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About the author

Paola Pugsley is a professional archaeologist with a particular interest in ancient technologies, particularly woodworking, the subject of her doctorate in 2002. Alongside her own academic research she is keen to foster a deeper understanding of history and its material manifestation (i.e. archaeology) by visitors enjoying a holiday in the sun. This new Blue Guide to Crete has been written very much with that approach in mind, visiting and revisiting the island in its furthest recesses both as an archaeologist and as a tourist. In the summer Paola can be found working on excavations in Greece, Anatolia and Mesopotamia.

Pat Cameron, author of the previous four editions of this guide, studied English at Oxford and obtained a diploma in Archaeology from London University. Following this she worked for five years on Crete, cataloguing material in the British School at Athens' Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos.

Editor's note: transliteration

The transliteration of Greek is no easy task. As John Pendlebury wrote in his *Archaeology of Crete* 70 years ago: 'Orthography and the transcription of modern Greek names is a problem. I confess to inconsistency.' I confess to inconsistency too. The aim has been to find transcriptions that help with pronunciation without stripping words of their character. As the very word 'orthography' shows, the English language is able to accommodate 'Υ', and 'Φ'; in the spirit of 'Greekness' these have often been rendered as 'y' and 'ph': thus Pyrgos not Pirgos and Phourni not Fourni. The diphthong 'αι' has mainly been retained as 'ai'; so, often, has 'ει', as 'ei'. 'Οι' is sounded very differently in English, and for that reason is rendered simply 'i'. The guttural 'Χ', pronounced much softer in Crete than elsewhere in Greece, is rendered 'ch'. The gamma (Γ), which on the mainland is often so soft as to justify the transliteration 'y' (Yeoryios), is not so soft on Crete: we usually render it 'g' or 'gh' (Chania likewise transliterates the name of its airport as 'Daskalogiannis'). Names and place names from the Classical world are spelled in the way most familiar from literature (Daedalus, not Dhaidhalos). The same is true of well-known names from art and history (Damophon; Nicephorus Phocas). Accents indicating the stressed syllables on place names are given in the index.