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1. NEW BOOKS

PHILISTOR: Studies in Honor of Costis Davaras
Edited by Eleni Mantzourani & Philip P. Betancourt

City & year: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 2012
Publisher: INSTAP Academic Press
Series: Prehistory Monographs 36
Description: Hardback, xxxi & 282 p., 5 tables in text, 187 figures in text, 28,7x22,1 cm
ISBN: 978-1931534659
Price: $80 (ca. €62)

Abstract
Contributions by 37 scholars are brought together here to create a volume in honor of the long and fruitful career of Costis Davaras, former Ephor of Crete and Professor Emeritus of Minoan Archaeology at the University of Athens. Articles pertain to Bronze Age Crete and include mortuary studies, experimental archaeology, numerous artifactual studies, and discussions on the greater Minoan civilization. In Greek the word φιλίστωρ [philistor] means the lover of learning, of history, the person who constantly seeks new knowledge. The characterization of philistor fits the personality of Costis Davaras because he has always tried to expand his knowledge horizons and has never limited himself solely to his fields of specialization. His entire life is full of diverse activities, philosophical self-reflection, and sociopolitical interests.

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The First Mediterranean Islanders: Initial Occupation and Survival Strategies
Edited by Nellie Phoca-Cosmetatou

City & year: Oxford 2011
Publisher: Oxford University School of Archaeology
Series: University of Oxford School of Archaeology: Monograph 74
Description: Paperback, 176 p., 51 b/w figures, 8 tables, 24x17 cm
ISBN: 9781905905201
Price: £35 (ca €44)

Abstract
The present volume provides a much needed contribution to island archaeology by examining the characteristics of the initial occupation of the Mediterranean islands. It enhances our understanding of the
mechanisms, strategies, cultural contingencies and social alliances that enabled the consolidation of a permanent human presence in these settings. Particular attention is given to small islands, which can present increased demands on people to adapt and survive due to their more marginal environments, and on islands where recent research has led to a reassessment of the date and character of initial occupation. The research presented draws on examples from Cyprus, the Cyclades, the Adriatic, the Aeolian islands, and Malta, together with overviews of the Mediterranean and in comparison to Oceania.

The volume throws into relief the multi-layered and multi-dimensional theatre provided by the Mediterranean, drawing attention to the complexities of island occupation. The notion of fluid group identities created through practice in the 'small worlds' of the Neolithic highlights the necessity for an emphasis on the process of occupation and consolidation of island inhabitation. This volume will provide new perspectives and challenges for island colonisation both in the Mediterranean and further afield, the Neolithic period, and the development of archaeological theory.

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Πολιτών Αρκαλοχωρίου, με επίσκεψη του στην αν. προϊσταμένη του Μουσείου Ηρακλείου, πρότεινε τη χρηματοδότηση της έρευνας, καταγραφής και συντήρησης του υλικού των σπηλαίων Αρκαλοχωρίου και Ειλειθυίας στον Τσούτσουρο για την ανάδειξη του αρχαιολογικού πλούτου της περιοχής. Η πρόταση έγινε δεκτή. Μετά από τις σχετικές άδειες από την Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία Αθηνών και την καθηγήτρια κ. Ναννώ Μαρινάτο για το σπήλαιο του Αρκαλοχωρίου και από τον ανασκαφέα καθηγητή Κωστή Δαβάρα, με τη συνεργασία του καθηγητή Ελευθερίου Πλάτωνος για τον Τσούτσουρο, άρχισε η μελέτη του υλικού των δύο σπηλαίων. Θερμότατες ευχαρίστιες οφείλονται για την προθυμία τους.

Στη συνέχεια η έρευνα του υλικού επικεντρώθηκε στο σπήλαιο της Ειλειθυίας. Η κεραμεική εντοπίσθηκε, πλύθηκε και άρχισε η συντήρησή της, καθώς και η συντήρηση των τέχνερων που βρέθηκαν στο σπήλαιο. Σύντομα έγινε φανερό ότι η λατρεία του σπηλαίου είχε μεγάλη και εντελώς άγνωστη διαχρονία, αλλά και ότι μοναδικά αντικείμενα διαφόρων εποχών έδιναν νέα διάσταση στην κατανόηση των θρησκευτικών πεποιθήσεων της Αρχαίας Κρήτης. Αποφασίσθηκε λοιπόν η δημοσίευση του υλικού ως υποχρέωση του Μουσείου απέναντι στην έρευνα.

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Thinking beyond the Tool. Archaeological computing and the interpretive process
Edited by Angeliki Chrysanthi, Patricia Murrieta Flores & Constantinos Papadopoulos

City & year: Oxford 2012
Publisher: Archaeopress
Series: BAR International Series 2344
Description: Paperback, v & 214 p., illustrated throughout, 29,5x20,8 cm
ISBN: 9781407309279
Price: £ 39 (ca. € 48)

Abstract
The idea of putting together this book was inspired by the session Thinking beyond the Tool: Archaeological Computing and the Interpretive Process’, which was held at the Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) conference in Bristol (17-19 December 2010). The session, as well as the regular format of paper presentations, included a round table discussion at the end of the session, to provide a debate forum for the participants, and encourage the development of the dialogue which emerged from the various presentations. This format not only facilitated the discussion on a better theorised approach to computer applications in archaeology, but also allowed delegates with diverse backgrounds to elaborate on common concerns from different perspectives. The overarching theme of the session, which revolved around how the various computational tools affect the ways we practice archaeology and interpret and disseminate aspects of the past, generated a series of stimulating debates, some of which we will attempt to highlight during the course of this introduction.

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1. Alice Watterson, ‘The Value and Application of Creative Media to the Process of Reconstruction and Interpretation’ [14-23]
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Sexually Ambiguous Imagery in Cyprus from the Neolithic to the Cypro-Archaic Period
Sandra Christou

City & year: Oxford 2012
Publisher: Archaeopress
Series: BAR International Series 2329
Description: Paperback, vii & 91 p., illustrated in colour and black and white, 29.5x20.8 cm
ISBN: 978-1407309125
Price: £ 25 (ca. € 31)

Abstract

Although the earliest known literary evidence for a dual-sexed divinity on Cyprus dates to the fifth century BCE, archaeological evidence indicates there was a tradition on the island of sexually ambiguous imagery which predates the literary sources. This information prompted the present research, which traces the tradition back to the earliest known examples on Late Neolithic Cyprus, and tracks its evolution through to the Cypro-Archaic period. Rather than rely upon descriptions, photographs and drawings presented in consulted publications, the various international museums that house the figures were visited by the writer in order to physically examine the images. Controversial aspects of these figures were discussed with senior museum staff and/or curators. If figurines were unavailable for viewing, where possible, photographs were acquired from the relevant museums, and controversial aspects of the figures discussed by email. As a result, the majority of the images discussed in this study have been examined and photographed by the author. A catalogue of the sexually ambiguous imagery for Cyprus from the Neolithic to the Cypro-Archaic period has been compiled and is included in this work. It is proposed that the imagery is of Cypriot innovation, and consists of proto-anthropomorphic, anthropomorphic and half-animal, half-human representations. The genre is influenced from its earliest period by the figurative art of the Syro-Anatolian mainland, but from the Late Bronze Age onwards, influences from the western Mediterranean and Aegean are also evident. Despite the periods in which (here is little evidence for figurine production, sexually ambivalent imagery re-emerges when figurative evidence is once more apparent in the archaeological records. Furthermore, stylistic continuity of the genre from one period to the next is also apparent. This continuity is regardless of the cultural changes which occur intermittently during the seven millennia period relevant to this study. Although it is not until the Cypro-Geometric period that there is firm evidence to support a religious interpretation of sexually equivocal imagery, it is suggested that the genre from the earliest period was at least associated with fertility, and perhaps religious cult.
Abstract

The sensational discovery in the early twentieth century of the prehistoric civilisation of Crete, named Minoan after the mythical king Minos, and the contemporary birth of Modern Art in Europe has led many scholars to discern analogies between Minoan art and Art Nouveau. This work analyses the entity and significance of Minoan art in the textile productions that made the name of the artist Mariano Fortuny y Madrazo. The famous "Knossos shawls", created by Fortuny from 1906 on in his Venetian studio in Palazzo Pesaro Orfei, which has now become the Fortuny museum, feature decorative motifs taken from the decorations visible on vases and frescoes in the famous Minoan centres of Crete, such as Knossos and Festos, dating to the second millennium BC. Understanding his way of representing the past and the exotic - in...
particular the Minoan civilisation of Crete - and bringing it back to life, allows us to penetrate the expectations and the demands of European society between the 19th and the 20th centuries. The reference to a culture such as the Minoan, which precisely at the beginning of the 20th century was dubbed by the academic world as a "modern" civilisation and defined as quintessentially the first "European" civilisation, contributed to render the Knossos shawls inspired by it the very height of fashion.

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Θα ήθελα αυτή τη μνήμη να την πω... Μνήμη Γιάννη Σακελλαράκη

Edited by Efi Sapouna-Sakellaraki & Erietta Deligianni-Kotsi

City & year: Ηράκλειο 2012
Publisher: Βικελαία Δημοτική Βιβλιοθήκη
Description: Hardback, 295 p., illustrated throughout in black and white, 22,2x22 cm
ISBN: 978-960-7970-54-1
Price: -

Abstract (in Greek)
Η παρούσα έκδοση από την Βικελαία Δημοτική Βιβλιοθήκη αποτελεί αφιέρωμα στον Γιάννη Σακελλαράκη με αφορμή τη συμπλήρωση 2 χρόνων από τον θάνατό του. Τα κείμενα του βιβλίου έχουν γράψει δικοί του άνθρωποι, φοιτητές, αρχαιολόγοι, συντηρητές, εργάτες, φύλακες, συνεργάτες, φίλοι... και το έχουν επιμεληθεί η σύντροφός του Έφη Σαπουνά-Σακελλαράκη και η φοιτήρια του Εριέττα Δεληγιάννη-Κώτση. Οι συγγραφείς ανακαλούν στη μνήμη και διατυπώνουν στα σύντομα κείμενά τους τις πιο όμορφες στιγμές που βίωσαν με τον τιμωμένο. Τις στιγμές αυτές τις αισθητοποιούν εντονότερα οι επιλεγμένες εικόνες και φωτογραφίες, που προσφέρονται και για άλλες αναγνώσεις και επαναγνώσεις. Όλα μαζί τα κείμενα ανασυνθέτουν και αναπαριστάνουν την πορεία του σπουδαίου επιστήμονα, αρχαιολόγου, καθηγητή και ανθρώπου, ο οποίος δεν γεύτηκε μόνο τη χαρά που του επιφύλαξαν τα ευρήματα των ανασκαφών του, ένωσε και βαθιά ικανοποίηση, γιατί πέτυχε να μυήσει τους φοιτητές του στα μυστικά και στις ιδιαιτερότητες της αρχαιολογίας. Το αφιέρωμα ολοκληρώνεται με τους καταλόγους των βιβλίων, των άρθρων, των λοιπών δημοσιευμάτων του Γιάννη Σακελλαράκη και των ονομάτων των 65 συμμετεχόντων.
2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. ‘On the geometry of the Minoan water conduits’
A. N. Angelakis, D. Koutsoyiannis & P. Papanicolau

Abstract
Several different types of conduits were found in archaeological excavations in Crete belonging to the Minoan period. They were used for water supply as well as for stormwater and wastewater removal and are made of stone or terracotta. The terracotta conduits were canals or pipes with rectangular or circular cross section. The most interesting conduits are the terracotta pipes of truncated conic shape which were never used before or later in other civilizations. An ongoing experiment using reconstructed pipes of this shape will be employed to evaluate their hydraulic behaviour and investigate possible advantages for certain flow conditions.

Read the article

2.2. ‘A new project of surface survey, geophysical and excavation research of the mycenaean drainage works of the North Kopais: the first study season’
3rd IWA Specialized Conference on Water & Wastewater Technologies in Ancient Civilizations, Istanbul, Turkey, 2012: 467-476.

Abstract
The attempt to drain the Kopais Lake is one of the most impressive and ambitious technical works of prehistoric times in Greece. The size and the importance of this achievement inspired myths and traditions referring to its construction and operation, as well as to its final destruction, which is attributed to Heracles. The impressive remnants of the Mycenaean hydraulic works that were discovered represent the most important land reclamation effort, of prehistoric Greek antiquity, attracting thus the attention of the international scientific community. Nevertheless, in spite of the minor or extended surveys that followed, the picture of the prehistoric drainage works in Kopais remained ambiguous, since the proposed theories as far as it concerns their function and their precise date within the Bronze Age, were based solely on indications from the surface survey and not on documentation depending upon archaeological or geophysical methods.

Read the article

2.3. ‘A Bronze Sword of the Aegean-Anatolian Type in the Museum of Varna, Bulgaria’
Bogdan Athanassov, Raiko Krauss & Vladimir Slavčev
Online article, Horejs, B. & Pavúk, P. (eds), Aegean and Balkan Prehistory, 26-03-2012

From the introduction
Almost 40 years after the first systematic contemplations on the subject of Aegean influence on Balkan swords of the second millennium BC, important questions such as, for example, the swords’ exact position in time, the Aegean influence visible upon them, and the manner of contacts between the Balkans and the

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eastern Mediterranean that contributed to the transfer of objects or ideas, are still largely unanswered. A few years ago, the fragment of a sword arrived in an unspectacular way in the Museum of Varna, a piece which nevertheless offers the opportunity to deliberate anew the relationships that existed between Anatolia, the Aegean and the Balkans during the Late Bronze Age. Unfortunately, this new find does not enable any substantial advances in the discussion, as its archaeological context is unknown, which restricts the dating possibilities considerably. Further, the sword is extremely fragmentary and, thus, does not allow exact typological comparisons. Despite these disadvantageous factors, the technical features of this high-quality weapon and traces of its use do disclose interesting points pertaining to its origins and history of utilization. It exhibits a certain similarity to the sword found in 1991 in front of the Lion Gate at the Hittite capital of Hattuša, which bears an inscription in Akkadian. This likeness lead to reflections about the route of influences from the south to the eastern Balkans, the functions of Late Bronze Age swords in Southeast Europe, and also the possibility that these swords were handed down as heirlooms from generation to generation.

Read the article

2.4. ‘Mycenaean shipwright tool kit: its reconstruction and evaluation’
Elena Maragoudaki & Panayiotis K. Kavvouras

Abstract
The present study aims to answer questions of utility and efficiency, on the basis of archaeological evidence, of the nominated Mycenaean shipwright tool kit through experimental methods. The target set was established through the recording of archaeological data, examination of the available findings, classification of the finds, gathering of the relevant sources (literature, iconography, archeological parallels and preserved traces), reconstruction of the findings (casting, elaboration of the metallic parts and reconstruction of the hafts), usage of the reconstructed tools and the evaluation of them qualitatively, quantitatively and ergonomically via the reconstruction of a segment of the Uluburun shipwreck hull. Knowledge of tool production of the Late Bronze Age has been furthered. Questions on the casting of the metal parts of tools and the elaboration of their different parts have been answered. The reconstructed tools appear suitable for use in pegged mortise-and-tenon joinery in shipbuilding by skilled woodworkers. Moreover, the reconstructed tools proved to be user friendly. Experimental methods proved useful in the allocation of efficient criteria for the use-based classification of tools. Functional differences between the tools were shown, and questions on utility were answered. The Late Bronze Age shipwright, as master of his craft and tool use, could make new tools or adjust them to the demands of a particular job, as well as to his own body build. The range of tools used for shipbuilding in the Late Bronze period is comparable to those used today.

Read the article

2.5. ‘Late Bronze Age Cornelian and Red Jasper Scarabs with Cross Designs. Egyptian, Levantine or Minoan?’
Vanessa Boschloos
Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections 4:2 (June 2012): 5-16.

Abstract
This contribution reassesses the date and origin of a particular group of cornelian and red jasper scarabs, displaying line designs such as crosses and stars on their bases. The numbers that surfaced in the
southern Levant and the Aegean have led scholars to attribute them to Ramesside Egyptian, Late Bronze Age IIB/III Palestinian, or even Middle Minoan II workshops. An assessment of the Egyptian finds, however, remained wanting. This article presents an overview of all provenanced artifacts and argues that the recorded quantities and, more importantly, their archaeological context and distribution pattern throughout Egypt, the Levant and the Aegean indicate an Egyptian origin and 18th Dynasty date for these scarabs with geometric designs.

2.6. ‘Beyond copper: commodities and values in Middle Bronze Cypro-Levantine exchanges’
Lindy Crewe

**Abstract**
During the transition from the Middle to Late Bronze Age, Cyprus became a full participant in the Levantine maritime interaction sphere. This is reflected in the archaeological record by a dramatic increase in the Cypriot pottery found in the surrounding region, widely assumed to be the by-product of an (archaeologically invisible) external demand for Cypriot copper. On the receiving end of this relationship, small numbers of imported ‘luxury’ goods appear on Cyprus. This paper discusses one aspect of exchange that has received little attention in the literature, the presence and significance of quantities of imported transport amphorae (Canaanite jars). These vessels have only rarely been recognized from excavations on Cyprus but recent examination of material from several sites reveals that they are more common than previously assumed. The Canaanite jar evidence may go some way towards redressing the apparent imbalance in goods exchanged and also to illuminate the processes through which Cypriot populations first engaged with the materiality of urban ways of ordering the world.

2.7. ‘The role of cult and feasting in the emergence of Neolithic communities. New evidence from Göbekli Tepe, south-eastern Turkey’
Oliver Dietrich, Manfred Heun, Jens Notroff, Klaus Schmidt & Martin Zarnkow

**Abstract**
Göbekli Tepe is one of the most important archaeological discoveries of modern times, pushing back the origins of monumentality beyond the emergence of agriculture. We are pleased to present a summary of work in progress by the excavators of this remarkable site and their latest thoughts about its role and meaning. At the dawn of the Neolithic, hunter-gatherers congregating at Göbekli Tepe created social and ideological cohesion through the carving of decorated pillars, dancing, feasting—and, almost certainly, the drinking of beer made from fermented wild crops.

2.8. ‘Animal Figurines from Neolithic Çatalhöyük: Figural and Faunal Perspectives’
Louise Martin & Lynn Meskell

**Abstract**
This article presents a study of the zoomorphic figurine assemblage from Neolithic Çatalhöyük in central Turkey. Figurine manufacture, depositional condition and contexts of discard are discussed, to find that their fragmentation seems related to fabrication methods and use rather than intentional breakage. We show animal figurines deriving mostly from midden contexts, indicating an expediency in their use. Analysis then focuses on a sub-set of 104 relatively complete quadruped figurines. We
introduce a method for transparently grouping them into morphological types, with the aim of querying whether they reflect actual animal forms, and if so, to explore representational variation and consistency within those forms.

2.9. ‘Homer and the Aegean Prehistorian’
Anthony Snodgrass
A virtual birthday gift presented to Gregory Nagy on turning seventy by his students, colleagues and friends. Center for Hellenic Studies, Harvard University online publications.

From the introduction

With academic subjects as with people, many a close and intimate relationship can become cool and distant. It may even be broken off altogether, and replaced by a different relationship. In the case of academic disciplines, such a transfer of affections can lead to a radical and positive transformation of a subject, even when this also means the virtual disappearance of its older configuration. My offering to Greg discusses a development of this general kind: the radically changed tendencies of Aegean prehistory, with respect to Classical studies in general and Homer in particular, since its foundation as a discipline nearly a century and a half ago.

Read the article

2.10. ‘The Evidence for Lycian in the Linear A Syllabary’
Nikolai N. Kazansky
A virtual birthday gift presented to Gregory Nagy on turning seventy by his students, colleagues and friends. Center for Hellenic Studies, Harvard University online publications.

Abstract

The correspondence between the ideogram AB 21 for “sheep” in Linear A and the syllabic interpretation of this sign as /qi/ in Linear B script allow us to suggest that Linear A was used for an IE language in which the initial laryngeal was reflected as a guttural (*H2wi- or *H3wi- > kwi). The phonological change *H2/3wi- > /kwi/ is attested only for Lycian, and this proves the interpretation of M. Finkelberg who has already read some Linear A texts as Lycian. The identification of the sign AB 21 with the IE word for “sheep” (*H2/3wi-) presupposes changes in IE reconstruction: only a dynamic paradigm for the root form *H3wican be reconstructed, and it seems plausible that Hitt. hulana goes back to the same root denoting “sheep”: *H2/3w-ı H1-neH2 “sheep wool”.

Read the article

2.11. ‘A Clay Ball with a Cypro-Minoan Inscription from Tiryns’
Melissa Vetters
Archäologischer Anzeiger 2011/2: 1-49.

Abstract

A clay ball with a Cypro-Minoan inscription excavated in a LH IIIC Developed workshop context at the northern tip of Tiryns’ Lower Citadel forms the basis for this discussion on interaction patterns and contacts between Mycenaean Tiryns and Late Bronze Age Cyprus. To provide a background to the contextual assessment of the Tiryns clay ball documents, contexts and practices associated with the Cypro-Minoan script/s on Cyprus are discussed. The analysis of the Tiryns clay ball focuses on epigraphy, find context and the dating of the object. While it is impossible to establish the provenance
of the clay ball on the basis of current evidence, stratigraphic details and its find spot within a workshop area point to a post-palatial date. An overview of East Mediterranean (especially Cypriot) objects found in Tiryns identifies a few areas where such artefacts occur more frequently and discusses implications of 'Cypriot' practices on the basis of contextual data. Intimate contacts between Tiryns and Cyprus are attested to during the late palatial period, but continue into the postpalatial period and point to interpersonal contacts rather than merely long-distance trade.

2.12. ‘The Zakynthos Archaeology Project. Preliminary report on the 2009 season’
Gert Jan van Wijngaarden, Andreas Sotiriou, Vladimir Stissi, Anton Bonnier & Lyn Erisman

Abstract
The 2009 campaign of the Zakynthos Archaeology Project took place in the area of Lithakia and Keri in the south-west of the island. The landscape in this area is characterized by the Lake of Keri. The lake constitutes a good natural harbour and possesses natural sources of pitch, which, according to historical sources, have been used to repair ships. In addition, the area has many sources of fresh water. These favourable circumstances have contributed to a long history of occupation as was made clear by the archaeological survey. Traces of occupation from the Palaeolithic to the Roman period were attested. An important site was discovered at Lithakia-Kamaroti, where a concentration of Mycenaean-Archaic artifacts was found in association with wall remains at the surface.

2.13. ‘Climate change and the demise of Minoan civilization’
A. A. Tsonis, K. L. Swanson, G. Sugihara & P. A. Tsonis

Abstract
Climate change has been implicated in the success and downfall of several ancient civilizations. Here we present a synthesis of historical, climatic, and geological evidence that supports the hypothesis that climate change may have been responsible for the slow demise of Minoan civilization. Using proxy ENSO and precipitation reconstruction data in the period 1650–1980 we present empirical and quantitative evidence that El Nino causes drier conditions in the area of Crete. This result is supported by modern data analysis as well as by model simulations. Though not very strong, the ENSO-Mediterranean drying signal appears to be robust, and its overall effect was accentuated by a series of unusually strong and long-lasting El Nino events during the time of the Minoan decline. Indeed, a change in the dynamics of the El Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) system occurred around 3000 BC, which culminated in a series of strong and frequent El Nino events starting at about 1450 BC and lasting for several centuries. This stressful climatic trend, associated with the gradual demise of the Minoans, is argued to be an important force acting in the downfall of this classic and long-lived civilization.

Read the article
3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS


4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS


5. FREE DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS

5.1. Flouda, G., 2006. Η διαχείριση της συλλογής και της αποθήκευσης των αγάθων στις μυκηναϊκές ανακτορικές επικράτειες της Νότιας ηπειρωτικής Ελλάδας (The administration of the collection and storage of goods in the mycenaean palace states of Southern Mainland), Phd Dissertation, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Abstract

Text


Press here

6. USEFUL WEBSITES

T-Space. The University of Toronto Research Repository
URL: https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/handle/

Since 1976 the University of Toronto, in collaboration with The American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the Greek Archaeological Service, has investigated the ancient site of Kommos in south central Crete.

ITIA. Ερευνητική ομάδα. Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο. Σχολή Πολιτικών Μηχανικών. Τομέας Υδατικών Πόρων και Περιβάλλοντος
URL: http://itia.ntua.gr/el/

Η Ιτιά είναι ερευνητική ομάδα με κύριο πεδίο μελέτης την υδρολογία, τη διαχείριση υδροσυστημάτων, την υδροπληροφορική και την υδροκλιματική στοχαστική.

7. AEGEUS’S NEWS

Dear Members,

We would like to inform you that due to the difficult economic conditions and the high taxation that has been imposed on our Society, we now have to temporarily cancel the subscriptions to archaeological journals, which formed one of the original aims of Aegeus. We originally began with the subscription to Antiquity and we were planning to subscribe to several journals through JSTOR. This was unfortunately hindered by the JSTOR access rules, as well as by JSTOR’s high subscription fees (over 4000 euros per year). We unfortunately therefore had to come to the decision not to renew the subscription to Antiquity as having one journal does not serve our initial aim. We would like to inform you that until the end of December 2012, you may download articles from the journal Antiquity, through the Aegeus website (by entering your personal password).

We certainly hope that in the near future, we will be able to subscribe to several journals. Until then we would like to remind you that Aegeus, is a Society that is based on communication and understanding, therefore if you cannot find an article, please do contact us and we will do our best to help you.
8. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

A selection of upcoming lectures and conferences:

**USA, New York, 16 November 18:30**
The Institute of Fine Arts (One East 78th Street)
*The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium*
Janice Crowley
Hands and Words: Looking Anew at Gesture in Aegean Art
[Map](#)
Please R.S.V.P. 212-992-5803 or, IFA.events@NYU.edu

**Greece, Athens, 19 November 19:00**
Melissa Publishing House (Skoufa 58)
*Book presentation*
Αρχαιολογία - Πελοπόννησος, edited by Andreas Vlachopoulos
[Invitation](#)

**Greece, Athens, 20 November 19:00**
American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Cotsen Hall, 9 Anapiron Polemou St.
*Lecture*
James C. Wright
Archaeology, the longue durée, and regional histories: 5,000 years of settlement in the Nemea Valley
[Further information](#)
[Map](#)

**Greece, Thessaloniki 22-24 November**
Archaeological Museum, Thessaloniki
*International Conference*
A Century of Research in Prehistoric Macedonia
[Programme](#)
[Further information](#)

**Germany, Erlagen 23-25 November**
Hörsaal (lecture hall) C, Philosophisches Seminargebäude/University of Erlangen
*International Conference*
Postgraduate Cypriot Archaeology Conference (POCA) 2012
[Programme and further information](#)

**Greece, Athens 23-25 November**
Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens, Leoforos Alexandras 26
*International Conference*
The Distribution of Technological Knowledge in the Production of Ancient Mediterranean Pottery
[Programme](#)
[Map](#)
**Greece, Thessaloniki, 24 November**  20:00  
Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki  
*Book presentation*  
Οι γυναίκες στην αρχαιολογία, by Dimitra Kokkinidou  
*Invitation*

**Greece, Athens, 28 November**  17:00  
Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens  
*Fitch-Wiener Seminar*  
Dr Georgia Kotzamani (Ephoreia of Palaioanthropology and Speleology, Fitch Bursary Holder)  
Seeds from a distant past: an archaeobotanical narrative on the early stages of plant exploitation and the incipience of agriculture in Greece  
*Map*

**Belgium, Leuven, 28 November**  17:00  
ERAS 58 - Faculté de Philosophie, Arts et Lettres Place Blaise Pascal 1, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve (à côté de l’entrée du Musée de LLN)  
*Lecture*  
Prof. Jeffrey Soles (University of Greensboro, North Carolina)  
The Lady with the Ivory Pyxis. New Discoveries from Mochlos, Crete, c. 1500 - 1430 BC  
*Poster*  
*Map*

**Βέλγιο, Leuven 29-30 November**  
Erasmushuis, 8th floor, Justus Lipsius Auditory, Blijde Inkomststraat 21  
*Workshop*  
Out of Rubble. Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Minoan Earthquakes  
*Aim of the workshop*  
*Programme*  
*Map*  
*Further information*

**Belgium, Leuven, 3 December**  10:30  
ERAS 58 - Faculté de Philosophie, Arts et Lettres Place Blaise Pascal 1, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve (à côté de l’entrée du Musée de LLN)  
*Lecture*  
Dr. Colin F. MacDonald (British School at Athens)  
The Palace(s) of Knossos  
*Poster*  
*Map*

**Greece, Athens, 3 December**  19:00  
Upper House, British School at Athens  
*Upper House Seminar*  
Dr Ann Brysbaert (University of Leicester)  
Talking Shop: multicraft workshop materials and materialities in prehistoric Tiryns, Greece  
*Map*
**United Kingdom, London, 5 December 15:30**
Senate House, South Block G 22 / 26
*Mycenaean Seminar*
Jill Hilditch (Amsterdam)
Constructing communities from clay: new evidence from Akrotiri for considering technology transmission and group interaction within the southern Aegean
[Map](#)

**Greece, Athens, 7 December 18:30**
Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou
*Minoan Seminar*
Eirini Gavrilaki
The use of caves in West Crete during the Minoan period, on the basis of the evidence from the Melidoni cave
[Further information](#)
[Map](#)

**France, Paris 11-14 December**
Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art (INHA), 2 rue Vivienne, Paris
*International Conference*
14th International Aegean Conference. PHYSIS. Natural environment and human interaction in the prehistoric Aegean
[Programme and further information](#)

To see all the lectures [press here](#).

😊 Visit the website of *Aegeus* constantly for updates and changes.

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### 9. CALL FOR PAPERS

**Island, mainland, coastland & hinterland: ceramic perspectives on connectivity in the ancient Mediterranean**
Netherlands, University of Amsterdam, 1-2nd February 2013
Deadline: **30 November 2012**

The geographical or topographical setting of archaeological sites is often acknowledged as an important factor in their significance or role within the cultural landscape. But to what extent do categories such as 'island', 'coastland', 'mainland' or 'hinterland' influence our ideas on the dynamics of ancient communities?
[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.
[read more](#)
Mene, Tekel, Peres – The development of metrology and space perception in prehistory
Poland, Wrocław, 8-10 May 2013
Deadline: 03 January 2013
Mene, Tekel, Peres (numbered, weighed, divided) – the words known from the biblical Book of Daniel, written by an unknown hand on the wall of the palace of the Babylonian king Belshazzar - are an excellent illustration of the conference’s subject. Reflection on metrology is an important part of the intellectual development of mankind. This concerns both practical issues as well as ideas related to the development of religion and ideology.

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.

2nd Symposium: Food, Memory & Identity in Greece & in the Diaspora
Amari (Rethymnon, Crete), 20-21 July 2013
Deadline: 30 March 2013
This conference seeks to address questions surrounding Greek food, drink, foodways, cuisines and recipes and their relationship with identity (individual, class, group, regional, ethnic, national etc) and memory through the ages.

IWA Regional Symposium on Water, Wastewater, and Environment: Traditions and Culture
Greece. Patras, 22-24 March 2014
Deadline: 31 August 2013
The Chairman of the Organizing Committee takes great pleasure in inviting you to the IWA Regional Symposium on Water, Wastewater and Environment: Traditions and Cultures, which will be held in Patras, Greece, from 22-24 March, 2014. It is expected to be a significant scientific event, and aims to stress the timeless presence of Western Greece in water-related science, tradition and culture.
10. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

DIREKTORIN / DIREKTOR DES ÖAW-INSTITUTS FÜR MEDITERRANE UND PRÄHISTORISCHE ARCHÄOLOGIE (IMPARCH)
Deadline: 30 November 2012

Das IMPARCH ist eine Neugründung durch Zusammenführung der bisherigen ÖAW-Kommissionen für Ägypten und Levante, der Mykenischen Kommission sowie der Prähistorischen Kommission.

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.

read more

The Apollo Visiting Fellowship
Deadline: 03 December 2012

Applications are invited for a short-term Visiting Fellowship at the Centre for Classical and Near Eastern Studies of Australia (CCANESA) at The University of Sydney, Australia.

read more

Koç University invites applications from junior and senior scholars specializing in the archaeology, art history, history, and allied disciplines of Turkey from the Neolithic through the Ottoman eras.
Deadline: 15 December 2012

Koç University invites applications from junior and senior scholars specializing in the archaeology, art history, history, and allied disciplines of Turkey from the Neolithic through the Ottoman eras.

read more

Stockholm University Announces: 25 Positions as Postdoctoral Research Fellow
Deadline: 17 December 2012

Stockholm University Announces: 25 Positions as Postdoctoral Research Fellow in subject areas within the Faculties of Science, Humanities, Law, and Social Sciences.

read more

British School at Athens: Centenary Bursaries
Deadline: 11 January 2013

Applications are invited from university graduates of Greek or Cypriot nationality for awards to cover the expenses of a stay in the United Kingdom (U.K.) of short duration for a specific project of study or research in any field in which the British School is active.

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

Tytus Summer Residency Programm. University of Cincinnati. Department of Classics
Deadline: 15 February 2013

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Margo Tytus Summer Residency Program. Summer Residents, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one month and a maximum of three during the summer. Applicants must have the Ph.D. in hand at the time of application.

read more

International Doctorate in Quaternary and Prehistory (IDQP)
Deadline: 22 February 2013

The International Doctorate in Quaternary and Prehistory (IDQP)'s objective is to train young researchers at a high scientific level, opened, with a naturalistic approach to multi-and inter-disciplinary to the major scientific debates that animate the international scientific community in terms of human evolution.

read more

Sylvia Ioannou Foundation. Πρόγραμμα Υποτροφιών Ακαδημαϊκού έτους 2013-2014
Deadline: 31 March 2013

Το Ίδρυμα προκηρύσσει το 1ο πρόγραμμα Υποτροφιών Ακαδημαϊκού έτους 2013-2014, για τη χορήγηση υποτροφιών, με σκοπό την πραγματοποίηση μεταπτυχιακών σπουδών και την απόκτηση μεταπτυχιακού τίτλου σπουδών στο γνωστικό πεδίο των Ανθρωπιστικών και Κοινωνικών Επιστημών με θεματική ενότητα την Κύπρο.

read more

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
Excavate a Minoan House Tomb cemetery at Petras (Crete)

The site of Petras offers unique opportunities for people interested in these early periods of Minoan culture. The excavation is already advanced, as it has started in 2004, and up to now 14 House Tombs have been either completely or partially excavated. This makes Petras probably the largest cemetery known to date of this period in Crete. The archaeological sites of Itanos, Palaikastro and Kato Zakros are reachable by bus to the east. Mochlos and Gournia are to the west. Dr. Metaxia Tsipopoulou, the project director, is looking for twelve experienced, hard-working excavators, who can dig meticulously, keep a detailed trench notebook, take elevations and draw plans and sections. Each person will be responsible for her or his trench or room.

Read more

11. MISCELLANEA

To the Aegean pre 8,000 a.m. Excavations of the Early Neolithic of the Lower Aegean
Christina Sanoudou, Kαθημερινή, 07-11-2012

The site of Petras offers unique opportunities for people interested in these early periods of Minoan culture. The excavation is already advanced, as it has started in 2004, and up to now 14 House Tombs have been either completely or partially excavated. This makes Petras probably the largest cemetery known to date of this period in Crete. The archaeological sites of Itanos, Palaikastro and Kato Zakros are reachable by bus to the east. Mochlos and Gournia are to the west. Dr. Metaxia Tsipopoulou, the project director, is looking for twelve experienced, hard-working excavators, who can dig meticulously, keep a detailed trench notebook, take elevations and draw plans and sections. Each person will be responsible for her or his trench or room.

Read more

Prógramma arxaiologías kai arxaiologikís ethnografiás sti thési Koutroulou-Magoula

Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού, δελτίο τύπου, 08-11-2012

Η Κουτρουλού Μαγούλα, κοντά στα χωριά Βαρδαλή και Νέο Μοναστήρι της Φθιώτιδας, είναι ένας από τους μεγαλύτερους τεχνητούς λόφους που δημιουργήθηκαν στην Ελλάδα, καλύπτοντας μια έκταση περίπου 40 στρεμμάτων και με ύψος 6.6 μέτρα από την πεδιάδα. Κατοικήθηκε κατά τη Μέση Νεολιθική Περίοδο (περίπου 5800-5300 π.Χ.) από μια κοινότητα μερικών εκατοντάδων ανθρώπων, οι οποίοι κατασκεύασαν ιδιαίτερα προσεγμένα σπίτια από πέτρα και πλιθιά, με πέτρινα υποστρώματα δαπέδων.

Read more: http://yppo.gr

Read also: http://aegeussociety.org

Σωστικές ανασκαφές στην Π.Ο.Τ.Α. Ρωμανού 2007-2011. Προϊστορικός οικισμός και μυκηναϊκός θολωτός τάφος
Jörg Rambach, Αρχαιολογία & Τέχνες, 22-10-2012

Ο εξαιρετικά εκτεταμένος πρωτοελλαδικός οικισμός βρίσκεται στο ύψωμα από το οποίο διέρχονται οι διαδρομές 15 και 16 του γηπέδου γκολφ.

Read more: http://archaiologia.gr

Read also: http://history-archaeology.uoc.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 παραδόθηκαν 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

Ανασκαφικό και μελετητικό έργο Διρού
Ministry of Culture, news, 15-10-2012

Από τις 27 Ιουνίου έως τις 15 Ιουλίου 2012 πραγματοποιήθηκε η τρίτη ερευνητική περίοδος του προγράμματος «Ανασκαφικό και μελετητικό έργο Διρού». Η έρευνα διεξάγεται από ομάδα Ελλήνων και ξένων επιστημόνων διά της Εφορείας Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας και Σπηλαιολογίας Νοτίου Ελλάδος, υπό τη διεύθυνση του κ. Γ. Παπαθανασόπουλου και με την εποπτεία της Ε΄ ΕΠΚΑ.

Read more: http://yppo.gr

"Ancient Cyprus: Cultures in Dialogue", 31 October 2012 - 17 February 2013
Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels

The exhibition aims at presenting the unique characteristics of a Mediterranean island, where innovation often co-exists with tradition, and cultural diversity with local identities.

Websites: http://mcw.gov.cy
http://kmkg-mrah.be

Poster
Contributors
The structure of the exhibition
Ancient Cyprus:Cultures in dialogue

Αναγράφεται το θέμα "Αncient Cyprus: Cultures in Dialogue", 31 Οκτωβρίου 2012 - 17 Φεβρουαρίου 2013
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Poster
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The structure of the exhibition
Ancient Cyprus:Cultures in dialogue
AEGEUS – SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

Προϊστορικά κτίσματα, αρχαίοι τάφοι, μια μεταλλική γέφυρα και ένα δάσος θα καλυφθούν σύντομα από τα νερά της τεχνητής λίμνης του Ιλαρίωνα

V. Ignatiadis, Εθνική, 10-11-2012

Η γέννηση της νέας λίμνης του Ιλαρίωνα, στα όρια των νομών Κοζάνης και Θράκης, βυθίζει για πάντα κάτω από το νερό και τον αρχαιολογικό χώρο Λογκά Ελάτης, μια περιοχή που κατοικήθηκε αδιάλειπτα επί χιλιετίες, από τη Νεολιθική Εποχή έως τα Ελληνιστικά χρόνια.

Read more: http://ethnos.gr

Bulgarian Archaeologists Find Unique Gold Thracian Treasure

Novinite, 08-11-2012

Bulgarian archaeologists have found a unique gold Thracian treasure in the famous Sveshtari tomb. The team, led by one of the most prominent Bulgarian experts on Thracian archaeology, Prof. Diana Gergova, from the National Archaeology Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, BAS, made the discovery during excavations at the so-called Omurtag mount.

Read more: http://novinite.com

Archeologists Examine One of the Oldest Hoards Found in Europe

Science Daily, 06-11-2012

Archeologists from the University of Tübingen’s Institute of Prehistory are working with the Serbian Archeological Institute in Belgrade to analyze the most comprehensive Early Neolithic hoard ever found. Work on the nearly 8000 year old collection of jewelry and figurines is funded by the Thyssen Foundation. The unique hoard is composed of some 80 objects made of stone, clay and bone.

Read more: http://sciencedaily.com

Η Ζώμινθος: Ο πλούτος του Ψηλορείτη

Efi Sapouna-Sakellarakis, Archaeology & Arts, 12-11-2012

Σε ένα σημείωμά του ο Γιάννης Σακελλαράκης γράφει: Όταν άρχισα την ανασκαφή στο Ιδαίο Άντρο τον Αύγουστο του 1982, ο Γιαχουντής, Άνωγειανό βοσκός, μού είπε ότι πότιζε τα ζώα στη Ζώμινθο. Ζώμινθος. Ζώμινθος. Αμέσως ήχησε στ’ αυτιά μου μία λέξη προελληνική, όπως δηλώνει η κατάληξη ίνθος. Μία μινωική λέξη.

Read more: http://archaiologia.gr

Ангнустос νεолитическос οικισμόσ στο фйвс

Glykeria Ydraiou, Ταχυδρόμος, 05-11-2012

Πολύ σημαντικά ευρήματα της προϊστορικής περιόδου συνθέτουν το προφίλ ενός άγνωστου στο ευρύ κοινό νεολιθικού οικισμού, ο οποίος εντοπίστηκε πολύ κοντά στον κόμβο Μικροθηβών. Ο συγκεκριμένος οικισμός, που χρονολογείται κυρίως στην μέση νεολιθική περίοδο, 5.800-5.400 π.Χ., και είναι κηρυγμένος αρχαιολογικός χώρος, βρίσκεται στην Μαγούλα Μπελίτσι, διακόσια περίπου μέτρα δυτικά από την εθνική οδό Αθηνών-Θεσσαλονίκης.

Read more: http://taxydromos.gr

'Αποστολή Πηνελόπη Gandhi'. Η ιερή τέχνη της Υφαντικής στην Κρήτη σήμερα

Πατρίς, 27-10-2012

«Αποστολή Πηνελόπη Gandhi, Η ιερή τέχνη της Υφαντικής στην Κρήτη σήμερα» είναι ο τίτλος της έκθεσης που παρουσιάζει το Πανεπιστήμιο των Ορέων. Οι παλιές υφάντρες του νησιού μαζί με τους κοινωνικούς επιστήμονες, παιδαγωγούς, αρχαιολόγους και επιστήμονες άλλων γνωστικών αντικειμένων θα διδάξουν τα παιδιά των σχολείων και τις νέες γυναίκες της Κρήτης.

Read more: http://patris.gr

Bulgarian Archaeologists Find Unique Gold Thracian Treasure

Novinite, 08-11-2012

Полу сегментна евримата на прараштската периода се съединяват с профил една влажна в еврима и вулкански означител, който е възникнал в неолитична епоха, когато енорията е възникнала. Основно съзвездието на означител, което е възникнало, когато определено е в своята епoce в неолитичната епоха, 5.800-5.400 п.Χ., и е възникнало в НЕОЛITНИЯ СОМЕТ. В ЕУРЧИЧ, ЪХУРУНГСОРОМ, 05-11-2012

Археологи изследват едно от най-старите съкровища украсени в Европа

Science Daily, 06-11-2012

Археологи от Университета в Тюбинген са работили с сербската археологическа институт в Белград, за да анализират най-ясна мала неолитна съкровища, намерени. Директно на близост около 8000 години стара колекция от бижута и фигурки е финансирана от фоната на Тисен. Единствената съкровища се състои от около 80 предмети, направени от камък, глина и кост.

Read more: http://sciencedaily.com
Egyptian princess tomb discovered near Cairo
*Phys.org, 02-11-2012*

Egypt's antiquities minister announced on Friday the discovery of a princess's tomb dating from the fifth dynasty (around 2500 BC), pictured here in an October 2012 handout photo released by the Supreme Council of Antiquities, in the Abu Sir region south of Cairo.

Read more: [http://phys.org](http://phys.org)

Olivier Pelon passed away

We are very sad to announce the death of Olivier Pelon on 23rd of October 2012 (in Athens). Olivier Pelon was Professor Emeritus at the University Lumière-Lyon 2 where he held the Chair of Archaeology of Ancient Near East. He was member of the French School at Athens since 1962. His main interests focused in Minoan archaeology, architecture and particularly funerary architecture.

Read more: [http://www.aegeussociety.org](http://www.aegeussociety.org)

The “Out of Africa” expansion
*Past Horizons, 01-11-2012*

A new, comprehensive review of human anthropological and genetic records gives the most up-to-date story of the “Out of Africa” expansion that occurred about 45,000 to 60,000 years ago. This expansion, detailed by three Stanford geneticists Henn, Cavalli-Sforza, and Feldman presents an up-to-date version of the model. In the recent study is published in this edition of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences they conclude it had a dramatic effect on human genetic diversity, which persists in present-day populations.

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

Rare obsidian mirrors found in the ancient settlement of Çatalhöyük
*Hurriyet Daily News, 13-10-2012*

Excavations at Çatalhöyük unearth funerary gift mirrors, a very rare finding in the ancient settlement. A technique called georadar is being used in the excavations and suggests the city was an egalitarian society. Two rare funerary gift mirrors have been discovered in a tomb in the ancient settlement of Çatalhöyük in the Central Anatolian province of Konya, where a new “georadar” technique is being used. s in “urban life.”

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

Met Publications: The Metropolitan Museum of Art online publishing

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has published online the full content of almost all out of print titles to be read online, searched, or downloaded as a PDF, at no cost. Met Publications is a portal to the Met’s comprehensive publishing program.

Read more: [http://metmuseum.org](http://metmuseum.org)
Asia and Europe in a Global Context. Annual Conference 2012
Ruprecht-Karls Universität Heidelberg news, 12-10-2012

More than 150 scholars from Heidelberg and around the world participated at the Annual Conference 2012. From October 10 to 12, they discussed the theme “Things that connect – pathways of materiality and practice”. The conference was organised by Research Area D in cooperation with the Collaborative Research Centre “Material Text Cultures”.

Read more: http://uni-heidelberg.de

Wall paintings in Çatalhöyük will be recreated for visitors in four experimental houses at the site
Hurriyet daily news, 25-10-2012

9,000-year-old civilization will come alive in four experimental houses at Çatalhöyük, an ancient settlement in Konya’s Çumra district included on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage list. The assistant director of the Çatalhöyük excavations, Serap Özdöl, told Anatolia news agency that four experimental houses would be built at Çatalhöyük, one of the earliest human settlements in the world.

Read more: http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com

Bronze Age Golden Cup Unearthed in Italy
Popular Archaeology, 26-10-2012

Archaeologists have dated a rare golden cup unearthed near the town of Montecchio Emilia in Northern Italy to about 1800 B.C., making it one of only three other similar golden cups discovered in Europe and Britain that have intrigued archaeologists and historians for years.

Read more: http://popular-archaeology.com

CAA-GR: Call for membership

The Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA) is an international organization that brings together a range of scholars, specialists and experts in the fields of archaeology, history, cultural heritage, digital scholarship, GIS, mathematics, semantic web and informatics with an interest in interdisciplinary cooperation. Its aims are to encourage communication between these disciplines, to provide a survey of present work in the field, and to stimulate discussion. For more information about Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA) please visit the CAA International Home Page (http://caaconference.org/). The call for membership of the Greek Chapter of the international organization "Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology" is now open. Those interested should submit their application on-line using the relevant e-Form provided on the CAA-GR website (http://www.caa-gr.org) in the following link http://www.caa-gr.org/?q=el/user/register.

Sincerely,
Administration team CAA-GR

Μια καταναλωτική κοινωνία θαμμένη στα ερείπια
Maria Thermou, Το Βήμα, 27-10-2012

«Όταν πρωτοήρθα στο νησί, το 1961, ως νεοδιόριστος επιμελητής Αρχαιοτήτων Κυκλάδων, ο παλιός φύλακας του μουσείου μου είπε: "Αν είστε τυχερός, κύριε επιμελητά, μπορεί να έχουμε καμιά εκρηξούλα του ηφαιστείου για να τη βασανίσετε. Είναι υπέροχο θέαμα"». Καθισμένοι γύρω από ένα ωραίο σαντορινιό τραπέζι, με την ευωχία που δημιουργούν ο οίνος και η καλή παρέα, ο καθηγητής κ. Χρίστος Ντούμας ανακαλεί στη μνήμη του την πρώτη επίσκεψή του στο νησί πριν από μισό αιώνα.

Read more: http://tovima.gr
The world’s oldest undeciphered writing system, which has so far defied attempts to uncover its 5,000-year-old secrets, could be about to be decoded by Oxford University academics. This international research project is already casting light on a lost bronze age middle eastern society where enslaved workers lived on rations close to the starvation level.

Read more: [http://bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk)

### History of Hattuşa’s excavation on display


Istanbul’s Yapı Kredi Cultural Center has opened a new exhibition on Hattuşa, inviting viewers to dig through the history of the past 100 years of archaeological excavations at the ancient Hittite capital in northern Turkey. The unpublished photographs that form the backbone of the show were gathered with the aim of painting a historical, ethnographical and sociological panorama of the whole excavations process from 1906 to 2012.

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