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Abstract
The conference was hosted at the Danish Institute at Athens in October 2010, on the occasion of the 25 years of excavations and studies at the Minoan palatial site of Petras, Siteia (1985-2010). A team of scholars from six countries (Greece, United Kingdom, Italy, Denmark, USA and Canada) participated and presented material from the settlement, the palace and the cemetery. The settlement, and the Proto- and Neopalatial Palace, which has produced the best preserved hieroglyphic archives (Tsipopoulou & Hallager 2010) were excavated by 2000. In 2002-2004 a Final Neolithic / EM I settlement was excavated on the Kephala hill. This settlement is of a particular interest for detecting external relations within the island of Crete and beyond, as well as population movements, and early metallurgy. From 2004 onwards on the Kephala hill an unplundered cemetery of the EM I – MM IIA periods is being excavated. The cemetery consists of large and complex House Tombs, with primary and secondary burials and a rock shelter used as an ossuary. The cemetery produces large quantities of pottery and skeletal material, and also clearly elite grave goods (stone vessels, metal tools, silver and gold jewelry, as well as unique in terms of artistic and historical value seals made of bone and hard stones). This rare opportunity of excavating a settlement, a Palace and the related cemetery contributes to the better understanding of the conditions that led to the creation of the Minoan palaces; therefore the importance of the excavation of Petras exceeds the boundaries of eastern Crete.

Besides specialized articles, the volume contains an extensive introduction where the history of the excavations and the outreach activities are presented, as well as an article on the website of Petras. The volume also publishes the discussions at the end of each paper, the extensive final discussion and a final concluding chapter by Peter Warren.

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**Abstract**

Iasos is an important archaeological site on the southwest coast of Turkey, and one of the very few in this region to have yielded substantial Bronze Age levels and structures, especially for the second millennium BC. This volume presents the main discoveries made by Doro Levi and Clelia Laviosa during their excavations of the 1960s and 1970s in the settlement area, and provides important new evidence for the study of Anatolian settlement history and material culture, Aegean and Anatolian Bronze Age networks of interaction, the Minoan eruption of Santorini, and the phenomenon of Minoanisation in the Aegean.

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A Companion to Linear B. Mycenaean Greek Texts and their World, Volume 2
Edited by Y. Duhoux & A. Morpurgo Davies

City & year: Louvain-la-Neuve 2011
Publisher: Peeters
Series: Bibliotheque des Cahiers de l’Institut de Linguistique de Louvain 127
Description: Paperback, viii & 343 p., 23,8x15,4 cm
Price: € 55

Abstract
Linear B is the earliest form of writing used for Greek. The tablets written in this script offer crucial information about the Mycenaean Greeks and their time. This Companion aims at not only summarizing the results of current research but also trying to explain the problems which arise from the study of the texts and the methods which can be used to solve them. It is aimed both at the beginner who needs an introduction to this area and to advanced scholars (archaeologists, historians, classicists) who require an up-to-date account which can serve as a standard reference tool and highlight the remaining problems.

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L’émergence de la civilisation mycénienne en Grèce centrale
Laetitia Phialon

City & year: Leuven-Liège 2011
Publisher: Peeters
Series: Aegaeum 32
Description: Paperback, viii & 426 p., 31 figures, 26 plates
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Abstract (in French)
Durant la dernière phase de l’Âge du Bronze (XVIe-XIe s. av. J.-C.), la civilisation mycénienne voit le jour et s’épanouit en Grèce continentale. Alors que la découverte des tombes à fosse de Mycènes et des tombes à tholos de Messénie a attiré l’attention sur le Péloponnèse, la Grèce centrale se révèle également sensible aux changements culturels qui se sont produits dès la fin de l’Helladique Moyen. Bien que le mode de vie ne paraîse pas s’être modifié radicalement dans les habitats examinés, les sépultures témoignent de changements culturels profonds, comme le suggèrent les inhumations successives de plus en plus souvent attestées. Mais ce sont les premières tombes à chambre et tombes à tholos de l’Helladique Récent II A ainsi que la richesse du mobilier de certaines d’entre elles qui constituent les jalons indéniables de l’émergence de la civilisation mycénienne en Grèce centrale.

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Ethnicity in Mediterranean Protohistory
Wim M. J. van Binsbergen & Fred C. Woudhuizen

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Publisher: Archaeopress
Series: BAR International Series 2256
Description: Paperback, 519 p., illustrated throughout in black and white, 29,7x21 cm
ISBN: 9781407308234
Price: £ 70 (ca. € 87)

Abstract
This book on ethnicity in Mediterranean protohistory may well be regarded as the main and final result of the project on the ethnicity of the Sea Peoples as set up by Wim van Binsbergen as academic supervisor and worked out by Fred Woudhuizen who, in the process, earned himself a PhD from the Erasmus University Rotterdam (2006). The book is divided into four parts: I) Ethnicity in Mediterranean proto-history: explorations in theory and method: With extensive discussions of the Homeric catalogue of ships, the Biblical Table of Nations, and the Sea Peoples of the Late Bronze Age, against the background of a long-range comparative
framework; II) The ethnicity of the Sea Peoples: an historical, archaeological and linguistic study; III) The ethnicity of the Sea Peoples: A second opinion; IV) The ethnicity of the Sea Peoples: Towards a synthesis, and in anticipation of criticism. It will soon be clear to the reader that the two authors differ considerably in their view on the matter, largely as a result of their different background and disciplinary allegiance. Thus Wim van Binsbergen (Parts I and III) – apart from providing an elaborate theoretical framework –, as a historicising anthropologist focuses on long-term processes and cultural features, whereas Fred Woudhuizen (Part II), as a historian by origin, is more occupied with the reconstruction (however difficult, in the protohistorical context) of the petty historical incidents. But however much the two authors may differ in detail and in overall disciplinary orientation, in the end they offer the reader a balanced synthesis, co-authored by both of them (Part IV), in which their respective views turn out to be complementary rather than diametrically opposed, and in which also a further methodological and linguistic vindication is offered for the more controversial points contained in the present book.

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The Cave of the Cyclops: Mesolithic and Neolithic Networks in the Northern Aegean, Greece. Volume II: Bone Tool Industries, Dietary Resources and the Paleoenvironment, and Archeometrical Studies
Edited by Adamantios Sampson

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Publisher: INSTAP Academic Press
Series: Prehistory Monographs 31
Description: Hardback, 424 p.,104 tables in text, 95 b/w illustrations in text, 28,4x21,8 cm
Price: $80 (ca. €62)

Abstract
The archaeological material presented in the first volume has demonstrated the importance of the Cave of the Cyclops, which unquestionably constitutes a byword in the prehistory of the Aegean. The information set out in the second volume mainly comes from the archaeological material, organic residues, and the archaeometrical studies that complete the image of this significant archaeological site. Organic residues form a vast amount of material, and its systematic study proved necessary in order to ascertain the significance of the cave.

Particularly important is Prof A. Moundrea-Agrafioti’s study of Mesolithic bone hooks, which are unique. Their typology cannot be compared to any of its parallels, and the uniqueness of this material may have been responsible for the delayed submission of the study, which naturally should have been integrated in the first volume. The 55 bone hooks recovered comprise a body of material that so far is unique in the Aegean, adding to the importance of the archaeological research in the cave. The impressively wide variety of types and sizes from among the earlier to the more recent Mesolithic levels suggests a specialization in the fishing activities of these Mesolithic groups that settled in the northern Aegean. The variety of sizes, analogous to the hooks seen today, allows for a detailed typology. Consequently, it is highly likely that during the Mesolithic period the cave was used as a base and refuge during regular missions of fishing by exceptionally specialized fishermen. Animal bones abound among the higher Neolithic levels of the cave.

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Feasting Practices and Changes in Greek Society from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
Rachel Sarah Fox

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From the introduction
A feast is a sensory, sacralised and social occasion. Its multiple resonances and experiences extend far beyond the nutritive consumption of food and drink by a group of people. To reduce the act of feasting to functional terms overlooks the vivid tastes and smells, the bonds created and broken between fellow-
participants, the awe induced by dining in the presence of the dead, the gods or a powerful leader, and the embedding of bodily memories in the diners to be recalled long after the event. Real, individual people consume feasts, and as archaeologists dealing with a remote era it is easy to disregard this fact and concentrate solely upon the tangible debris of vessels and food remains. To understand a feasting event more comprehensively, it is necessary to analyse the whole series of experiences that the original participant would have undergone during the course of a feast, and to trace the footsteps of the diner through each stage of what was presumably a major event in his/her calendar.

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Το χρονικό της ανασκαφής των Μυκηνών, 1870-1878
Dora Vasilikou

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Description: Paperback, 238 p., 22 b/w and color figures in text, 24x17 cm
ISBN: 978-960-8145-87-0
Price: € 28

Abstract (in Greek)

Η ανασκαφή των Μυκηνών του 1876 από τον Ερρίκο Schliemann είναι η πλέον γνωστή και διάσημη του 19ου αιώνα στην Ελλάδα. Εξ αρχής θεωρήθηκε, δικαιώς, πολύ σημαντική και πραγματικά υπήρξε η αρχή της δημιουργίας ενός κλάδου της αρχαιολογικής επιστήμης, της μελέτης του έως τότε άγνωστου μυκηναϊκού πολιτισμού. Ο Schliemann, προς τιμήν του, έδωσε πολύ γρήγορα τα αποτελέσματα των ερευνών του με ογκώδη, πολύτιμα δημοσιεύματα και, εξ αρχής, έγιναν γνωστά επιστημονικά αποτελέσματα της διάσημης από την πρώτη στιγμή ανασκαφής του. Η ανασκαφή και τα αποτελέσματά της υπήρξαν το κορυφαίο, και πλέον σημαντικό, σημείο της πρωτοποριακής έρευνας των Μυκηνών. Η διοικητική και πολιτική πλευρά όμως της διαδικασίας της ανασκαφής ως και ένα πολύ μεγάλο και βασικός σημασίας μέρος της επιστημονικής διεξαγωγής της ανασκαφής μένει σχεδόν άγνωστη, με την εξαίρεση κάποιας ευμενικής σποραδικής μνείας για τον Έλληνα, συντελεστή της, τον Παναγιώτη Σταματάκη.

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2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. ‘Two Knights and a Goddess: Sir Arthur Evans, Sir James George Frazer, and the Invention of Minoan Religion’
Cynthia Eller

**Abstract**
Recent biographies of Sir Arthur Evans and histories of his excavations at Knossos have made it clear that Evans’s description of Minoan religion was not solidly based on the material evidence at Knossos. By the time Evans wrote The Palace of Minos he was fully committed to the belief that the Minoans worshipped a single Great Mother Goddess in many guises, along with a subordinate male deity, her son. There are two key questions about Evans’s vision of Minoan religion: first, when did Evans arrive at the conclusion that the Minoans’ principal deity was a goddess? And second, why did he prefer this goddess-centered explanation of the material facts when so many other stories could be told about the religious meaning of the same objects? The most common answers to these questions are that Evans thought Minoan religion was goddess-centered from the time he first began to explore Bronze Age Crete, and that he was drawn to the figure of a Mother Goddess because he lost his own mother when he was only six years old. Both of these suppositions are almost certainly mistaken. Evans did not bring the goddess thesis with him to Crete, and whatever his lingering feelings about his mother’s death, they were not responsible for his conversion to the goddess thesis for Minoan culture. This paper argues that by far the most significant factor in Evans’s creation of the Minoan Goddess was his exposure to the work of Sir James George Frazer, both directly and through the auspices of classicist Jane Ellen Harrison.

2.2. ‘A Cycladic Perspective on Mycenaean Long-Distance Exchanges’
Jason Walker Earle

**Abstract**
Recent discussions of Mycenaean long-distance exchanges with the ‘East’ have focused on the goods exchanged, their means of production and shipment, and their significance for consumers. Despite voluminous research on these topics, consideration of Mycenaean long-distance exchanges with the eastern Mediterranean vis-à-vis the Cycladic islands during the Palatial Period has been minimal. Diachronic examination of the Late Bronze Age archaeological evidence from the Cyclades reveals the absence of certain defining aspects of Mycenaean palatial society. Missing, or at least not present to the extent seen before (and sometimes after) this period, are figured frescoes, sealings and seals, balance weights, inscriptions and imports from the Near East. Considered within the framework of ‘negative archaeology’, these objects are conspicuously absent from the Cyclades. When seen through the lens of the Mycenaean political economy, these absences shed light on the nature of Mycenaean long-distance exchanges and the place of Cycladic islanders in the Mycenaean world. Based upon this evidence, I propose that objects and absences alike served to integrate islanders into the Mycenaean culture of the Palatial Period, which in turn effectively excluded the Cyclades from participation in long-distance exchange networks. A model of directional Mycenaean long-distance exchanges that takes into account the negative evidence from the Cyclades is proposed.
2.3. ‘The First Wheelmade Pottery at Lerna: Wheel-Thrown or Wheel-Fashioned?’
Maria Choleva

**Abstract**

The appearance of wheelmade pottery in the Mediterranean during the last phase of the Early Bronze Age is usually interpreted as the direct result of the invention of the fast wheel and of the wheel-throwing technique. This account has recently been called into question, however, by technological analyses of the first wheelmade ceramics in the southern Levant. To understand how the potter’s wheel was introduced into Aegean ceramic traditions, the author examines the manufacturing technology of pottery from Lerna IV. The study demonstrates that the introduction of the potter’s wheel at Lerna did not lead directly to the wheel-thrown technique, but instead was followed, as in the Levant, by an intermediate stage of wheel-fashioning.

2.4. ‘Geophysical Survey as an Aid to Excavation at Mitrou: A Preliminary Report’
Gregory N. Tsokas, Aleydis Van de Moortel, Panayiotis I. Tsourlos, Alexandros Stampolidis, George Vargemezis & Eleni Zahou

**Abstract**

Various geophysical methods were used to explore the subsurface of the prehistoric site of Mitrou. Geophysical research was essential for selecting significant areas for excavation as well as for guiding archaeological fieldwork and complementing its results. Resistivity mapping and differential magnetometry detected patterns of well-structured anomalies, suggesting that a regularly laid-out urban complex covered most of the site; electrical resistivity tomographies yielded three-dimensional views of buried structures and indicated promising areas for further exploration. Subsequent excavation uncovered the targeted parts of this complex.

2.5. ‘The Cyprus Archaeomagnetic Project (CAMP): targeting the slag deposits of Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean’
Erez Ben-Yosef, Ron Shaar, Lisa Tauxe, Thomas E. Levy & Vasiliki Kassianidou

**From the introduction**

The ancient slag heaps of Cyprus contain the story of the island as a regional source of copper throughout the millennia. Located near the ore deposits, many of these heaps were destroyed by modern mining activities and some are still under immediate threat. Far from the more attractive settlements along the coasts, the slag heaps have only recently been systematically investigated and their dating is still problematic. The current UC San Diego-University of Cyprus project focuses on two of the largest slag heaps of the island (Skouriotissa and Mitsero) as well as several smaller deposits, located in the northern foothills of the Troodos mountains and spanning the first millennia BC and AD. Clarifying the stratigraphy and chronology of these heaps together with comparative analysis of the archaeometallurgical material culture will provide solid anchors for the history of metallurgy on the island and a reference for understanding regional metal commerce and connections further afield. High resolution recording of these slag deposits, especially those threatened by development and modern mining, will help in conservation of one of the most important cultural heritage of the island.

[Read the article]
2.6. ‘Koutroulou Magoula in central Greece: from the Neolithic to the present’
Yannis Hamilakis & Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika

From the introduction
The aim of this article is to introduce a new, inter-disciplinary and international, long-term research project, the Koutroulou Magoula Archaeology and Archaeological Ethnography Project, to outline its aims and report on some of its results. Koutroulou Magoula is a tell site on the south-western edge of the Thessalian plain in central Greece, 2.5km south of the modern town of Neo Monastiri in Fthiotida. It is part of a rich archaeological landscape, in which dozens of Neolithic tells feature prominently. Systematic archaeological work on the site, directed by Kyparissi-Apostolika, started in 2001 and continued in the 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009 seasons. This revealed an extensive, finds-rich occupation, dated primarily to the Middle Neolithic (5800–5300 BC, based on conventional chronology). The site’s architectural features and material culture are remarkably elaborate and well preserved. Informally since 2009 and more formally since 2010, work on site has continued within the Koutroulou Magoula Archaeology and Archaeological Ethnography Project, directed by Kyparissi-Apostolika and Hamilakis.

Read the article

2.7. ‘Evidence for Rites in Mycenaean Tombs (in Greek)’
Naya Polychronakou-Sgouritsa
Aegean Library: 2924

Abstract
Mycenaean funerary service seems to include some rites, which probably took place in front of the entrance of some tombs and/or in their direct vicinity. The current evidence is scanty and dubious. Furthermore, there are constructions and representations which imply athletic events, singing and dancing, as well as lament. Moreover, finds such as drinking vessels, animal bones and arrow heads indicate some kind of feast or ceremony. Besides, the decoration on the facade found on a few tholos and chamber tombs, mainly in the Argolid and Boeotia and belonging to the elite of the local communities and centers, may have been created for the participants in the funerary rites in honor of the dead. Nevertheless, the data are limited to only a few cases concerning rich tombs, providing only hypotheses.

2.8. ‘The memory of dead in ancient Near East. The example of the "Royal Cemetery" of Ur in South Mesopotamia (in Greek)’
Konstantinos Kopanias
Aegean Library: 2924

Abstract
The "Royal Cemetery" of Ur contained 16 graves, which, according to their excavator Sir Charles Leonard Wooley, belonged to members of the city’s royal dynasty. In every burial a single person was accompanied by numerous followers (up to 74). The deceased have been carefully arranged in a staged scene, which hasn’t been convincingly interpreted so far. This paper proposes a new interpretation, based on the Poem The Death of Ur-Namma and also other texts of the late 3rd and early 2nd mill. B.C. The staged scene is not depicting a feasting in honor of the dead, but the
preparation for the procession, which is going to escort him/her to the Netherworld. The honored dead awaits in his chamber for the conclusion of the funerary rites of his relatives. Then he will be able to join his entourage and proceed with his long and arduous journey. When they finally cross the Gate(s) of the Netherworld and enter the palace of Ereshkigal, he is going to offer a feasting and also give his own funerary offerings as gifts to various deities, in order to secure his high social status in his new and permanent abode.

2.9. ‘Celebrating with the dead: strategies of memory in the communities of Prepalatial Crete’ (in Greek)
Yiannis Papadatos
Aegean Library: 2924

Abstract
Aim of this paper is to discuss the rich funerary evidence from Prepalatial Crete (c. 3000-1900 BC) with reference to the way the societies of that period constructed and maintained ancestral memory. It is argued that a large part of the relevant archaeological evidence belongs to memory rituals reffering to the collective corpus of the ancestors, rather than to funerary rituals of particular dead individuals. Several alternative suggestions are discussed in order to to explain the reasons why ancestors were particularly important for the life and well-being of the Prepalatial Cretan communities. Finally, it is argued that the Prepalatial cemeteries, consisting of monumental collective tombs, built above ground and used for several centuries by large groups of people were not simple depositories for the dead people of the contemporary communities. Instead, the constituted eternal landmarks, predestined to last for centuries as residences of the ancestors and as places in which the surrounding living communities constructed, maintained, controlled and transmitted one of the most important categories of collective social memory, that of the ancestors.

2.10. ‘The origin from "cosmopolitan" Knossos used as a tool for the promotion of persons or groups in the Cretan periphery during the Bronze Age. An interpretation of archaeological data from the LM II-III settlement at Chondros Viannos’ (in Greek)
Lefteris Platon
Aegean Library: 2924

Abstract
It has been generally accepted that during the period following the collapse of the multi-palatial system in Minoan Crete, Knossos, being the only palace surviving from the destructions, dominated politically and economically upon the greatest part of the island. During the 14th century B.C., some of the peripheral Cretan sites present a "Knossian" character, appearing both in pottery and other arts, such as metal working and jewelry. However, while in most cases the Knossian influence seems to be confined only to the first half of the 14th century, a small LM settlement investigated in a site called "Kephali" near modern Hondros Viannos, remained "stuck" to the omnipotent during earlier days palatial center, up to the beginning of the 13 century B.C.
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6. USEFUL WEBSITES

**The Plakias Stone Age Project**

URL: [http://blogs.providence.edu/plakias/](http://blogs.providence.edu/plakias/)

The Plakias Stone Age Project is a Greek-American collaborative project that funds research on the Stone Age discoveries around the village of Plakias in southwest Crete (Greece). It began in 2008 with the Plakias Mesolithic Survey where both Mesolithic (11,000– 9000 B.P.) and Lower Palaeolithic sites (1.5 million years–250,000 years ago) were found. This Greek-American collaborative project funds research on the Stone Age discoveries around the village of Plakias in southwest Crete (Greece).

7. AEGEUS’S NEWS

**DISSERTATIONS**

The cemetery of Stamna and the Protogeometric Period in Aetolia/Akarnania (in Greek)

Gioulika Christakopoulou

University of Athens

Σκοπός της παρούσας μελέτης είναι η ανάλυση και αξιολόγηση των ανασκαφικών δεδομένων που αφορούν σε μια συγκεκριμένη πολιτισμική ομάδα σε χρόνο και χώρο που μέχρι τώρα δεν έχει δώσει παρά αποσπασματικά στοιχεία της φυσιογνωμίας της καθώς και η ερμηνευτική προσέγγιση που αφορά στην οργάνωση του νεκροταφείου και στα ζητήματα προέλευσης και τυπολογίας των ευρημάτων. Τα δεδομένα αυτά προέρχονται αποκλειστικά μέσα από τους τάφους και συνοψίζονται σε στοιχεία που αφορούν στην τυπολογία τους, στο είδος των ταφών που εσώκλειαν, σε παρουσίαση και ανάλυση της κεραμικής, του οπλισμού και της μικροτεχνίας που προέκυψε από αυτούς καθώς επίσης και των ταφικών εθίμων, προσδιορίζοντας με αυτόν τον τρόπο τη φυσιογνωμία των κοιτίδων εγκατάστασης στην περιοχή της Σταμνάς κατά τους πρώιμους ιστορικούς χρόνους.
8. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

A selection of upcoming lectures and conferences:

**United Kingdom, London, 17 October, 15:30**
Senate House, South Block G 22 / 26
*Mycenaean Seminar*
Andrew Bevan (UCL)
Antikythera in prehistory and over the long-term: landscape survey and small island research
[Map](#)

**Italy, Milano 18/10 – 19/10**
Aula Seminari - IULM 1, via Carlo Bo, 1 Milano
*International Conference*
Un millénaire d’histoire et d’archéologie chypriotes (1600-600 av. J.-C.)
[Information](#)

**Greece, Chios, 19/10 – 20/10**
Omireion Center
*Symposium*
20th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities - 3rd Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities
100 χρόνια Αρχαιολογικού Έργου στη Χίο (A century of archaeological work on Chios)
[Programme](#)
[Invitation](#)

**Greece, Athens, 19 October, 18:30**
Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou
*Minoan Seminar*
Angelos Papadopoulos
War, art and political authority: a view on Neopalatial Crete
[Further information](#)
Minoan Seminar on Facebook

**Greece, Athens, 22 October, 18:30**
National Archive of Monuments (Psaromiligou 22, Keramikos)
*Lecture*
Nektarios Karadimas
Excavating the past of Aegean prehistoric archaeology (in Greek)
Organised by the Friends of the National Archive of Monuments
[Invitation](#)
[Map](#)

**Lebanon, Beirut, 23/10 – 27/10**
Hotel Alexandre
*International Conference*
Cult and Ritual on the Levantine coast and its impact on the Eastern Mediterranean realm
[Information & programme](#)
Greece, Athens, 31 October, 19:30
Library of the Canadian Institute in Greece (Dionysiou Aiginitou 7)
Lecture
Dr Mary K. Dabney (Bryn Mawr College)
Consumerism, Debt, and the End of the Bronze Age Civilizations in the Eastern Mediterranean
Information

United Kingdom, London, 01/11 – 02/11
British Museum
Conference
Craft and People – Agents of Skilled Labour in the Archaeological Record
Programme and further information

Greece, Athens, 2 November, 18:30
American School of Classical Studies in Athens
Minoan Seminar
Tom Brogan, Jerolyn Morrison & Jad Alyounis
An Anthropological Approach to Ancient Cooking Techniques: Experimenting with Replicas of Late Minoan Cook-pots and Food
Further information
Minoan Seminar on Facebook

Greece, Tripoli, 07/11 – 10/11
The Archaeological Work in the Peloponnese
Programme

Greece, Athens, 8 November, 19:00
Danish Institute at Athens
Lecture
Dr Niels H. Andreasen, MSc, Copenhagen
Illuminating the Cave: Chipped stone, Social Identity and Regionality in the Neolithic Ionian
Map

United Kingdom, Reading, 09/11 – 12/11
University of Reading
Conference
AEA Autumn Conference 2012, Environmental Archaeologies of Neolithisation
Further information

United Kingdom, London, 14 November, 15:30
Senate House, South Block, Room 349 (Painted Ceiling Room)
Mycenaean Seminar
Angeliki Karagianni (Heidelberg)
It’s about time: temporality in the texts and archaeology of Linear B Knossos
Map

To see all the lectures press here.

☺ Visit the website of Aegeus constantly for updates and changes.
**Invisible Cultures: historical and archaeological perspectives**
Università degli Studi di Trento (Trento, Italy), 19-20 March 2013
Deadline: 20 October 2012

Some ancient cultural and social groups known from history or literature did not leave any material evidences on the ground. Furthermore, specific material remains cannot be related to any information provided by literary sources.

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**Πρόσκληση συμμετοχής στην ΙΕ΄ Επιστημονική Συνάντηση ΝΑ. Αττικής**
Κορωπί, Φθινόπωρο του 2013
Deadline: 31 October 2012

Στη διάρκεια των εργασιών της Συνάντησης, επιστήμονες διαφόρων ειδικοτήτων θα προβούν σε ανακοινώσεις επί ποικίλων-topików θεμάτων (αρχαιολογικών, ιστορικών, λαογραφικών, πολεοδομικών, προστασίας του περιβάλλοντος κ.λ.π.) σχετικών με την περιοχή που εκτείνεται από τον Υμηττό και την Πεντέλη μέχρι το Σούνιο.

read more

**J.R.B. Stewart - an Archaeological Legacy**
Cyprus, Nicosia, 1-3 March 2013
Deadline: 31 October 2012

The aims of the conference are to honor the legacy of James Rivers Barrington Stewart, the Australian archaeologist best known for his pioneering work on the Early Cypriot Bronze Age. As an eminent prehistorian and excavator he established many of the typological and chronological markers that we still use today, especially in Cyprus.

read more

**The Archaeological Work in Aetoloacarnania and Leukas from the Prehistoric to Roman times**
Agrinio (Greece), May 2013
Deadline: 15 December 2012

Σε συνέχεια του 2ου Διεθνούς Ιστορικού και Αρχαιολογικού Συνεδρίου Αιτωλοακαρνανίας που είχε πραγματοποιηθεί στο Αγρίνιο το 2002 και με αφορμή τα νέα αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα που έχουν έρθει στο φως στις περιοχές αρμοδιότητάς μας (Αιτωλοακαρνανία – Λευκάδα), κυρίως λόγω των μεγάλων τεχνικών έργων, προχωρούμε στη διοργάνωση διεθνούς αρχαιολογικού συνεδρίου το Μάιο του 2013.

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**International Open Workshop: Socio-Environmental Dynamics over the Last 12,000 Years: The Creation of Landscapes III**
Germany, Kiel, 15-18 April 2013
Deadline: 04 January 2013

The Graduate School “Human Development in Landscapes” at Kiel University is glad to announce the international Open Workshop “Socio-Environmental Dynamics over the Last 12,000 Years: The Creation of
Landscapes III”. It will take place in Kiel from the 15th to the 18th of April, 2013 for the third time after 2009 and 2011.
read more

IWA Regional Symposium on Water, Wastewater, and Environment: Traditions and Culture
Greece. Patras, 22-24 March 2014
Deadline: 31 August 2013
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### 10. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

**The Knossos Research Fund**
Deadline: 31 October 2012

Inaugurated by a generous donation from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory to the British School at Athens Appeal and augmented by further donations, the Knossos Research Fund promotes research into, and knowledge of, Knossos in all aspects and across all periods, through supporting specific projects and contributing to the infrastructure at Knossos for research.
read more

**The Knossos Donated Fund**
Deadline: 31 October 2012

The Knossos Donated Fund of the British School at Athens, with the generous support of anonymous donations, promotes research into prehistoric Knossos (i.e. before 776 BC) by making grants towards the expenses of research projects.
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**Archaeological field opportunities in Turkey July-Sept 2013**
Deadline: 31 October 2012

A. Environmental Archaeology Residential Field Courses
B. Boncuklu Höyük excavations
read more

**2 Postdoctoral Research Associates (University of Liverpool)**
Deadline: 31 October 2012

Applications are invited for 2 Post-Doctoral Research Assistants to join an interdisciplinary team led by Dr. Eleni Asouti on the Leverhulme Trust-funded project ‘Unfamiliar Landscapes: from foraging to farming in central Anatolia, Turkey’ investigating hunter-gatherer and cultivator-forager lifeways and landscape impacts in the Konya plain during the 9th-8th millennia cal BC.
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**INSTAP 2013 Grant Program**
Deadline: 01 November 2012

The Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) was established as a non-profit organization (501K) in the United States in 1982.
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Harriet and Leon Pomerance Fellowship 2012
Deadline: 01 November 2012
To support an individual project of a scholarly nature, related to Aegean Bronze Age Archaeology. Preference will be given to candidates whose project requires travel to the Mediterranean for the purpose stated above.
read more

Nottingham Research Fellowships 2013
Deadline: 09 November 2012
Applications are invited for the University of Nottingham Research Fellowships, to commence in October 2013.
read more

Cotsen Excavation Grant Program
Deadline: 01 December 2012
The Cotsen Excavation Grant Program provides two grants per year of up to $25,000 each. One grant will be awarded to a first time project director launching a new project while the second grant will be open to all professionals working in the field.
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Wiener Laboratory Fellowships, Research Associateships and Travel Grants
Deadline: 31 December 2013
Several fellowships with different deadlines. The deadline of Wiener Laboratory Fellowship is on 15 January of each year.
read more

AIA Fellowships, Grants, and Scholarships
Deadline: 31 December 2013. Open - All the year
A list of several fellowships, grants and scholarships with different deadlines during the whole year.
read more

The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust 2013
Deadline: 31 January 2013
The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust, set up in 1959 for the promotion of the study of archaeology, invites applications for grants, made on a competitive basis, for expenses in 2013-14, in the preparation for final publication of material from archaeological excavation or fieldwork in the Mediterranean world, excluding subventions to publishers or publication of material not from a specific excavation, or in symposia.
read more
Cracking the code: the decipherment of Linear B 60 years on
University of Cambridge Research News, 13-10-2012

A conference held in Cambridge on 13 October 2012 was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the decipherment by Michael Ventris of Linear B, a script used for an early form of ancient Greek. His stunning achievement pushed back the frontiers of knowledge about the ancient world. When during the early 20th century archaeologists excavated some of the most famous sites of Ancient Greece – notably Knossos on the island of Crete and Mycenae and Pylos on the mainland – they found large numbers of clay tablets inscribed with a type of script that baffled them. It was significantly different to any other script known at the time. Moreover, it was immediately clear that there were at least two variants of this type of writing.

Read more: http://cam.ac.uk

Prόγραμμα Συνεδρίου

Εργαστήριο: Φωτογραφίζοντας Μνημεία. Αρχαιολογικοί τόποι - Ιστορικά & Σύγχρονα κτήρια
Monumenta

Εργαστήριο φωτογραφίας με θέμα «Φωτογραφίζοντας τα μνημεία. Αρχαιολογικοί τόποι – Ιστορικά και Σύγχρονα κτήρια» διοργανώνει η MONUMENTA, στις 1-22 Νοεμβρίου 2012 (τρίωρες συναντήσεις, δύο ανά εβδομάδα). Ο χώρος διεξαγωγής θα ανακοινωθεί σύντομα. Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες και δηλώσεις συμμετοχής www.monumenta.org, 2130023342

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Monumenta on Facebook

11. MISCELLANEA

Έρευνες του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης στο Λισβόρι Λέσβου ρίχνουν φως στον πολιτισμό της πρώιμης Παλαιολιθικής εποχής στο κατώφλι της Ευρώπης
Lesvos news, 09-10-2012

Ολοκληρώθηκε με τεράστια επιτυχία η πρώτη ανασκαφική περίοδος της Παλαιολιθικής θέσης στα Ροδαφνίδια Λισβορίου Λέσβου. Την έρευνα πραγματοποίησε ερευνητική ομάδα του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης υπό την επιστημονική διεύθυνση της Νένας Γαλανίδου, αναπληρώτριας καθηγήτριας προϊστορικής αρχαιολογίας.

Read more: http://lesvosnews.net

Zominthos, Crete: the excavation of a 3500-year-old Minoan building
ANSAméd, 04-10-201

An accidental meeting in 1982 between the well-known Greek archaeologist, Yannis Sakellarakis, and a shepherd from Crete has led to an archaeological discovery of great importance; Zominthos...

Read more: http://ansamed.info
http://tovima.gr

Η μεσολιθική και νεολιθική ταφική παράδοση στη νότια Ελλάδα. Ευρήματα και πρακτικές
Mercourios Georgiadis, Archaeology & Arts, 17-09-2012

Οι ταφικές παράδοσες αποτελούσαν πρόσφορο χώρο μελέτης από τη γένεση της αρχαιολογίας ως επιστήμης.

Read more: http://archaiologia.gr
Ανοίγει η αίθουσα των τοιχογραφιών στο νέο Μουσείο Ηρακλείου
cretalive.gr, 08-10-2012

Το νέο Μουσείο Ηρακλείου σιγά σιγά αποκαλύπτεται στους ντόπιους και ξένους επισκέπτες αφού μετατράπηκε από σπουδαίο τοπικό σε ένα σύγχρονο διεθνών προδιαγραφών μουσείο! Μετά τις δύο αίθουσες που παράδοθηκαν πριν λίγο καιρό και είναι επισκέψιμες τώρα είναι σχεδόν έτοιμη και θα ανοίξει τις επόμενες ημέρες στον α’ όροφο και η αίθουσα των σημαντικών τοιχογραφιών!

Read more: http://cretalive.gr

Εγκαίνια της έκθεσης "Φωτιά και Νόμισμα" στο Νομισματικό Μουσείο
Νομισματικό Μουσείο - Δελτίο Τύπου

Η έκθεση λαμβάνει χώρα στην αίθουσα της Βιβλιοθήκης του Ερρίκου Σλήμαν στο Β’ όροφο του Ιλίου Μελάθρου και θα διαρκέσει από τις 11 Οκτωβρίου 2012 έως τις 10 Ιανουαρίου 2013.

Read more: http://aegeussociety.org

The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2012 at Hala Sultan Tekke. The preliminary report on the excavations April-May 2012 is now available on the internet www.fischerarchaeology.se

The third season of excavation at Hala Sultan Tekke added knowledge to the project, the main objective of which is the investigation and determination of the complete occupational sequence of the pre-12th century levels.

Read more: http://fischerarchaeology.se

"Προοπτική και Πολιτισμός: Η σημασία της στρατηγικής σε τρεις τομείς του πολιτισμού": Εσπερίδα του Συνδέσμου Υποτροφιών Ιδρύματος Α.Γ. Λεβέντη

Οργάνωση εσπερίδας: Σύνδεσμος Υποτροφιών
Ιδρύματος Α.Γ. Λεβέντη (Ελλάδας)

Τόπος: Σπίτι της Κύπρου

Ημερομηνία: 7 Νοεμβρίου 2012

Programme: http://aegeussociety.org/

Mathtemata arxhiologikou ntokimantere ston S.E.A

Archaeology & Arts, 27-09-2012

Oi arxhaiologi poi katá tı anekhia tou epagghimatous tou, sychná antimewtipízoun thn anagkh chrishis opikoakooustikwn polumeaçon. Eite prokeita gia thn katagráphi miaas anaskafhς h miaas autwpías parálhla me to hmerológi, eite prokeita gia thn epiemélia miaas parousiasiásh polumeaçon...

Read more: http://archaiologia.g

Kommos superconcordance

This concordance is intended to help researchers looking into published finds from the Kommos site. The objects are listed by: Kommos catalogue number, an abbreviation of the Kommos monograph(s) they appear in; author; chapter; catalogue number; brief identification of the object itself.

Kommos superconcordance
Extensive DNA Study Sheds Light on Modern Human Origins
*Popular Archaeology, 20-09-2012*

A new study of human genetic variation in sub-Saharan Africa, where modern *Homo sapiens* are believed to have originated, helps to reveal the region’s rich genetic history, with implications for understanding the complexity of early modern human evolution.

Read more: [http://popular-archaeology.com](http://popular-archaeology.com)

Σφραγισμένο δόντι 6.500 ετών είναι ίσως το αρχαιότερο δείγμα οδοντιατρικής
*Αγγελιοφόρος, 20-09-2012*

Το αρχαιότερο δείγμα οδοντιατρικής στην Ευρώπη, ίσως και στον κόσμο, είναι πιθανό ότι αποτελεί η ανακάλυψη ενός δοντιού ηλικίας περίπου 6.500 ετών, το οποίο ήταν σφραγισμένο με κερί μέλισσας (μελισσοκέρι).

Read more: [http://agelioforos.gr](http://agelioforos.gr)

«Πράσινο φως» για το Κάβο Σίδερο. Στο fast track ενέταξε μεγάλη τουριστική επένδυση στο Λασίθι η Διυπουργική Επιτροπή
*in.gr, 20-09-2012*

Την ένταξη της τουριστικής επένδυσης «ΙΤΑΝΟΣ ΓΑΙΑ», που βρίσκεται στην περιοχή Κάβο Σίδερο του νομού Λασιθίου, στον νόμο για τις στρατηγικές επενδύσεις (fast track), αποφάσισε την Πέμπτη η Διυπουργική Επιτροπή Στρατηγικών Επενδύσεων.

Read more: [http://news.in.gr](http://news.in.gr)

Syria’s Looted Past: How Ancient Artifacts Are Being Traded for Guns
*Eryn Baker, Time World, 12-09-2012*

Abu Khaled knows the worth of things. As a small-time smuggler living along the porous border between Syria and Lebanon, he has dabbled in antiquities as much as the cigarettes, stolen goods and weapons that make up the bulk of his trade.

Read more: [http://world.time.com](http://world.time.com)

Delicate stone bowls, clay figurines and amulets found at Ein Zippori, Israel
*Past Horizons, 25-09-2012*

A treasure of impressive prehistoric finds was exposed during the course of archaeological excavations the Israel Antiquities Authority conducted this past year, on behalf of the National Roads Company, prior to the widening of Highway 79.

Read more: [http://pasthorizonspr.com](http://pasthorizonspr.com)

Europe’s ‘oldest town’ found near Bulgaria’s Varna, professor says
*The Sofia Globe, 08-10-2012*

Europe’s oldest urban settlement is near Provadia, a town of about 13 000 people about 40km inland from Bulgaria’s Black Sea city of Varna, according to archaeology Professor Vassil Nikolov, citing evidence from work done at the Provadia – Solnitsata archaeological site in summer 2012.

Read more: [http://sofiaglobe.com](http://sofiaglobe.com)