



*Newsletter on Aegean Prehistory*

**15 November 2013**

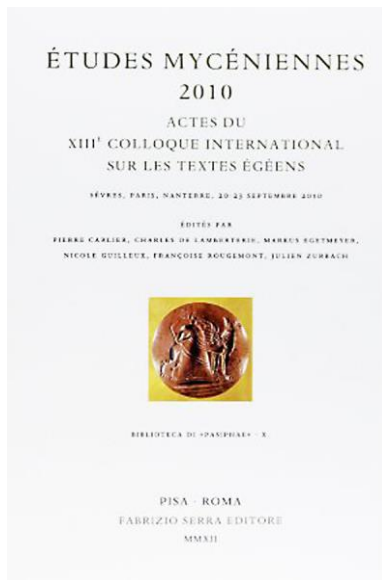
**No. 45**

# AEGEUS SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

## Contents

1. NEW BOOKS.....	3
2. NEW ARTICLES .....	15
3. NEW BOOK REVIEWS.....	23
4. DIGITAL BOOKS.....	23
5. DIGITAL ARTICLES.....	23
6. DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS.....	24
7. USEFUL WEBSITES .....	24
8. AEGEUS'S NEWS.....	25
9. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES .....	26
10. CALL FOR PAPERS.....	29
11. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES .....	30
12. NEWS .....	32

# 1. NEW BOOKS



***Études mycéniennes 2010. Actes du XIII<sup>e</sup> colloque international sur les textes égéens (Sèvres, Paris, Nanterre, 20-23 septembre 2010)***

**Edited by Pierre Carlier, Charles De Lamberterie, Markus Egetmeyer, Nicole Guilleux, Françoise Rougemont & Julien Zurbach**

**City & year:** Pisa/Roma 2012

**Publisher:** Fabrizio Serra editore

**Series:** Biblioteca di Pasiphae X

**Description:** Paperback, xxviii & 611 p., tables, many b/w illustrations, drawings, 27x19 cm

**ISBN:** 978-88-6227-472-2

**Price:** €280

*Aegean Library: -*

## **From the introduction (in French)**

Lors de sa réunion de Rome le 23 février 2006, le CIPEM a chargé la France d'organiser en septembre 2010 le XIII<sup>e</sup> colloque d'études sur les textes égéens. Cinquante-quatre ans après le colloque de Gif réuni à l'initiative de Michel Lejeune au lendemain du déchiffrement, qui avait rassemblé notamment Michael Ventris, John Chadwick et Emmett Bennett, le pionnier de l'épigraphie pylienne, ainsi que des savants aussi éminents que Pierre Chantraine, Émile Benveniste et Georges Dumézil il revient à nouveau à la France d'accueillir cette rencontre internationale. Le CIPEM avait exprimé le souhait que le XIII<sup>e</sup> colloque puisse se tenir à nouveau au château de Gif. Cela n'a pas été possible, mais nous avons pu bénéficier du cadre agréable de l'ancienne manufacture de porcelaine de Sèvres, chère à Mme de Pompadour. Sans vouloir rivaliser avec l'exceptionnel colloque de 1956, sans même prétendre avoir su ressusciter « l'esprit de Gif », nous avons tenu à nous inscrire dans la tradition inaugurée par Michel Lejeune, dont nous sommes tous, directement ou indirectement, les élèves, et c'est pourquoi nous avons donné comme titre à ces Actes *Études mycéniennes 2010*.

## **Contents**

[Avant-propos](#) [xi]

Liste des participants [xiii]

Programme du colloque [xvii]

Abréviations [xx]

### **NOUVEAUX TEXTES ET INSTRUMENTS DE TRAVAIL**

M. Del Freo, '[Rapport 2006-2010 sur les textes en écriture hiéroglyphique crétoise, en linéaire A et en linéaire B](#)' [3-21]

M. Egetmeyer, A. Karnava & M. Perna, '[Rapport 2006-2010 sur les écritures chyriotes syllabiques](#)' [23-40]

V. Aravantinos & A. Vasilogamvrou, '[The first Linear B documents from AyiosVasileios \(Laconia\)](#)' [41-54]

E. Skafida, A. Karnava & J.-P. Olivier, '[Two new Linear B tablets from the site of Kastro-Palaia in Volos](#)' [55-73]

- C.W. Shelmerdine, 'Iklaia tablet IK X 1' [75-77]  
 L. Godart, 'Du nouveau à l'horizon du Linéaire B' [79-106]  
 J.-P. Olivier, 'Πυλιακά παραφερνάλια' [107-121]  
 A. Sacconi, 'Il supplemento al corpus delle iscrizioni vascolari in lineare B' [123-142]  
 F. Aura Jorro, 'The index of numerical references in Linear B documents' [143-163]

#### ÉPIGRAPHIE ET HISTOIRE

- A. Bernabé, '[TH Av 101 and Mycenaean to-pa-po-ro\(-i\)](#)' [167-176]  
 M. Civitillo, '[Ethnicity and language: Once again on personal names from Knossos](#)' [177-194]  
 R. Duev, 'di-wi-ja and e-ra in the Linear B texts' [195-205]  
 Y. Duhoux, 'Les mini-tablettes linéaire B' [207-225]  
 R. Firth, 'An Interpretation of the Specifications of Textiles on Ln 1568' [227-242]  
 A. Franceschetti, 'Gli ideogrammi dei vasi in lineare B: analisi dell'ortografia, delle forme e dei materiali' [243-268]  
 D. Nakassis, '[Labor mobilization in Mycenaean Pylos](#)' [269-283]  
 S. Nikoloudis, 'Thoughts on a possible link between the PY Ea series and a Mycenaean tanning operation' [285-302]  
 M.-L. Nosch, 'The textile logograms in the linear B tablets: Les idéogrammes archéologiques des textiles' [303-344]  
 T. G. Palaima, '[Security and insecurity as tools of power in Mycenaean palatial kingdoms](#)' [345-356]  
 R. Palmer, 'Deer in the Pylos tablets' [357-382]  
 C. W. Shelmerdine, 'Pylos sealings and sealers' [383-402]  
 C. Varias García, 'The word for 'honey' and connected terms in Mycenaean Greek' [403-418]
- L. Dubois, 'Un vieux préfixe grec' [421-425]

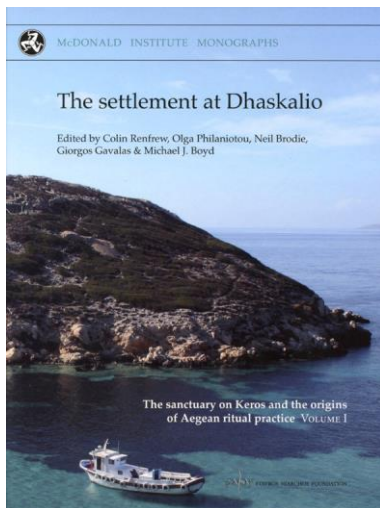
#### LANGUES ET ECRITURES

- M. Egetmeyer, '„Sprechen Sie Golgisch?“ Anmerkungen zu einer übersehenen Sprache' [427-434]  
 J. L. Garcia Ramon, 'En travaillant à une grammaire du mycénien: 1. a-pi-e-qe /amp[h]i[h]enk[w]e « (on) mentionna, (on) énuméra ». 2. Absence d'augment et mode injonctif. 3. di-ri-mi-jo: Drimios, fils de Zeus' [435-454]  
 N. Guilleux, 'L'Hermès Areias des sources mycéniennes et les malheurs d'Arès avec les Aloades' [455-473]  
 D. Kölligan, '[Three Mycenaean warrior names](#)' [475-488]  
 C. De Lamberterie, 'L'apport du mycénien à l'étymologie grecque' [489-509]  
 A. Morpurgo Davies, 'Open problems in mycenaean phonology and the input of morphology' [511-522]  
 V. Petrakis, '[Reverse phonetisation? From syllabogram to sematogram in Aegean scripts](#)' [523-536]  
 P. Steele, 'The diversity of the Cypro-Minoan corpus' [537-544]  
 R. Thompson, 'In defence of ideograms' [545-561]  
 F. Waanders, 'Aperçu des formes verbales dans les textes mycéniens: remarques sur la morphologie verbale et sur la distribution et les valeurs des thèmes temporels' [563-573]  
 F. Bader, 'L'esprit de Gif' [577-580]

Comptes rendus des réunions [581]

Index des textes [585]

Index des groupes de signes et des mots [601]



***The settlement at Dhaskalio (The sanctuary on Keros and the origins of Aegean ritual practice: the excavations of 2006–2008. Volume I)***

**Edited by Colin Renfrew, Olga Philaniotou, Neil Brodie, Giorgos Gavalas & Michael J. Boyd**

**City & year:** Oxford/Oakville 2013

**Publisher:** McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

**Series:** McDonald Institute Monographs

**Description:** Hardback, xxxii & 800 p., 570 figures, 16 colour plates, 92 tables, DVD, 28,6x21,8 cm

**ISBN:** 978-1-902937-64-9

**Price:** £80 (ca. €94)

*Aegean Library:* -

**Abstract**

This is the first volume in the series "The Sanctuary on Keros: Excavations at Dhaskalio and Dhaskalio Kavos, 2006–2008". Here the findings are presented from the well-stratified settlement of Dhaskalio, today an islet near the Cycladic island of Keros, Greece. A series of radiocarbon dates situates the duration of the settlement from around 2750 to 2300 BC. The volume begins with a discussion of the geological setting of Keros and of sea-level change, concluding that Dhaskalio was, in the third millennium BC, linked to Keros by a narrow causeway. The excavation and finds (excluding the pottery, discussed in later volumes) are fully documented, with consideration of stratigraphy, geomorphology, organic remains, and the evidence for metallurgy. It is concluded that there was a small permanent population of around 20, increased periodically by up to 400 visitors who would have participated in the rituals of deposition occurring at the Sanctuary at Kavos, situated opposite, on Keros itself, for which the detailed evidence (including abundant fragmented pottery, marble vessels and sculptures) will be presented in Volumes II and III.

**Contents**

Contributors [x]

Figures and plates [xii]

Tables [xxiv]

Abbreviations [xxvii]

Preface (Colin Renfrew, Olga Philaniotou, Neil Brodie, Giorgos Gavalas & Michael J. Boyd) [xxviii]

Acknowledgements [xxx]

**Part A.** Introduction: Location, Topography and Environment of the Sites

Chapter 1: Colin Renfrew, 'Keros and the Development of the Project' [3-18]

Chapter 2: John Dixon, 'The Geological Setting of Keros in the Central Aegean' [19-24]

Chapter 3: John Dixon & Tim Kinnaird, 'The Geology of Kavos and Dhaskalio' [25-44]

Chapter 4: John Dixon & Tim Kinnaird, 'Sea-level Change and the Early Bronze Age Topography' [45-55]

Chapter 5: Imogen Grundon, Bill Blake, Javier Naranjo-Santana, Joseph Severn, Victoria McGuinness, Christophe Gaston, Petros Patias, Olga Georgoula, Charalampos Georgiadis, Neil Brodie & Michael J. Boyd, 'The Dhaskalio and Kavos Terrain: Topographic Survey, Aerial Photography and Photogrammetry' [57-60]

**Part B.** The Settlement at Dhaskalio: the Excavation

Chapter 6: Colin Renfrew, Giorgos Gavalas & Peggy Sotirakopoulou, 'The Development of the Excavation: Stratigraphy and Phasing' [63-77]

Chapter 7: Christos Doumas, 'The Dhaskalio Excavations of 1963' [79-86]

- Chapter 8: Elli Tzavella, 'The Byzantine Chapel and its Finds' [87-91]
- Chapter 9: Colin Renfrew, Will Megarry, Giorgos Gavalas & Michael J. Boyd, 'The Terrace Structure East of the Summit: Trenches I and II and XV' [93-140]
- Chapter 10: Colin Renfrew, Ioanna Moutafi & Michael J. Boyd, 'The North Structure at the Summit (the Hall): Trenches VI, X, XLII, XXIV, XIV, XXXVI and XXX' [141-188]
- Chapter 11: Colin Renfrew, Michael J. Boyd & Giorgos Gavalas, 'The Central Summit Area and the Summit Enclosure: Trenches XX, XXIII, XXV and XXXV' [189-224]
- Chapter 12: Colin Renfrew & Thomas Loughlin, 'The South Summit Area: Trenches VII, XLI, XL, XXI and XXII' [225-280]
- Chapter 13: Colin Renfrew, Michael J. Boyd & Giorgos Gavalas, 'The Remaining Lower Terraces: Trenches XVII, XVIII, XIII, III, IV and V' [281-308]
- Chapter 14: John Dixon, 'The Petrology of the Walls' [309-323]
- Chapter 15: Sean Taylor & Charles French, 'Micromorphological Analysis of the Occupation Deposits' [325-340]
- Chapter 16: Michael J. Boyd, 'The Structure and Architecture of the Settlement' [341-385]

**Part C. The Organic Remains from Dhaskalio**

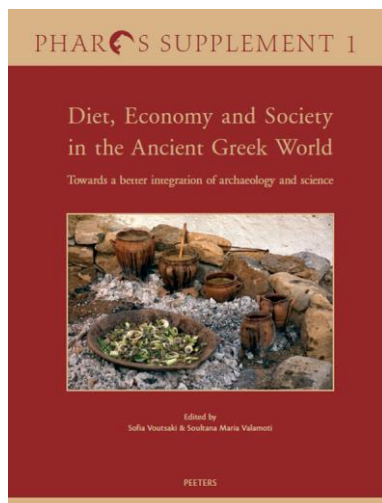
- Chapter 17: Evi Margaritis, 'The Plant Remains: Foodstuffs, Fruit-tree Cultivation and Occupation Patterns at Dhaskalio' [389-404]
- Chapter 18: Lefteris Zorzos, 'Phytolith Analysis: Microscopic Evidence for Plant Food Exploitation' [405-415]
- Chapter 19: Maria Ntinou, 'Wood Charcoal: Vegetation and the Use of Timber at Dhaskalio' [417-428]
- Chapter 20: Katerina Trantalidou, 'The Animal Bones: the Exploitation of Livestock' [429-441]
- Chapter 21: Lilian Karali, 'The Shells: the Marine Palaeoenvironment and the Use of the Molluscan Remains' [443-450]
- Chapter 22: Ioanna Moutafi, 'The Cremation Burial and Other Human Remains' [451-462]

**Part D. The Artefacts from Dhaskalio**

- Chapter 23: Jill Hilditch, 'The Fabrics of the Ceramics at Dhaskalio' [465-482]
- Chapter 24: Colin Renfrew, 'The Figurines from Dhaskalio' [483-490]
- Chapter 25: Judit Haas-Lebegyev & Colin Renfrew, 'The Spools from Dhaskalio' [491-504]
- Chapter 26: Giorgos Gavalas, 'The Marble Vessels from Dhaskalio' [505-516]
- Chapter 27: Gry Nymo, Colin Renfrew & John Dixon, 'The Pebbles from Dhaskalio' [517-530]
- Chapter 28: Tristan Carter & Marina Milić, 'The Chipped Stone Industry from Dhaskalio' [531-556]
- Chapter 29: Yorke Rowan, John Dixon & Robyn Dubicz, 'The Ground Stone Assemblage from Dhaskalio' [557-595]
- Chapter 30: Michael J. Boyd & John Dixon, 'The Stone Discs from Dhaskalio' [597-644]
- Chapter 31: The Other Finds from Dhaskalio [645-665]
- A: Jane Renfrew, 'The mat and vine leaf impressions'
  - B: Giorgos Gavalas, 'Spindle whorls and related objects'
  - C: Marina Ugarković, 'Worked sherds and ceramic discs'
  - D: Marina Ugarković & Yannis Maniatis, 'The bone tubes'
  - E: Judit Haas-Lebegyev & Colin Renfrew, 'Other finds of stone'
- Chapter 32: Myrto Georgakopoulou, 'Metal Artefacts and Metallurgy' [667-692]

**Part E. The Absolute Chronology and the Role of Dhaskalio**

- Chapter 33: Christopher Bronk Ramsey, Colin Renfrew & Michael J. Boyd, 'The Radiocarbon Determinations' [695-703]
- Chapter 34: Colin Renfrew, 'The Role of the Settlement at Dhaskalio: an Overview' [705-721]
- Appendix: Peggy Sotirakopoulou, 'Pottery Tables for Dhaskalio: Introduction' [725]
- Greek summary [729]
- References [743]
- Index [769]
- Colour Plates [783]



***Diet, Economy and Society in the Ancient Greek World.  
Towards a Better Integration of Archaeology and Science***  
 Edited by Sofia Voutsaki & Sultana Maria Valamoti

**City & year:** Leuven 2013

**Publisher:** Peeters

**Series:** Pharos Supplement 1

**Description:** Paperback, viii & 241 p., b/w and colour illustrations, tables, maps, charts, 27,5x21 cm

**ISBN:** 978-90-429-2724-7

**Price:** €68

*Aegean Library: 3056*

*(Proceedings of the International Conference held at the Netherlands Institute at Athens on 22-24 March 2012)*

**Abstract**

The last decades have witnessed the adoption and refinement of various scientific techniques that allow us to reconstruct past diets, but also to understand the role of food in social interaction. These are exciting developments, but the proliferation of analytical techniques may also lead to over-specialization and fragmentation of the field. The papers in this volume explore the relation between diet, economy and society in the ancient Greek world by integrating different analytical techniques. Examples include the analysis of plant and animal remains, the bioarchaeological study of human remains, stable isotope and dental microwear analysis as well as the examination of organic residues. However, the aim of this volume is not only to compare different methods of analysis, but also to integrate method and theory and to reflect more widely on the integration of science and archaeology. The volume concludes with the report of a Round Table discussion on the institutional framework and the regulations surrounding the practice of archaeological science in Greece, as well as the ethical obligations of the practitioners.

**Contents**

List Preface [vii-viii]

S. Voutsaki & S.M. Valamoti, [‘Towards a better integration of archaeology and science in the study of ancient diet: an introduction’](#) [1-8]

J. Bintliff, ‘Archaeological science, scientific archaeology and the Big Questions in the long-term development of Greek society from prehistory to Roman times’ [9-17]

A. Papathanasiou, T. Theodoropoulou & S.M. Valamoti, ‘The quest for prehistoric meals: towards an understanding of past diets in the Aegean. Integrating stable isotope analysis, archaeobotany and zooarchaeology’ [19-31]

M. Roumpou, N.S. Müller, N. Kalogeropoulos, P.M. Day, I. Nikolakopoulou & V. Kilikoglou, ‘An

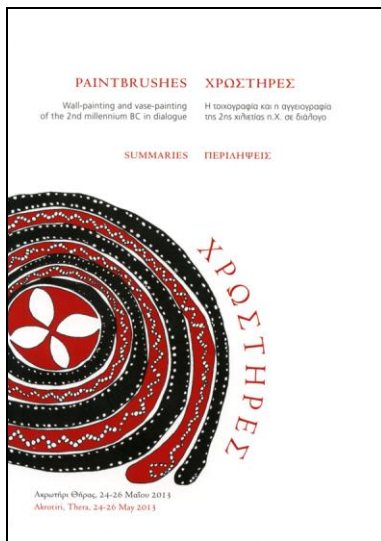
interdisciplinary approach to the study of cooking vessels from Bronze Age Akrotiri, Thera’ [33-46]

B. Derham, R. Doonan, Y. Lolos, A. Sarris & R. Jones, ‘Integrating geochemical survey, ethnography and organic residue analysis to identify and understand areas of foodstuff processing’ [47-54]

S. El Zaatari, K. Harvati & E. Panagopoulou, ‘Occlusal molar microwear texture analysis and the diet of the Neanderthal from Lakonis’ [55-63]

E. Kotjabopoulou, ‘The horse, the lake and the people: implications for the Late Glacial social

- landscapes at the foot of the Pindus mountain range, north-western Greece' [65-75]
- M. Pappa, P. Halstead, K. Kotsakis, A. Bogaard, R. Fraser, V. Isaakidou, I. Mainland, D. Mylona, K. Skourtopoulou, S. Triantaphyllou, Chr. Tsoraki, D. Urem-Kotsou, S.M. Valamoti & R. Veropoulidou, 'The Neolithic site of Makriyalos, northern Greece: a reconstruction of the social and economic structure of the settlement through a comparative study of the finds' [77-88]
- K. Psaraki, M. Roumpou, V. Aravantinos & N. Kalogeropoulos, 'Food storage and household economy at late Early Helladic II Thebes: an interdisciplinary approach' 79-102]
- A. Papanthimou, S.M. Valamoti, E. Papadopoulou, E. Tsagkaraki & E. Voulgari 'Food storage in the context of an Early Bronze Age household economy: New evidence from Archontiko Giannitson' [103-111]
- E. Papadopoulou & Y. Maniatis, 'Reconstructing thermal processing techniques: the application of FTIR spectroscopy in the analysis of clay thermal structures from Early Bronze Age Archontiko' [113-122]
- T. Brogan, C. Sofianou, J. Morrison, D. Mylona, E. Margaritis & R. Beeston, 'Living off the fruits of the sea: new evidence for dining at Papadiokampos, Crete' [123-132]
- S. Voutsaki, S. Triantaphyllou, E. Milka & C. Zerner, 'Middle Helladic Lerna: diet, economy, society' [133-147]
- A. Ingvarsson-Sundström, S. Voutsaki & E. Milka, '[Diet, health and social differentiation in Middle Helladic Asine: a bioarchaeological view](#)' [149-161]
- A. Galik, G. Forstenpointner, G.E. Weissengruber, U. Thanheiser, M. Lindblom, R. Smetana & W. Gauß, 'Bioarchaeological investigations at Kolonna, Aegina (Early Helladic III to Late Helladic III)' [163-171]
- S. Andreou, C. Heron, G. Jones, V. Kiriati, K. Psaraki, M. Roumpou & S.M. Valamoti, 'Smelly barbarians or perfumed natives? An investigation of oil and ointment use in Late Bronze Age northern Greece' [174-185]
- D. Mylona, M. Ntinou, P. Pakkanen, A. Penttinen, D. Serjeantson & T. Theodoropoulou, 'Integrating archaeology and science in a Greek sanctuary: issues of practice and interpretation in the study of the bioarchaeological remains from the Sanctuary of Poseidon at Kalaureia' [187-203]
- M. Tiverios, E. Manakidou, D. Tsiafakis, S.M. Valamoti, T. Theodoropoulou & E. Gatzogia, '[Cooking in an Iron Age pit in northern Greece: an interdisciplinary approach](#)' [205-214]
- C. Bourbou, 'Are we what we eat? Reconstructing dietary patterns of Greek Byzantine populations (7th-13th centuries AD) through a multi-disciplinary approach' [215-229]
- R. Charalampopoulou, 'The institutional framework of scientific analyses in Greece: administrative procedures and some statistics for the period 2002 – 2009' [231-234]
- S. Voutsaki, S.M. Valamoti & the participants, '[Institutional framework and ethical obligations: the Round Table discussion on archaeological science in Greece](#)' [235-241]



*Aegean Library: 3057*

*Akrotiri, Thera, 24-26 May 2013*

**Summaries of the Scientific Symposium: PAINTBRUSHES. Wall-painting and vase-painting of the 2nd millennium BC in dialogue**

Edited by Andreas Vlachopoulos

**City & year:** Athens 2013

**Publisher:** Society for the Promotion of Thera Studies

**Description:** Paperback, 191 p., numerous colour and b/w figures, 24x17 cm

**ISBN:** 9789609826952

**Price:** Not for sale

**Abstract**

ΧΡΩΣΤΗΡΕΣ (CHROSTERES)-PAINTBRUSHES was a scientific symposium addressed to archaeologists, conservators of antiquities and artists specialized in the study of Aegean iconography, who were invited to participate in open discussions on the dialectical relationship that developed between the arts of vase-painting and wall-painting in the Aegean during the second millennium BC.

Pictorial pottery (including clay larnakes) and mural painting (along with portable works in painted plaster), for all the thematic affinity their representations display in various periods, are not usually examined together by modern research. As a consequence, the common stylistic traits and the synchronisms of these arts are underplayed, and the different technical, artistic and social parameters of the periods of their zenith are not stressed sufficiently.

ΧΡΩΣΤΗΡΕΣ-PAINTBRUSHES was a workshop to which researchers who study wall-painting and vase-painting (Minoan, Cycladic, Helladic/Mycenaean), particularly pictorial, were invited. Problems relating to earlier forms and developmental stages of iconography, particularly in the Cycladic islands, were also examined under the same umbrella.

The meeting was organized in collaboration with the University of Ioannina and the Study Centre for Prehistoric Thera, of the Archaeological Society at Athens. It took place in the amphitheatre of the Akrotiri Excavation, giving participants the opportunity of seeing at first hand important works of Aegean art, whose recent discovery has given new content to (and in many respects the reason for) the subject of this meeting.

[Read the whole book with the summaries](#)

[Watch the lectures of the scientific meeting](#)

**Contents**

Christos Doulas, 'The Human Figure at the Mercy of the Paintbrush' [14-21]

Christina Televantou, 'The Roots of Pictorial Art in the Cyclades: from Strophilas to Akrotiri' [22-25]

Robert Ritner, 'Egyptian Examples of the 'Koine' Art Style of the 2nd Millennium BC' [26-31]

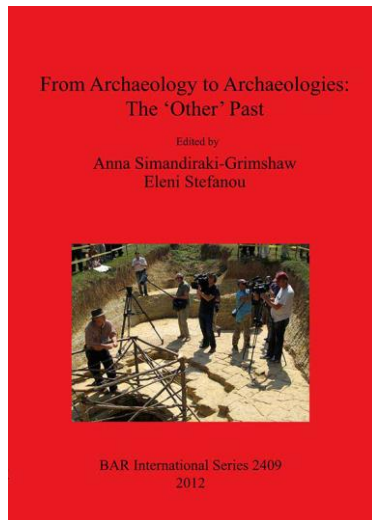
Nanno Marinatos, 'Spirals and Rosettes: Egyptian, Minoan, Thera' [32-35]

Joost Crouwel, 'Mycenaean Pictorial Pottery in Dialogue with Contemporary Wall-painting' [36-39]

- Philip P. Betancourt, 'Evidence from Pottery for the Early Stages of Monumental Cretan Wall-paintings' [40-45]
- Pietro Militello, 'Wall-painting and Vase-painting: the case of MM III Phaistos' [46-51]
- Iris Tzachili, 'Vases with Plastic Decoration from the Peak Sanctuary at Vrysinas' [52-53]
- Dimitra Kriga, 'Added Pottery Decoration and Relief Wall-paintings in Crete and Thera in the 2nd Millennium BC' [54-59]
- Fritz Blakolmer 'Sculptured with the Paint-brush? On the Interrelation of Relief Art and Painting in Minoan Crete' [60-65]
- Angelia Papagiannopoulou, 'The Beginnings of an Island Narration. Pictorial Pottery and Wall-paintings of the 2nd millennium BC' [66-69]
- Zozi Papadopoulou, 'Middle Cycladic Pictorial Pottery from Antiparos' [70-73]
- Irene Nikolakopoulou, 'The Painter's Brush and How to Use It: Elementary and Advanced Lessons from Akrotiri Iconography' [74-77]
- Marisa Marthari, "'The Attraction of the Pictorial' Re-considered. Pottery and Wall-paintings in LC I Thera in the Light of the Latest Research' [78-81]
- Robert Koehl, 'From Pot Patterns to Pictures: Thoughts on the Evolution of Aegean Wall-Painting' [82-85]
- Elizabeth Shank, 'The Griffin Motif - An Evolutionary Tale' [86-89]
- Evangelos Kyriakidis, 'From Commission to Rendering. Chrosteres and Iconographical Cycles in LBA I Iconography of the Aegean' [90-93]
- Lefteris Platon, 'Iconography Workshops at Minoan Zakros: Marrying Political-religious Symbolism with Expressive Freedom' [94-99]
- Christos Boulotis, 'From the Golden Hour of Aegean Narrativity. Convergences and Divergences in the World of Wall-paintings and Signet Rings' [100-103]
- Toula Marketou, 'The Art of Painting at Ialysos on Rhodes from the Early 2nd Millennium BC to the Eruption of the Thera Volcano' [104-109]
- Lyvia Morgan, 'Inspiration and Innovation: The creation of Wall-Paintings in the Absence of a Pictorial Pottery Tradition at Ayia Irini, Kea' [110-115]
- Fragoula Georma, 'The Representation of the Human Figure on Thera Wall-paintings: Conventions and Stylistic Observations' [116-119]
- Irini Papageorgiou, 'The Iconographic Subject of the Hunt in the 2nd Millennium BC Aegean. Sounds and echoes in the art of Wall-painting and of Vase-painting' [120-123]
- Eleni Hatzaki, 'Pots, Textiles, Frescoes, and People: The Social Meaning of Decorated Pottery and the Case of Late Bronze Age Knossos, Crete' [124-127]
- Emily Egan, 'From Permanent to Portable: The Ceramic Perpetuation of Painted Landscapes at Knossos in the Final Palatial Period' [128-133]
- Nikos Merousis, 'Larnax-painters and Vase-painters in Post-Palatial Crete. Parallel paths' [134-137]
- Clairy Palyvou, 'The Convex and the Concave: rendering 3-dimensional realities on folding surfaces' [138-139]
- Panayotis Angelidis, Manolis Hamaoui, Litsa Kalambouki & Sophia Sotiropoulou, 'The Preliminary Designs of the Thera Wall-paintings' [140-143]
- Maria Kriga, 'Tropos. The Paintbrush Then and Now. Touching the Traces of the Thera Wall-paintings' [144-145]
- Nikos Sepetzoglou, 'The Role and the Significance of Colour in the Large Wall-painting Compositions of Spirals from Xeste 3 at Akrotiri' [146-151]
- Effie Tsitsa, 'From Minoan Artists to Swiss Restorers through the Prism of Conservation' [152-155]
- Vasilis Aravantinos, Panayotis Angelidis, Ioannis Fappas, Maria Louka & Nikos Sepetzoglou, 'The Iconographic Tradition of Mycenaean Boeotia in its Minor and Major Manifestations' [156-159]
- Ulrich Thaler & Melissa Vettters, 'All the king's horses' [160-163]
- Iphigenia Tournavitu, 'Unconditional Acceptance and Selective Rejection. Interactive thematic cycles in Mycenaean painting. A Tale of the Unexpected' [164-167]
- Eva Rystedt, 'The Early Mycenaean Chariot Kraters and the Ceramic Turn of a Presumptive Fresco Motif' [168-171]

Angelos Papadopoulos, 'The Iconography of LH IIIA-B Pictorial Kraters and Wall-paintings: A view from the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean' [172-175]  
 Vaso Pliatsika, 'The Aim Justifies the Means: Reflections of Wall-painting in the Pictorial Vase-painting of Mycenae' [176-181]

Fanouria Dakoronia, 'Kynos. Images from nowhere' [182-185]  
 Andreas Vlachopoulos, 'From 'Koine' to 'Void'? The Art of Paintbrushes in Postpalatial Mycenaean Greece' [186-191]



***From Archaeology to Archaeologies: The 'Other' Past***  
 Edited by Anna Simandiraki-Grimshaw & Eleni Stefanou

**City & year:** Oxford 2012  
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*Aegean Library: -*

**Abstract**

The idea for this volume emerged from critical self-reflection about diverse archaeological practices in a session presented at the 13th European Association of Archaeologists Annual Meeting (Zadar, Croatia, 2007), in particular the conflicting relationship between the 'mainstream' and the 'alternative'. The field of so-called 'fringe' or 'alternative' archaeology is vast and multifaceted, ranging from pseudoarchaeology, 'bad' archaeology practices, conspiracy theories and claims about lost civilizations to extraterrestrial cultures, (neo)shamanism, religious and/or nationalist demands. All these agendas have in common the fact that, through their differentiated readings and appropriations of the past, they create solidarities amongst their supporters.

**Contents**

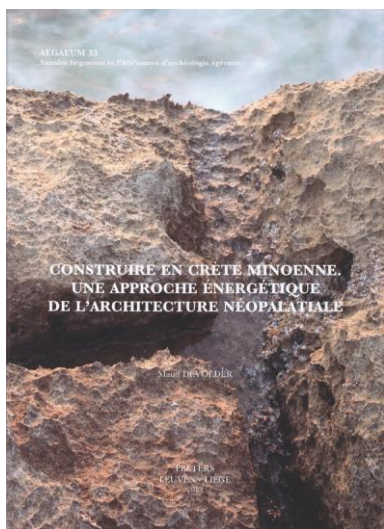
Anna Simandiraki-Grimshaw & Eleni Stefanou, '[From archaeology to archaeologies: themes, challenges and borders of the 'other' past](#)' [9-13]  
 Michael Cremo, 'An insider's view of an alternative archaeology' [14-19]  
 Tera Pruitt, 'Performance, participation and pyramids: addressing meaning and method behind alternative archaeology in Visoko, Bosnia' [20-32]  
 Liv Nilsson Stutz, 'Marginal and mainstream. Religion, politics and identity in the

contemporary US, as seen through the lens of the Kennewick Man / The Ancient One' [33-44]  
 Paul Hubbard & Robert S. Burrett, 'A clash of ideologies: Zimbabwean archaeology at the fringe' [45-55]  
 Anna Zalewska, 'Academic constructs about the past and early education as (dis)entangled components of identity formation processes' [56-66]  
 Marcia Bezerra, 'Archaeology as allegory: the representations of archaeology in children's literature in Brazil' [67-76]

Diane Scherzler, 'A look in the mirror and the perspective of others on the portrayal of archaeology in the mass media' [77-85]

Ioanna Antoniadou, "Looting' unveiled, archaeology revealed: case studies from western Greece' [86-92]

Fay Stevens, 'Visual collision? prehistoric rock art and graffiti in an Armenian landscape' [93-101]  
Cornelius Holtorf, 'The colours of the past' [102-105]



***Construire en Crète Minoenne. Une approche énergétique de l'architecture néopalatiale***

Maud Devolder

**City & year:** Leuven/Liège 2013

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*Aegean Library:* -

**Abstract (in French)**

L'architecture crétoise néopalatiale (XVIIe-XVe s. av. J.-C.) est étudiée selon une approche énergétique qui permet de déterminer le temps nécessaire à la construction d'un édifice. Le nombre total d'heures de travail dévolues à l'accomplissement des différentes tâches sur le chantier, depuis l'acquisition des matériaux jusqu'à leur mise en place, est estimé. L'approche permet d'appréhender les comportements des bâtisseurs tels qu'ils se révèlent dans le choix et l'utilisation de matériaux distincts ou dans les travaux d'aménagement du terrain préalables à l'érection du bâtiment. Les résultats de l'application de l'approche énergétique à une sélection d'édifices illustrent la participation des habitants à la construction de leur propre maison, à la différence de la main-d'œuvre abondante et en partie spécialisée impliquée dans la construction de bâtiments aux traits architecturaux élaborés. La diversité des résultats obtenus suggère l'accès ouvert à la main-d'œuvre spécialisée, à laquelle l'élite néopalatiale disposait d'un accès certes privilégié, mais non pas exclusif.

**Contents**

Foreward - Avant-propos [iii]

Abréviations [v]

INTRODUCTION [1]

1. La Crète néopalatiale [1]

2. L'approche énergétique de l'environnement bâti [4]

3. Objectifs de la recherche [6]

PREMIÈRE PARTIE. L'APPROCHE ÉNERGÉTIQUE :  
COÛTS STANDARDS [11]

I.1. PRÉPARATION DU TERRAIN [12]

I.2. MAÇONNERIE EN PIERRE [14]

2.1. Maçonnerie en pierre de taille [20]

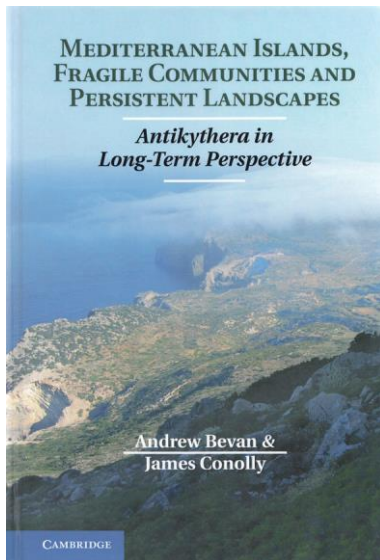
2.2. Maçonnerie en moellons ou blocs [23]

2.3. Transport des matériaux [24]

2.4. Manufacture de la pierre [31]

2.5. Érection de la maçonnerie [34]

- I.3. MURS EN BRIQUES [35]
    - 3.1. Approvisionnement en matériaux composant les briques [36]
    - 3.2. Manufacture des briques [37]
    - 3.3. Construction de murs en briques [37]
  - I.4. MORTIER [38]
  - I.5. ÉLÉMENTS ARCHITECTONIQUES EN BOIS [39]
    - 5.1. Approvisionnement en bois [40]
    - 5.2. Manufacture du bois [40]
    - 5.3. Construction en bois [41]
  - I.6. SYNTHÈSE DES COÛTS STANDARDS [42]
- DEUXIÈME PARTIE. ÉTUDE DE CAS: L'ARCHITECTURE CRÉTOISE NÉOPALATIALE [49]
- II.1. APPLICATION DES COÛTS STANDARDS [51]
    - 1.1. L'édifice de Klimataria-Manares [51]
    - 1.2. L'édifice d'Achlada [55]
    - 1.3. Le palais de Gournia [60]
    - 1.4. Le quartier des artisans à Mochlos [69]
  - 1.5. Le bâtiment C3 sur l'îlot de Mochlos [76]
  - 1.6. La ferme de Chalinomouri [78]
  - 1.7. Les bâtiments AA, AB, AP, AM, AD Nord, AD Centre, AC, BS/BV, BC et BY et la Plateia à Pseira [80]
  - 1.8. La South House, la House of the Chancel Screen, la South-East House, la House of the Frescoes, la Royal Villa et l'Unexplored Mansion à Knossos [100]
  - II.2. INTERPRÉTATION [116]
    - 2.1. Approche énergétique de la main-d'œuvre [119]
    - 2.2. Impact du facteur énergétique sur la production de l'environnement bâti [132]
- CONCLUSION [141]
  - LISTE DES TABLEAUX ET DES GRAPHES [145]
  - BIBLIOGRAPHIE [147]
  - LISTE DES ILLUSTRATIONS [165]



***Mediterranean Islands, Fragile Communities and Persistent Landscapes. Antikythera in Long-Term Perspective***  
 Andrew Bevan & James Conolly

**City & year:** Cambridge/New York 2013

**Publisher:** Cambridge University Press

**Description:** Hardback, 327 p., 47 b/w & 31 colour illustrations, 6 tables, 26x18,3 cm

**ISBN:** 9781107033450

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*Aegean Library: -*

**Abstract**

Mediterranean landscape ecology, island cultures and long-term human history have all emerged as major research agendas over the past half-century, engaging large swathes of the social and natural sciences. This book brings these traditions together in considering Antikythera, a tiny island perched on the edge of the Aegean and Ionian seas, over the full course of its human history from the Neolithic through the present day. Small islands are particularly interesting because their human, plant, and animal populations often experience abrupt demographic changes, including periods of near-complete abandonment and recolonization, and Antikythera proves to be one of the best-documented examples of these shifts over time. Small islands also play eccentric but revealing roles in wider social, economic, and political networks, serving as places for refugees, hunters, modern eco-tourists, political exiles, hermits,

and pirates. Antikythera is a rare case of an island that has been investigated in its entirety from several systematic fieldwork and disciplinary perspectives, not least of which is an intensive archaeological survey. The authors use the resulting evidence to offer a unique vantage on settlement and land use histories.

## Contents

Figures and Colour Plates [xi]

Tables [xv]

Acknowledgements [xvii]

Abbreviations [xix]

1. Problems and Perspectives [1]

1.1 Introduction [1]

1.2 Scales, Agencies and Island Archaeology [3]

1.3 Fragility and Persistence [7]

2. Methods and Data [12]

2.1 Intensive Survey [12]

2.2 Artefact Study [18]

2.3 Ethnography and History [19]

2.4 Geoarchaeology and Ecology [19]

2.5 Spatial and Computational Modelling [21]

2.6 Methodological Limitations [21]

3. A Mediterranean and Island Environment [23]

3.1 Geology, Topography and Tectonics [24]

3.2 Short- and Long-Term Climates [26]

3.3 Winds, Waves and Currents [31]

3.4 The Structure of Island Resources [34]

3.5 Plant and Animal Life [41]

3.6 Summary [44]

4. Material Worlds [46]

4.1 Methodological Issues [47]

4.2 Material Timelines [56]

4.3 Behavioural Themes [73]

4.4 Abundance and Scarcity [79]

4.5 Concluding Remarks [83]

5. Landscape Archaeology and Historical Ecology I [85]

5.1 Eighteenth to Twentieth Centuries AD [86]

6. Landscape Archaeology and Historical Ecology II [112]

6.1 Earlier Prehistory [112]

6.2 The Third and Second Millenniums BC [122]

6.3 The First Millennium BC [133]

6.4 The First to Seventh Centuries AD [141]

6.5 The Eighth to Seventeenth Centuries AD [149]

6.6 Concluding Remarks [156]

7. Mobility and Investment [158]

7.1 Connected and Mobile Ecologies [159]

7.2 Landscape Investment [175]

8. The Eccentric, the Specialist and the Displaced [187]

8.1 Pirates [187]

8.2 Cash-Croppers [196]

8.3 Hunters and Herders, Soldiers and Doctors [198]

8.4 Monastics, Hermits and Retirees [204]

8.5 Colonists, Refugees, Exiles and Shipwrecked Sailors [207]

8.6 Tourists, Expatriates, Academics and Other Enthusiasts [213]

9. Antikythera in Context [217]

Appendix I: Statistical and Computational Methods [223]

Appendix II: Locations by Period [231]

Notes [243]

Bibliography [247]

Index [275]



## 2. NEW ARTICLES

### 2.1. "'Minding the Gap": A Problem in Eastern Mediterranean Chronology, then and now'

Jack L. Davis

*American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013): Online Forum.

#### Abstract

The articles collected in this Forum were presented in Jeremy Rutter's honor in a Gold Medal Colloquium held at the 114th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America (Seattle, 2013). The focus is Rutter's note "Some Observations on the Cyclades in the Later Third and Early Second Millennia" (*AJA* 87 [1983] 69–76). His observations there pointed to a chronological "gap" in the stratigraphic sequences of the Cycladic Islands at the end of the third millennium B.C.E. Material culture and ways of life in the islands before and after the gap are radically different. How long was the gap? What caused it? Does it still exist? Our goal in this Forum is to reconsider these and other issues raised by Rutter in 1983 in light of more recent research. In these articles, authors bring their particular expertise and individual perspectives to bear on the gap period, and their conclusions are reviewed by the honoree himself.

[Read the article](#)

### 2.2. 'Thinking about Change in Early Cycladic Island Societies from a Comparative Perspective'

Cyprian Broodbank

*American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013): Online Forum.

#### Abstract

Thirty years on, "Rutter's gap" remains a challenge for Aegean prehistorians. With a precision commonly overlooked by his critics, Rutter originally set out to draw attention to a lacuna in our knowledge of material from stratified sites in the Cyclades, or of Cycladic material exported elsewhere, at the end of the third millennium B.C.E. and to a consequent hiatus in our ability to trace how island culture and behavior shifted from the Early to Middle Bronze Age. Whether the "gap" represented a real cessation of activity, whether it might be reduced from both ends, and whether genuinely interstitial strata and material might one day emerge were left open to the future. That future is now here, and this article asks where we stand today. It reviews new evidence from the Cyclades, the paucity of which suggests that the problem is at some level real, and highlights shifts of emphasis in the temporal pattern of change suggested by fresh data. It explores how two subsequent explanatory models have fared against new information: first, the association with a horizon of climate-induced collapse, and second, an explanation in terms of the maritime transition from canoe-borne to sail-driven shipping. Lastly, a pan-Mediterranean perspective reveals the third millennium B.C.E. as a period of burgeoning island societies and long-range sea traffic, but one that also witnessed crises in several island cultures toward its end, under conditions of increasing external penetration.

[Read the article](#)

### 2.3. 'Bridging the Gaps in Cultural Change within the Early Bronze Age Aegean'

Daniel J. Pullen

*American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013): Online Forum.

#### Abstract

In one of the arguments about the Early Cycladic (EC) III "gap" in material culture, Jeremy Rutter recognized the Anatolianizing Kastri/Lefkandi I assemblage to be of great importance for developments in ceramics on the Early Helladic mainland. Now accepted by most scholars as having

appeared in the EC/Early Helladic (EH) IIB period, rather than EC/EH III, the Kastri/Lefkandi I assemblage is not thought to be a coherent, unified package of material and social culture. Instead, there is great variation among regions of mainland Greece in how (and when) various components of the Kastri/Lefkandi I assemblage were adopted. This article explores the impact of Kastri/Lefkandi I shapes on the material culture and feasting practices of the Early Helladic mainland.

[Read the article](#)

#### **2.4. 'Reexamining the Early Cycladic III "Gap" from the Perspective of Crete. A Regional Approach to Relative Chronology, Networks, and Complexity in the Late Prepalatial Period'**

**Thomas M. Brogan**

*American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013): Online Forum.

##### **Abstract**

The proposed Early Cycladic III "gap" was identified through careful correlations in the late Early Bronze II ceramic records of the mainland and the Cyclades. The absence of Cretan material was noteworthy when viewed against the rich Early Minoan (EM) I–II record, revealing that large amounts of material in the Kampos and Keros-Syros styles was reaching the island via Cycladic colonies or trade. This article considers the wealth of new finds on Crete, which are helping scholars trace these developments from EM I to EM III. Studies have drawn attention to the role of a small number of gateway communities on the north coast of Crete in the transmission of Cycladic raw materials and products in the EM I–II periods. Significant changes in EM II suggest that this dynamic relationship was transformed as Cretan groups began to take a more active role in developing off-island networks to the east and west. The second half of the article highlights recent efforts in north-central and eastern Crete to define regional ceramic production in EM III and to consider major developments in the late Prepalatial urban and political landscape that appear to have played a role in the emergence of the first palaces on the island.

[Read the article](#)

#### **2.5. 'Against the Gaps. The Early Bronze Age and the Transition to the Middle Bronze Age in the Northern and Eastern Aegean/Western Anatolia'**

**Ourania Kouka**

*American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013): Online Forum.

##### **Abstract**

Gaps are not desirable in archaeology, whether they refer to cultural gaps or to gaps in research. When Rutter defined a "gap" between the Early Cycladic IIB and Middle Cycladic I/Middle Helladic I assemblages, it was evident that there existed a real gap in archaeological research of the prehistoric landscapes and islandscapes of the northern and eastern Aegean and of western Anatolia, to the south of Troy. This short article discusses the rich archaeological evidence of the Aegean Early Bronze Age that has accumulated over the past 30 years. It emphasizes cultural dialogues that existed between the eastern Aegean Islands and western Anatolian littoral, on the one hand, and between both of these areas and the Cyclades, mainland Greece, and Crete, on the other; these dialogues are obvious in technology (pottery, metallurgy), in the development of trade networks, in the evolution of political and social practices, in symbolic expressions, and finally in the transformation of the parallel lives of the Early Bronze Age Aegean societies.

[Read the article](#)

## **2.6. 'Gaps, Destructions, and Migrations in the Early Bronze Age Aegean. Causes and Consequences'**

Malcolm Wiener

*American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013): Online Forum.

### **Abstract**

The upheavals and transformations in Greece and the Cyclades during the late third millennium B.C.E. must be considered in the light of related events throughout the eastern Mediterranean, as well as in regions farther east and west. The prolonged desiccation event between ca. 2300 and 2000 B.C.E., for which there is extensive evidence in the Near East and Egypt (and perhaps a far wider region), is explored together with the potential impact of roughly contemporaneous developments including migrations, the displacement of trading networks, warfare, new weapons technologies, and the appearance of sailing vessels in the Mediterranean.

[Read the article](#)

## **2.7. 'From Filling Archaeological Gaps to Accounting for Cultural Breaks. A 2013 Perspective on a Continuing Story'**

Jeremy B. Rutter

*American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013): Online Forum.

### **Abstract**

The Early Cycladic III "gap" is certainly shorter today than it was 30 years ago, even if it has not been entirely eliminated. But how swiftly and why the major cultural break at the end of the Early Bronze Age in both the Cyclades and the immediately adjacent region of the Greek mainland (Attica) occurred continue to be much-debated questions. In this article, some avenues of research are suggested that may provide helpful insights in addressing these problems.

[Read the article](#)

## **2.8. 'The Chicken or the Egg?' Interregional Contacts viewed through a Technological Lens at Late Bronze Age Tiryns, Greece'**

Ann Brysbaert

*Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 32:3 (August 2013): 233-256.

Aegean Library: Dig. Brysbaert 2013

### **Abstract**

This paper reviews the environmental circumstances of the ostrich and its eggs, in order to provide a geographical overview of past human usage and modification of ostrich eggshells in the Aegean and, more specifically, at Tiryns, while placing this craft in its contemporary context in the Late Bronze Age Mediterranean basin. This ostrich shell evidence from Tiryns is contextualized and analysed through the approach of the chaîne opératoire in order to understand the material in the framework of Tiryns' Late Bronze Age craft activities, and within the Late Bronze Age Aegean network of contacts that brought this material to Tiryns in the first place.

## **2.9. 'On the Constitution and Transformation of Philistine Identity'**

Aren M. Maeir, Louise A. Hitchcock & Liora Kolska Horwitz

*Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 32:1 (February 2013): 1-38.

### **Abstract**

Recent discussion of the formation and alteration of Philistine identity in the Levantine Iron Age continues to reference primarily pottery styles and dietary practices. Such traditional narratives propose that the Philistines comprised one group of the 'Sea Peoples' and that the cultural boundary

markers that distinguished their society in the Iron Age I (twelfth–eleventh century BC) diminished in importance and disappeared suddenly in the early Iron Age IIA (tenth century BC), with the ascendancy of the Judahite kingdom. Based on data from the Levant (especially Philistia), the Aegean and Cyprus, we argue for a more complex understanding of the Philistines who came to the region with an identity that drew on, and continued to engage with, a broad range of foreign artefact styles and cultural practices with non-Levantine connections. Concurrently they incorporated local cultural attributes, at least until the late ninth century BC, a feature that we argue was unrelated to the supposed tenth century expansion of the Judahite kingdom.

[Read the article](#)

## **2.10. ‘Working on a Dream: The ‘Palace of Minos’ at Knossos in Archaeological Research, Heritage Protection and Daily Life’**

**Giorgos Vavouranakis**

*Cultural History* 2.2 (2013): 213-231.

Agean Library: Dig. Vavouranakis 2013

### **From the introduction**

Landscape has been defined as ‘a usefully ambiguous concept’, being both the medium and the outcome of the dynamic relation between people and their environs. Human agency shapes the landscape and imbues it with meaning. In its turn, the landscape is a social actor, because its materiality provides people with specific affordances for activity and it incorporates collectively held values. Such approaches may be applied to the history of archaeological research, so as to illuminate the ways in which past material remains are envisioned as parts of wider landscapes, as well as the ways in which such landscape perceptions shape further research on these remains.

This article examines the case-study of Knossos, a prehistoric site on the island of Crete, Greece. Knossos is best known for the ‘Palace of Minos’, an architectural complex of the second millennium BC and one of the main keys to understanding Minoan society. It is here argued that archaeological research at Knossos has been the combined result of the ways in which scholars, tourists, local people and the Greek state have perceived the Knossian landscape and its material remains. Consequently Knossos is a palimpsest of the scholarly, the economic, the everyday and the heritage landscape.

## **2.11. ‘Experimental archaeology: General directions, application to the study of the prehistoric tools (in Greek)’**

**Rozalia Christidou**

*Ανάσκαμμα* 6 (2013): 13-37.

### **Abstract**

Experimental archeology tests cause and effect relationships in order to study change in the state and distribution of various material remains before and after burial. It is also a means of comparison of analytical methods and results. It differs from observational studies called actualistic in that it involves direct control over the variables analyzed and the conditions under which change is monitored. Experimental design determines the validity of the experiments. Recent reviews of experimental archeology mix it with experiential archeology, while others caution against broad definitions that dilute the method. Criticisms of experimental archeology focus on its relationships with middle-range research and uniformitarianism. Here, it is argued that the search of generalizations and law building should not be confused with investigations for analogies and diagnostic criteria to describe configurations in the field. Experimentation plays a central role in the technological analysis of stone and bone tools. It is part of the method introduced in the 1930s by Sergei Semenov and applied in western archeology since the late 1970s for making wear analyses on stone tools. Stone analysts have

long discussed the shortcomings of archeological experimentation and propped up wear studies by combining an analytical approach with coherent experimental procedures and reasoning.

[Read the article](#)

## 2.12. 'Paleodiet: Stable isotope analyses in archaeology (in Greek)'

Efrosyni Vika

*Ανάσκαμμα* 6 (2013): 39-48.

### Abstract

In recent years, Greece has become one of the better-studied regions in terms of isotope analyses. Stable isotopes are analysed in order for an array of questions to be investigated, with diet, migration, environmental reconstructions and exploitation of resources being the most prominent. The understanding of diet and subsistence strategies is especially useful in investigating the links between humans and their environment. Traditionally, the effort to reconstruct diet for periods prior to historical records relied primarily on indirect approaches, as archaeobotanical and archaeozoological studies. The principle in measuring isotopes is that organisms incorporate necessary elements from their diet, thus the values of these elements correlated with the values in the sources can put together the picture of ancient ecosystems. The material that is most commonly used in isotopic studies is collagen extracted from bone. The quantity and quality of the extracted protein depends on the burial environment, but also on post-excavation treatment and storage of the bones. Collagen is temperature-sensitive and also affected by fluctuations in temperature and water levels. The important role of fish in later prehistoric economies is evidenced in both coastal and inland sites. The Neolithic lakeside settlement of Dispilio was built on a swamp at the edge of a well-vegetated, eutrophic lake (625 m altitude; 9,5 m actual lake depth), surrounded by the dense woodlands of neighbouring mount Vitsi. The economy of the Neolithic village relied equally on animal husbandry and fishing, while hunting played a secondary role. Fish bone samples were selected for isotope analysis, as part of a large project to investigate fish consumption in Greek antiquity by directly measuring fish isotopes from several sites. Most samples from Dispilio appear to have been affected by taphonomy and only five of the twenty yielded collagen. The percentage (25%) is small, but further research into the taphonomic conditions of the site will hopefully shed more light into the reasons behind the poor organic preservation. In Dispilio, all of the samples are from freshwater fish. Their  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  ranges from  $-19.79\text{‰}$  to  $-11.93\text{‰}$ , while their  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  ranges from  $4.91\text{‰}$  to  $9.53\text{‰}$ . The relatively wide range should be a reflection of the variability of values exhibited in a eutrophic lake. The results are very important as part of the wider study in which they are incorporated and show that for the Aegean fish isotopes between environments (freshwater vs seawater) are not as distinct as for other areas. This, in turn, demonstrates the need for a reinvestigation of the amount of fish in ancient Greek diets, especially for populations that were consuming mixed protein sources.

[Read the article](#)

## 2.13. 'Farmers and fishermen "by the fair-flowing lake of Boebe" (in Greek)'

Vasiliki Adrymi-Sismani

*Ανάσκαμμα* 6 (2013): 49-62.

### Abstract

Lake Karla (Boibeis), located at the southeastern end of the Thessalian plain, is often mentioned by ancient authors and poets, throughout the centuries, due to its constantly changing environmental conditions, resulting from long-term geological changes. In 1962 the lake was drained, leading to the unearthing of an impressive number of archaeological sites, dating from the Early Neolithic to the late Hellenistic Period. This paper focuses on the preliminary presentation of two prehistoric settlements,

revealed during the construction of modern water collectors, aiming at the refilling of 1/3 of the original lake with water. At the first site, located at Thermokepia, the uncovering of a Middle Neolithic building with stone foundations and impressive remains of vertical wooden elements on the walls, partly encircled by a stone wall at its north, as well as sporadic finds of other contemporary buildings and structures (such as storage cases), coupled with pottery, ground and chipped stone tools and bioarchaeological remains, is indicative of a differentiated organization of living space, dictated either from natural causes, such as the flooding of the lake, or emerging social changes. The second excavated site, at Koryfoula, comprises of buildings with stone foundations and mud-brick walls, as well as areas of domestic activities, including hearths, storage cases, etc., dating to the Late and Final Neolithic. Apart from briefly presenting these two settlements, this paper attempts to illustrate the diachronic importance of Lake Karla for the development of human communities, as this is attested by constant human presence in the area, and also point towards the necessity for future archaeological research.

[Read the article](#)

#### **2.14. 'The historic content of prehistory (in Greek)'**

**Giorgos H. Hourmouziadis**

*Ανάσκαμμα* 6 (2013): 79-92.

##### **Abstract**

The dominant view on Prehistory considers it to be a period of shortages and brutality. It also perceives prehistoric people as living in caves, wearing animal skins and not cutting their hair. As having their bats on their shoulders and, when hungry, devouring each other. Such a conception, of course, does not take into account that prehistoric man constructed the first houses on earth ever. He cultivated the earth. He domesticated animals. In other words, it was he who invented and built what actually supports people's lives today. So, if we look carefully and correctly at the meaning of history and also study carefully the relationship between prehistoric man and his environment, then we can comprehend the prehistoric past and identify its historic content. Such an effort, of course, should not be influenced by the orientalist perceptions that created the model of a civilized West vs. a barbaric East, thus proposing a new model, i.e. the civilized History vs. the barbaric Prehistory!

[Read the article](#)

#### **2.15. 'Stories of sediments: Cultural formation processes at the neolithic tell at Paliambela Kolindrou'**

**Dimitris Kontogiorgos**

*Ανάσκαμμα* 6 (2013): 131-143.

##### **From the introduction**

The tell as a type of site is particularly characteristic of the eastern Mediterranean, Middle East and Balkans. In the most general terms tells are artificial mounds composed of the remains of past human settlements built up at a non uniform rate over long periods of time. The remains preserved in tells exist as a composite of occupational strata, destruction levels, and, to a small extent, additions of naturally deposited sediment. The steep-sides and flat tops of some tells are determined primarily by the structural features they encompass. Most significant among these features are systems such as circuit walls and circuit ditches encircling other cultural deposits.

Although Paliambela has neither steep sides nor a flat top, excavation during 5 years (i.e., 2000-2004) has confirmed the presence of significant constructions, including EN pit-houses, MN rectangular built houses, MN circuit ditches and LN circuit walls. Patchy Final Neolithic and Bronze Age deposits were also detected on the south-east of the tell. Finally, the test section on the nontell component of the site revealed MN and LN ditches, as well as LN pits.

[Read the article](#)

## **2.16. 'Domestic architecture in the Early Bronze Age of western Anatolia: the row-houses of Troy I'**

Mariya Ivanova

*Anatolian Studies* 63 (2013): 17-33.

### **Abstract**

Excavators have put forward opposing interpretations of the architectural sequence at the Early Bronze Age site of Troy. C.W. Blegen suggested that freestanding 'megaron' houses determined the visual pattern of the earliest settlement, while M.O. Korfmann compared Troy I to the circular layout of the Early Bronze Age site at Demircihüyük (the 'Anatolian settlement plan'). Post-excavation analysis of the archaeological record from the excavations (1987-1992) in 'Schliemann's Trench' at Troy suggests a modification of the views of both Blegen and Korfmann. The local building tradition at Troy I was characterised by flat-roofed, long-room dwellings arranged in rows and sharing lateral walls. This peculiar settlement layout, recurrent at coastal and inland sites in the western part of Anatolia during the early centuries of the third millennium BC but unfamiliar at this time in the neighbouring regions of central Asia Minor and the Aegean, can be described as an Anatolian 'row-house' style. The present study applies the concept of vernacular architecture to the architectural record of Troy I and other contemporary 'row-house' sites to elucidate the social and cultural factors that shaped the domestic architectural traditions of early third-millennium western Asia Minor.

## **2.17. 'Managing the Archaeological Heritage: The Case of Akrotiri, Thera (Santorini)'**

Christos Doumas

in G. Alexopoulos & K. Fouseki (eds), *Managing Archaeological Sites [Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites 15:1 (2013)]*: 109-120.

### **Abstract**

This article deals with the archaeological site of Akrotiri on the Cycladic island of Thera (Santorini), Greece, and demonstrates, in particular, how the construction of a new protective shelter has provided an opportunity for enhancing the present and future conservation and management of the site in accordance with, among other values, the aspirations of the local community. Drawing on the experience of the author as Director of the excavation, special emphasis will be placed on the features of the new bioclimatic shelter that can accommodate the continuous use of the site as both a scientific workshop and a tourist attraction.

## **2.18. 'Agricultural Economies and Pyrotechnologies in Bronze Age Jordan and Cyprus'**

Steven E. Falconer & Patricia L. Fall

in D. Frankel, J.M. Webb & S. Lawrence (eds), *Archaeology in Environment and Technology: Intersections and Transformations* (New York, 2013): 123-134.

### **From the introduction**

The development of early civilisations in the eastern Mediterranean and Near East is particularly noteworthy for the variety of paths whereby agrarian societies became increasingly differentiated, often invoking the periodic amalgamation and abandonment of urban communities. Following a deeply rooted intellectual tradition, scholars have long envisioned cities as the nuclei that integrated central places with each other and with the myriad villages that housed the majority of ancient populations. A comparison of Bronze Age communities in the Jordan Rift and on the island of Cyprus provides a perspective on emerging complex societies from an alternative vantage point focused on the interactions between farming communities, their managed environments and pyrotechnologies in distinctly non-urban social settings.

## 2.19. 'Changing Technological and Social Environments in the Second Half of the Third Millennium BC in Cyprus'

Jennifer M. Webb

in D. Frankel, J.M. Webb & S. Lawrence (eds), *Archaeology in Environment and Technology: Intersections and Transformations* (New York, 2013): 135-148.

### From the introduction

Two major archaeologically recognisable cultural entities are visible in mid-third millennium BC Cyprus: an indigenous Late Chalcolithic dependent on hoe-based agriculture and a migrant Philia Early Bronze Age with a radically different social and technological system, including the cattle/plough complex. This was a key point of disjunction in the prehistory of Cyprus, which offered a significant competitive advantage to the newcomers and presented a major adaptive challenge to the pre-existing population. This chapter examines the impact of what appears to have been a relatively sudden introduction of a suite of new technologies and seeks to identify and explain the processes involved in the interaction between Late Chalcolithic and Bronze Age communities and the eventual encompassing of one by the other. It views them as organisationally and ideologically distinct environments - with a focus not so much on the actual physical landscape as on the perceived or experienced environment constituted through previous history and specific cultural tradition and resulting from the constraints and opportunities provided by available technologies and social structures. The incursive Philia system shaped new and divergent sets of material objects and social logics. In an attempt to explain these outcomes, this chapter adopts a contextual approach in order to identify response mechanisms and model the uptake and persistence of technologies and social strategies across the island.

## 2.20. 'Hector W. Catling. 1924-15 February 2013'

Bill Cavanagh

*Antiquity*, Online Tributes, 2013.

Hector Catling, who died on 15 February 2013 aged 88, was one of the great archaeologists of his generation. He made major contributions to our understanding of the past of Greece and Cyprus. He served successively as Archaeological Survey Officer for Cyprus, Assistant Keeper at the Ashmolean and Director of the British School at Athens. Always an innovator, he became a distinguished leader at the BSA and an inspiring mentor to the many young archaeologists who passed through his hands.

[Read more](#)



### 3. NEW BOOK REVIEWS

**3.1.** Alram-Stern, E., 2013. Online review of Daniel J. Pullen, *Nemea Valley Archaeological Project. Vol. 1, The Early Bronze Age Village on Tsoungiza Hill* (Princeton 2011), *American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013).

[Read the book review](#)

**3.2.** Budin, S.L., 2013. Online review of Diane Bolger (ed.), *A Companion to Gender Prehistory* (Chichester 2013), *American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013).

[Read the book review](#)

**3.3.** Cherry, J.F., 2013. Online review of John Bintliff and Mark Pearce (eds), *The Death of Archaeological Theory?* (Oakville 2011), *American Journal of Archaeology* 117.4 (October 2013).

[Read the book review](#)

**3.4.** Gorogianni, E., 2013. Review of T. M. Brogan & E. Hallager (eds), *LM IB Pottery: Relative Chronology and Regional Differences. Acts of a Workshop Held at the Danish Institute at Athens in Collaboration with the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, 27-29 June 2007* (Athens 2011), *Aegean Book Reviews* 11.11.2013.

[Read the book review](#)

### 4. DIGITAL BOOKS

Stefani, E., 2010. *Αγγελοχώρι Ημαθίας. Οικισμός της Υστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού. Τόμος I (Angelochori. A Late Bronze Age Settlement in Emathia, Macedonia, Greece. Vol. I.)*, Thessaloniki: Kyriakidis Brothers.

[Text](#)

Myres, J., 1911. *The Dawn of History*, New York: Henry Holt and Company.

[Text](#)

### 5. DIGITAL ARTICLES

Nordquist, G.C., 1979. *Dead Society, A study of the intramural Cemetery at Lerna*, M.A. Dissertation, University of Southampton.

[Text](#)

Konsola, D.N., 1985. 'Preliminary Remarks on the Middle Helladic Pottery from Thebes', *Hydra* 1: 11-18.

[Text](#)

Nordquist, G.C., 1985. 'Floor Deposits on the Barbouna Slope at Asine', *Hydra* 1: 19-33.

[Text](#)

Rutter, J.B., 1985. 'Middle Helladic Pottery from Tsoungiza (Archaia Nemea): A Brief Report', *Hydra* 1: 34-37.

[Text](#)

Graziadio, G., 1985. 'Grave Circle B: Some Problems Dealing with its Chronology', *Hydra* 1: 38-58.

[Text](#)

Papagiannopoulou, A., 1985. 'Analysis of Melian and Theran Pottery: A Preliminary Report', *Hydra* 1: 59-62.

[Text](#)

Maran, J., 1986. 'Überlegungen zur Abkunft der FH III-zeitlichen ritz- und einstichverzierten Keramik', *Hydra* 2: 1-28.

[Text](#)

Gillis, C., 1988. 'Conical Cups and Abstract Problems', *Hydra* 5: 32-35.

[Text](#)

Schallin A.-L., 1989. 'The Cycladic Settlement Settings and Patterns in the Late Bronze Age', *Hydra* 6: 20-34.

[Text](#)

Ingvarsson-Sundström, A., 2002. 'Small parts of society - skeletal remains of children at Asine', in Wells, B. (ed.), *New Research on Old Material from Asine and Berbati* (Stockholm 2002), 49-56.

[Text](#)

**Nikolopoulos, E., 2009.** *Relations between the Iberian peninsula and the eastern Mediterranean during the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st millennium B.C.: myth and reality* (in Greek), PhD Dissertation, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

[Abstract](#)

[Text](#)

## 6. DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS

**Devetzi, A., 1993.** *The Early Cycladic Stone Vessels* (in Greek), PhD Dissertation, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

[Abstract](#)

[Text](#)

### Swedish archaeology in Jordan, Palestine and Cyprus

URL: <http://www.fischerarchaeology.se/>

This website provides information about excavations in Tell Abu al-Kharaz, Tell Ain Abdeh, Sahem (Jordan), Tell el-Ajjul (Gaza), Dromolaxia-Vizatzia/Hala Sultan Tekke (Cyprus).

## 7. USEFUL WEBSITES

### LiBER (Linear B Electronic Resources)

URL: <http://www.liber.isma.cnr.it/cgi-bin/home.cgi>

LiBER (Linear B Electronic Resources) is a CNR-ISMA project which aims at producing an integrated database of Linear B documents, with the ultimate goal of providing scholars, and all those who are interested in the Mycenaean world, with an updated edition of the Linear B documents, along with a new set of search tools. Individual texts are supplied with transcriptions, critical apparatus, photographs as well as, whenever possible, with all the relevant information about findspots, scribes, chronologies, inventory numbers and places of preservation.

## 8. AEGEUS'S NEWS

### A significant donation from the Norwegian Institute at Athens

*Aegeus* would like to express its sincere gratitude to the *Norwegian Institute at Athens (Det Norske Institutt I Athen)* for the generous donation of 500 Euros to the causes of our Society. Such actions not only offer us significant material support but also the much needed moral encouragement in order to continue our common effort in *Aegeus Society*.

### Maria Kosma's lecture

We would like to thank Maria Kosma for her excellent lecture on the recent discovery of Early Helladic Tombs at Nea Styra, Euboea. We wish her the best of luck with the ongoing research of the area and the publication of the findings. We would also like to thank the large number of members and friends who attended the lecture.

Our evening ended with a wonderful dinner at a restaurant in Koukaki, where many of us enjoyed the company of the doyen of Cycladic archeology Professor Colin Renfrew and his wife Dr. Jane Renfrew, a pioneer of archaeobotanical studies in Aegean Prehistory.

[Photographs](#)

### Aegean Book Reviews

Thomas M. Brogan & Erik Hallager (eds), 2011. *LM IB Pottery: Relative Chronology and Regional Differences. Acts of a Workshop Held at the Danish Institute at Athens in Collaboration with the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, 27-29 June 2007*, (2 vols) [Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens, Volume 11], Athens: The Danish Institute at Athens.

Hardback, 656 p., colour and b/w illustrations throughout, maps, drawings, 28x21 cm, ISBN 978-87-7934-573-7

Reviewed by Evi Gorogianni, Senior Lecturer, University of Akron Ohio (eg20 [at] uakron.edu)

Destructions and abandonments are key components of the archaeological record as they furnish primary deposits for relative chronologies, the tools for reconstructing life in the past, and occasionally, especially in times when the written record cannot provide help, evidence for writing “political” history. The Late Minoan IB period (hereafter, LM IB) is a prime example of a period rife with the complexities inherent in this kind of exercise. Not surprisingly, a wide divergence of opinion exists on diverse topics, among which are the synchronization of individual site sequences and the role of destruction events in the reconstruction of political history of a rather intriguing period, particularly since the subsequent period is characterized by significant cultural and geo-political shifts (i.e., LM II).

[Read more](#)

## 9. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

### **Greece, Athens, 18 November 18:00**

Amphitheater of National Archaeological Museum, Tositsa 1

*Lecture*

Kostas Paschalidis (National Archaeological Museum)

Η Αχαιΐα στη δύση του Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου. Το χρονικό μιας κοινωνίας στις παρυφές της Πάτρας

[Further information](#)

### **Greece, Athens, 20 November 17:00**

Upper House, British School at Athens, 52 Souidias st.

*Lecture*

Noémi Müller (British School at Athens)

Ceramic recipes, material properties and use of Bronze Age cooking ware at Akrotiri

[Invitation](#)

### **Denmark, Copenhagen 21-22 November**

The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, SAXO Institute, University of Copenhagen

*Conference*

Textiles and Cult in the Mediterranean Area in the first millennium BC

[Programme](#)

### **USA, New York, 22 November 18:30**

The Institute of Fine Arts (One East 78th Street)

*The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium*

Nancy Thomas

A Lion's Eye View of the Aegean Bronze Age

[Map](#)

Please R.S.V.P. 212-992-5803 or, [IFA.events@NYU.edu](mailto:IFA.events@NYU.edu)

### **Greece, Athens, 22 November 19:00**

Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Athens)

*Aegean Lecture*

Aleydis Van De Moortel (University of Tennessee, USA)

The Middle Bronze Age boat from Mitrou and the origins of Aegean boat building

[Further information](#)

### **Greece, Athens 23-24 November**

École française d'Athènes, 6 Didotou st.

*International Conference*

Cretomania. International round table on the reception and redeployment of Minoan material culture in modern cultural traditions and practices

[Invitation](#)

[Programme](#)

**Greece, Athens, 26 November 19:00**

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

*Cycladic Seminar*

Jack L. Davis, Sharon R. Stocker & Hariklia Brecoulaki

Of ships - and sealing wax, fig trees - and kings: The Theran miniature frieze, the Pylos ship frieze, and power in the Mycenaean world

[Further information](#)

**Greece, Athens, 29 November 18:30**

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

*Minoan Seminar*

Georgia Flouda (Herakleion Archaeological Museum)

Through the lens: August Schörgendorfer and Apesokari

[Minoan Seminar on Facebook](#)

**United Kingdom, London, 04 December 15:30**

Senate House, South Block G 22 / 26

*Mycenaean Seminar*

Peggy Sotirakopoulou (Athens)

The pottery from the Early Cycladic settlement at Dhaskalio, Keros and its wider implications for the later Early Bronze Age of the Cyclades

[Map](#)

**Greece, Athens, 05 December 19:00**

American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Cotsen Hall, 9 Anapiron Polemou

*Malcolm H. Wiener Lecture*

Albert Zink (European Academy of Bolzano, Italy)

Ötzi and Modern Mummy Research - The Life and Death of the 5300-year-old Tyrolean Iceman

[The event will be livestreamed](#)

[Further information](#)

**Greece, Mesologgi-Agrinio, 06-08 December**

*Conference*

Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στην Αιτωλοακαρνανία και στη Λευκάδα από τους προϊστορικούς έως τους ρωμαϊκούς χρόνους

[Further information](#)

**Greece, Rethymnon 06-08 December**

University of Crete, Department of History and Archaeology

*Conference*

3rd Meeting for the Archaeological Work in Crete, 2013

[Further information](#)

[Programme](#)

**Greece, Athens, 06 December 19:00**

Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Athens)

*Aegean Lecture*

Anna Philippa-Touchais (École française d'Athènes) & Gilles Touchais (Paris I-Sorbonne)

Middle Helladic Argos: A process towards social complexity (lecture in Greek)

[Further information](#)

**Greece, Athens, 09 December 19:00**

Upper House, British School at Athens, 52 Soudias st.

*Early Career Fellow Lecture*

Silvia Ferrara (University of Rome, ECF)

The Beginnings of Writing on Crete: Theory and Context in Comparative Perspective

**Greece, Athens, 10-11 December**

University of Athens

*Conference*

Popular religion and ritual in the east Mediterranean from the 3rd millennium BC to the 5th century AD

**Greece, Athens, 12 December 19:00**

American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Cotsen Hall, 9 Anapiron Polemou

*Lecture*

Nicholas Blackwell (Assistant Director, ASCSA)

How the Mycenae Lion Gate Relief Was Made: New Evidence and Implications

[The event will be livestreamed](#)

[Further information](#)

**USA, New York, 13 December 18:30**

The Institute of Fine Arts (One East 78th Street)

*The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium*

Sara Levi

Early Mycenaean Contacts with the West

[Map](#)

Please R.S.V.P. 212-992-5803 or, [IFA.events@NYU.edu](mailto:IFA.events@NYU.edu)

**Greece, Athens, 13 December 18:30**

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

*Minoan Seminar*

Matthew Haysom (British School at Athens)

The place of men and women in Minoan iconography

[Minoan Seminar on Facebook](#)

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

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

## 10. CALL FOR PAPERS

### **Chronika volume 4. Call for Submissions**

**Deadline:** 01 December 2013

Chronika is an interdisciplinary, open access journal for graduate students studying the art and archaeology of the Mediterranean world. Chronika, like its parent organization the Institute for European and Mediterranean Archaeology, encourages interdisciplinary dialogues and innovative approaches to the study of the past.

[read more](#)

### **Why Things Matter**

Fullerton (California), 6-8 March 2014

**Deadline:** 15 December 2013

Over the last twenty years the interest in things has increased. This material turn has explored the social life of things, the way things and society are co-produced and even the degree to which subject-object dualisms can be broken down entirely.

[read more](#)

### **Penn-Leiden Colloquia on Ancient Values VIII: Landscapes of Value**

Leiden (Netherlands), 19-21 June 2014

**Deadline:** 20 December 2013

The Penn-Leiden Colloquia on Ancient Values were established as a biennial venue in which scholars could investigate the diverse aspects of Greek and Roman values. Each colloquium focuses on a single theme, which participants explore from a diversity of perspectives and disciplines.

[read more](#)

### **The Crossroads II, or There and Back Again**

Prague, 15-17 September 2014

**Deadline:** 01 February 2014

The main objective of the conference is to enhance our understanding of the historical processes and the development of rich and complex relations between Egypt and the aforementioned regions during the period defined by the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age and the turn of the Eras.

[read more](#)

# 11. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

## **CAARI Fellowships 2014-2015**

**Deadline:** 15 December 2013

The Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI) in Nicosia, Cyprus offers an active fellowship program for both pre- and post-doctoral research.

[read more](#)

## **2 Doctoral Scholarships in "Archaeological Information Systems" and "Digital Cultural heritage"**

**Deadline:** 31 December 2013

The Junior Research Group "Digital Humanities/Digital Cultural heritage" of the Cluster of Excellence "Asia and Europe in a Global Context" in cooperation with the "Heidelberg Graduate School for Mathematical and Computational Methods in the Sciences", offers two doctoral scholarships with focus on "Archaeological Information Systems" and "Digital Cultural heritage".

[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](#)

## **British School at Athens: Centenary Bursaries**

**Deadline:** 14 January 2014

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](#)

## **University of Cincinnati Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program**

**Deadline:** 15 January 2014

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program. Tytus Fellows, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology will ordinarily be at least 5 years beyond receipt of the Ph.D.

[read more](#)

**The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust**

**Deadline:** 31 January 2014

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 2014-15, in the preparation for final publication of material from archaeological excavation or fieldwork ...

[read more](#)

**Onassis Foundation Fellowships**

**Deadline:** 15 February 2014

In 1995 the Foundation established an annual programme of grants and scholarships for research, study and artistic endeavour within Greece.

[read more](#)

**The Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund for Aegean Studies**

**Deadline:** 01 April 2014

The Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund for Aegean Studies has been funded by gifts to the School's Appeal in memory of Vronwy Hankey and her husband Henry.

[read more](#)

**BSA grants**

**Deadline:** 30 June 2014

During the whole academic year the BSA offers a series of awards, studentships, and fellowships to support research of all types and at all stages of your academic career.

[read more](#)

**The British Institute at Ankara grants**

**Deadline:** 30 June 2014

During the whole year the British Institute at Ankara provides a number of different grants and awards.

[read more](#)

## 12. NEWS

### **Thessalian lake yields important discoveries**

*Archaeology News Network, 11-11-2013*

A Hellenistic farm-house, a Neolithic settlement, an inn, a ceramic furnace and scores of artifacts were discovered by archaeologists at Lake Karla located in Thessaly in central Greece. These discoveries were made during the course of rescue excavations before the lake is turned into a major water reservoir. According to official reports, the archaeologists uncovered a large farmhouse with numerous rooms in an area called "Tserli" which dates to the Hellenistic period (2nd century BC) and which has yielded over 500 artefacts.

Read more:

<http://archaeologynewsnetwork.blogspot.gr>



### **Skull of Homo erectus throws story of human evolution into disarray**

*Ian Sample, The Guardian, 17-10-2013*

The spectacular fossilised skull of an ancient human ancestor that died nearly two million years ago has forced scientists to rethink the story of early human evolution. Anthropologists unearthed the skull at a site in Dmanisi, a small town in southern Georgia, where other remains of human ancestors, simple stone tools and long-extinct animals have been dated to 1.8m years old.

Experts believe the skull is one of the most important fossil finds to date, but it has proved as controversial as it is stunning. Analysis of the skull and other remains at Dmanisi suggests that scientists have been too ready to name separate species of human ancestors in Africa. Many of those species may now have to be wiped from the textbooks.

Read more: <http://theguardian.com>

### **Pollen Study Points to Drought as Culprit in Bronze Age Mystery**

*Isabel Kershner, The New York Times, 22-10-2013*

More than 3,200 years ago, life was abuzz in and around what is now this modern-day Israeli metropolis on the shimmering Mediterranean shore. To the north lay the mighty Hittite empire; to the south, Egypt was thriving under the reign of the great Pharaoh Ramses II. Cyprus was a copper emporium. Greece basked in the opulence of its elite Mycenaean culture, and Ugarit was a bustling port city on the Syrian coast. In the land of Canaan, city states like Hazor and Megiddo flourished under Egyptian hegemony. Vibrant trade along the coast of the eastern Mediterranean connected it all.

Read more: <http://nytimes.com>



### **Prastio-Mesorotsos: University of Edinburgh**

*Cyprus Department of Antiquities*

The Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Communications and Works, announces the completion of the 2013 University of Edinburgh archaeological investigations at the multi-period site of Prastio-Mesorotsos in the Paphos district. The excavations were conducted from the 11th July to the 11th of August 2013. The team is led by Dr. Andrew McCarthy, Fellow of the School of History, Classics and Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI). The project involves the cooperation of an international team of specialists and field school students.

[Read more](#)

**Πέθανε ο καθηγητής Αρχαιολογίας Γιώργος  
Χουρμουζιάδης**  
*in.gr, 16-10-2013*

Πέθανε σήμερα, Τετάρτη 16 Οκτωβρίου, σε ηλικία 81 ετών -γεννήθηκε στις 26 Νοεμβρίου του 1932 στη Θεσσαλονίκη- ο ομότιμος καθηγητής Αρχαιολογίας στο ΑΠΘ και πρώην βουλευτής του ΚΚΕ Α' Θεσσαλονίκης Γιώργος Χουρμουζιάδης.

Read more: <http://news.in.gr>



**Η ποιητική του χώματος. Μνήμη Γιώργου Χ.  
Χουρμουζιάδη (1932-2013)**  
*Yiannis Hamilakis, Ενθέματα, 26-10-2013*

Τον συνάντησα πρώτη φορά στο Ρέθυμνο, στα τέλη της δεκαετίας του '80. Εγώ προπτυχιακός φοιτητής, σχεδόν στο πτυχίο, και όμως ακόμα αναρωτιόμουν κατά πόσο η αρχαιολογία μπορεί να είναι κάτι περισσότερο από στείρα τυπολογική ανάλυση, θετικιστική αφήγηση ή φορμαλιστική ιστορία τέχνης· κατά πόσο μπορεί να είναι κάτι πέρα από τον αναχωρητισμό, να επικοινωνεί με την κοινωνία και τις έγνοιες της, να μην είναι παντελώς αδιάφορη στις πολιτικές συγκρούσεις του σήμερα.

Read more: <http://enthemata.wordpress.com>



**The first Minoan Seminar of 2013-2014 on  
YouTube (Anastasia Tzigounaki)**

The first Minoan Seminar of the season (Friday 11 October, Dr Anastasia Tzigounaki, «Sphragidocracy» in the period of the First Palaces) will be available on YouTube.com, for about a week only.

URL: <http://youtu.be/15tiYjNSqXw>

**Έφυγε από τη ζωή ο Στυλιανός Αλεξίου**  
*prismanews.gr, 12-11-2013*

Ο Στυλιανός Αλεξίου γεννήθηκε το 1921. Ήταν ομότιμος καθηγητής αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, στο οποίο δίδαξε από το 1977 έως το 1991, πρώην Γενικός Έφορος Αρχαιοτήτων Κρήτης και διευθυντής του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Ηρακλείου (1962-1977). Ήταν αντεπιστέλλον μέλος της Ακαδημίας Αθηνών, μέλος της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας, του Γερμανικού Ινστιτούτου και επίτιμος διδάκτωρ των πανεπιστημίων Padova και Κύπρου.

Read more: <http://www.prismanews.gr>



**Preliminary Report on the Results of the 2013  
Excavation Season at Tel Kabri**  
*digkabri2013.wordpress.com*

*by Assaf Yasur-Landau, Eric H. Cline, Andrew Koh,  
Nurith Goshen, Alexandra Ratzlaff & Inbal Samet*

The 2013 excavations at Tel Kabri, the capital of a Middle Bronze Age Canaanite kingdom located in the western Galilee region of modern Israel, lasted from 23 June to 1 August 2013. Highlights of the season included the discovery of a complex composed of several rooms, located adjacent to the palace and the Orthostat Building in Area D-West, one of which was fully excavated and which turned out to be filled with nearly forty storage jars; additional fragments of painted wall plaster in Area D-South1; and an additional large hall and rooms with plaster floors belonging to the palace in Area D-West East, creating a 75 -meter- long continuum of uninterrupted monumental architecture.

[Read more](#)

## “Προϊστορικές” πίτες με συνταγή επτά χιλιάδων χρόνων

*Newsit, 20-09-2013*

“Προϊστορικές” πίτες ή αλλιώς “πιτούλκες”, κατά την τοπική ονομασία, θα φτιάξουν τις επόμενες μέρες από δημητριακά, όσπρια, νερό και ζωικά λίπη μαθητές δημοτικού αλλά και ενήλικες δίπλα στο χώρο των ανασκαφών του νεολιθικού οικισμού της Αυγής Καστοριάς.

Read more: <http://newsit.gr>



## Αρχαιοβοτανικά κατάλοιπα στο σπήλαιο της Θεόπετρας

*A. Zois, ΑΠΕ-ΜΠΕ, 20-10-2013*

Σημαντικές πληροφορίες για τους δεσμούς και τις αλληλεπιδράσεις του ανθρώπινου είδους με τον πολυδιάστατο κόσμο των φυτών φέρνουν στο φως - μεταξύ άλλων - τα αρχαιοβοτανικά κατάλοιπα του Σπηλαίου της Θεόπετρας, όπως αναφέρει στο ΑΠΕ-ΜΠΕ η αρχαιολόγος Νίνα Κυπαρίσση-Αποστολικά, επίτιμη διευθύντρια της Εφορείας Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας και Σπηλαιολογίας του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού, με την αφορμή της συμπλήρωσης πέντε χρόνων από τότε που ο χώρος του σπηλαίου της Θεόπετρας έγινε επισκέψιμος.

Read more: <http://amna.gr>



## Δημοπρασίες - πλυντήριο για αρχαία

*M. Adamoroulou, Τα Νέα, 24-10-2013*

Ξεθάβονται αργά τη νύχτα και παίρνουν τον δρόμο της ξενιτιάς. Κάποιες άλλες είναι θύματα πολέμου και ως άλλες αιχμάλωτες οδηγούνται στα διεθνή παζάρια. Θα επιβιβαστούν ακόμη και σε ελικόπτερα του αμερικανικού Στρατού για να φυγαδευτούν.

Read more: <http://tanea.gr>

## Ancient mural may be first picture of volcanic blast

*Colin Barras, New Scientist, 30-10-2013*

Was humanity's first depiction of a volcanic eruption daubed on the wall of a house in Turkey 8500 years ago? Geological evidence now supports this controversial claim. In 1963, archaeologist James Mellaart found a large mural on the wall of a house in Çatalhöyük, the largest known Stone Age town. He interpreted it as depicting a plan layout of the town's dwellings with a twin-peaked volcano, Hasan Dağ, looming behind – captured dramatically in the process of erupting. If correct, the interpretation makes the mural the earliest depiction of a geological observation.

Read more: <http://newscientist.com>



## Το αίνιγμα της Κέρου

*Archaeology & Arts, 21-10-2013*

Στη δημιουργία ενός αινίγματος που άνοιξε η πληγή της αρχαιοκαπηλίας για να κλείσει, ευτυχώς, η συστηματική ανασκαφή και έρευνα σπουδαίων αρχαιολόγων, όπως οι καθηγητές των Πανεπιστημίων Αθηνών και Cambridge, Χρίστος Ντούμας και Colin Renfrew, οι επίτιμοι έφοροι Αρχαιοτήτων Φωτεινή Ζαφειροπούλου και Κωνσταντίνος Τσάκος, η καθηγήτρια του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων Λίλα Μαραγκού και η επίτιμη έφορος Όλγα Φιλιανιώτου, αναφέρθηκε το Συμπόσιο για την Κέρο που πραγματοποιήθηκε στην Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία.

Read more: <http://archaiologia.gr>

**«Ο Οδυσσέας ήταν άναξ των Κεφαλλήνων».**  
**Συνέντευξη με τον Δρ. Αντώνιο Σ. Βασιλάκη**  
Nikolaos Pappas, *Ελληνική Γνώμη*, 15-10-2013

Ο Αντώνιος Σ. Βασιλάκης γεννήθηκε στην Κνωσό της Κρήτης. Σπούδασε στο Τμήμα Αρχαιολογίας και Ιστορίας της Τέχνης της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης, απ' όπου αποφοίτησε το 1975. Το 1992 αναγορεύτηκε Διδάκτωρ του Τμήματος Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης.

Read more: <http://elliniki-gnomi.eu>



**Υπάλληλος της Πολεοδομίας Ηρακλείου ξεσπά:**  
**"Έχω κλονιστεί. Τώρα χάνω τη δουλειά μου για το Ηρώο"**

Λευτέρης Συμβουλάκης, *www.cretalook.gr*, 05-11-2013

«Έχω χάσει τον ύπνο μου. Τα βράδια έχω ταχυπαλμίες, άγχος και βλέπω εφιάλτες. Τώρα κινδυνεύω να χάσω και τη δουλειά μου» λέει με παράπονο και χωρίς να μπορεί να συγκρατήσει τα δάκρυά της η Προϊσταμένη του Τμήματος Αδειών Δόμησης της Πολεοδομίας του Δήμου Ηρακλείου Μαίρη Φραγκιουδάκη. Ολόκληρο το πρωί προσπαθούσε να μιλήσει στο Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού με κάποιον αρμόδιο. Μάταια όμως! Όλοι δηλώνουν αναρμόδιοι για το θέμα της κατεδάφισης του Ηρώου στο Ηράκλειο για τη μη κατεδάφιση του οποίου διώκεται δεύτερη φορά ποινικά κι ας διαθέτει εκείνη έγγραφο της Διεύθυνσης Βυζαντινών ότι μόνο η 13η ΕΒΑ μπορεί να εγκρίνει την κατεδάφιση ή όχι! Ωστόσο μέχρι να δικαστεί η υπόθεση εκείνη κινδυνεύει να τεθεί σε αργία και μαζί της και ο Προϊστάμενος της που επίσης διώκεται ποινικά για το ίδιο θέμα!

Read more: <http://cretalook.gr>

**Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Ιωαννίνων. Το εύρημα της δεκαετίας 1993-2002: Λακκοειδής τάφος 59, Λιατοβούνι Κόνιτσας (ΥΕΙΙΙΓ περίοδος)**

*Archaeological Museum of Ioannina*

Στο μέσο της πεδιάδας της Κόνιτσας, στο σημείο συμβολής του ποταμού Αώου με τον ποταμό Βοϊδομάτη, υψώνεται ο επιμήκης λόφος του Λιατοβουνίου. Στο βορειοανατολικό επίπεδο του, το 1994, κατά τη διάρκεια δοκιμαστικών τομών, εντοπίστηκαν λείψανα οικισμού.

Read more: <http://amio.gr>



**Αποκαλύφθηκε η πιο πρώιμη πόλη στην Κρήτη μετά τη μινωική εποχή**

*Νέα Κρήτη*, 24-10-2013

Η πρωιμότερη πόλη της Κρήτη, μετά τη μινωική εποχή, αποκαλύπτεται από την ανασκαφή που φωτίζει «την εποχή της σιωπής» και βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη στον Αζοριά από την Αμερικανική Αρχαιολογική Σχολή. Ο Αζοριάς είναι το όνομα ενός ευδιάκριτου, στρογγυλεμένου, δίκορφου λόφου που δεσπόζει στον κόλπο του Μεραμπέλλου, ανατολικά του χωριού Καβούσι.

Read more: <http://neakriti.gr>



**A masterclass with Colin Renfrew.**  
**Rome, January 16 and 17, 2014**

*The American University of Rome*

A two-day masterclass with Colin Renfrew organised by the American University of Rome, and sponsored by the Balzan Foundation.

Cost: 50 euro per person

[Further information](#)



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