spring itself lies to the immediate south below the inscription, where it issues from a tunnel or compartment cut into the rock (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8

Panagia Karydakiani

At Karydaki, the spring is located at the ruined chapel of the Panagia Karydakiani monastery (nestled in the Knossano Gorge to the north of Epano Archanes). Just north of the Panagia Karydakiani chapel, we traced a rock-cut channel follows the 224-223m amsl contour for 50m. The vertical rock-face above the channel has been cut flat to present a sheer face.

On a terrace below the chapel, we plotted an arched fountain house while, on another terrace, an arched culvert directed excess water safely through the site and into the valley below. On lower terraces, tiers of Cyclopean walling were also visible, and more of this walling type is located on either side of the riverbed below to the south of the bridge.

Other key monuments along the course of the Venetian aqueduct studied in 2021 include the aqueduct bridges at Karydaki, Silamos and Caronissi, a possible fountain opposite the Venizelion Hospital, and a substantial tract of walling along Erithreas Street .

The Venetian bridges at Karydaki and Silamos

The form of the Karydaki Bridge comprises a single pointed arch spanning the river surmounted by a second storey of three pointed arches (Fig. 9). The bridge deck is 135cm wide and its channel is 40cm wide. An inscription is located on the north façade of the bridge between the west and middle arch of



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

the second storey (published by Gerola 1932-40, IV, 377, no. 4).

Along its northerly route, coasting the western contours above the Katsambas river, the aqueduct had to traverse an intervening ravine, descending from the Silamos village (Fig. 2 for location). The Silamos Bridge was a free-flow bridge like the Caronissi Bridge further along the aqueduct's course. While large sections of bridge piers can still be seen on either side of the ravine, little of the central section of the bridge now remains. To the north of the river, wall elevations reach 5m, but even here the wall does not survive to its full height. The deck of the bridge sits at 173-4m but the bridge only survives to its full height at its northernmost extent (Fig. 10).

Between the aqueduct running along Erithreas Street and the Jesus Gate, little could be detected, and we know that some elements of the aqueduct were either subterranean or have long been destroyed.

Research Project

THE FALL OF 1200 BC

Dr Barry Molloy, UCD School of Archaeology

In 2021, team members from The Fall of 1200 BC project were active in Greece, completing important elements of our study and sampling programmes. In particular Dr. Dimitra Michael worked with our colleagues from the Ephorates of Antiquity of Lasithi, Herakleion, Pella, Ioannina, Aitolokarnania, Florina and Kilkis, to take samples from human remains. Sampling was also conducted at the ASCSA, in collaboration with the Ephorate of Achaea. The samples will be used for genetic research to explore the biological heritage of individuals from areas across Greece. The same are also used for stable isotope analyses, which allow us to gain insights into the travels and diet of people, with a particular focus on their childhood.

Dr. Michael also had the opportunity to study assemblages in Argos and Mycenae. These included inhumations, but also a significant number of cremations which were exceptional before this time in Greece. It has been suggested that these were the burials of migrants into the Argolid after the fall of the Mycenaean palaces, and we will use stable isotope research to explore the mobility experienced by these people during their lives. A significant merit of our research on cremation burials is that we can evaluate and compare mobility at different periods in a person's life by using different elements (bone or teeth) because when they are burned, this essentially 'locks in' strontium values in the bones. We can compare places that individuals lived in childhood and later life in this way. This provides an advantage over unburned inhumation burials where only teeth can be effectively used and represent childhood mobility, but the downside is that the cremation process destroys DNA which is often preserved in inhumations. Our final bioarchaeological research took us to the Archaeological Museum of Volos where macroscopic biodistance analysis was conducted on LBA human remains from the cemetery of Velestino.

We also visited colleagues in the archaeological museums of Volos and Ioannina, where Dr. Vana Orfanou studied metalwork and had the opportunity to take selected samples for further laboratory analyses. We use these analyses to explore the technological choices behind the manufacturing of object types of interest. We also use information on the mineralogical nature of the metals obtained, through lead isotopes and trace element analyses (looking at patterns of impurities in the metal), to address questions about the metals' provenance (geological sources where mines were located) and distribution patterns (exchange networks). One object of particular interest is a spearhead from Thessaly (Volos Museum), which looks like types commonly made around the River Danube but, we suspect, was made with metal locally available in Greece. We will have more information on this in 2022 when we complete our analyses.

We are grateful to our colleagues in the Ministry of Culture and Sports for their support and collaboration in our project. We are especially thankful to our team at the Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies at Athens for their ongoing assistance in completing this research.



Dr Dimitra Michael at work.



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