## Contents

1. NEW BOOKS ................................................................................................................ 3
2. NEW ARTICLES ........................................................................................................ 14
3. NEW BOOK REVIEWS .............................................................................................. 21
4. DIGITAL BOOKS ........................................................................................................ 21
5. DIGITAL ARTICLES .................................................................................................. 22
6. DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS ....................................................................................... 22
7. USEFUL WEBSITES .................................................................................................. 23
8. AEGEUS’S NEWS ....................................................................................................... 23
9. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES ............................................................. 25
10. CALL FOR PAPERS ................................................................................................ 26
11. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES ............................................................ 26
12. NEWS ....................................................................................................................... 29
1. NEW BOOKS

Fotini Nezeri

City & year: Bonn 2013
Publisher: Rudolf Habelt GMBH
Series: Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 232
Description: Hardback, 326 p., 39 plates, 30x21 cm
ISBN: 9783774937819
Price: €77

Abstract
The subject of the present study, which presents the results of the author’s doctoral dissertation at the University of Heidelberg, is the local pottery of the province of Rethymnon, Crete in the Late Minoan III period. The primary aim is to pinpoint the exact location of the regional workshop, and to explore its relation to other ceramic workshops in Crete. Furthermore, the study contributes to a better understanding of Cretan pottery in the period roughly between 1350 and 1200 BC.

At the core of this study is a problem which has rarely been addressed in the past; namely, which morphological and stylistic traits set the products of the various regional Late Minoan potter's workshops apart from one another. While the degree of ceramic variability of Mycenaean pottery on the Greek mainland has been the subject of intense research over the last decades, comparatively few attempts have been made to define regional groups of pottery in Late Minoan III Crete.

Contents
Vorwort [11]
Abkürzungen [13]
I. Einleitung [15]
II. Kreta in der Zeit von SM III A2 und III B – historischer Abriss
   II.1 Endgültige Zerstörung des Palastes von Knossos [19]
   II.2 Fundorte [23]
   II.3 Auswärtige Kontakte Kretas [33]
III. Forschungsgeschichtliche Bemerkungen zu Keramik und Keramikwerkstätten Kretas während der Abschnitte SM III A2–III B
   III.1 Überblick über die Keramik der Abschnitte SM III A2–III B [41]
   III.2 Typologie – Gefäßformen und –muster [48]
   III.3 Keramikwerkstätten [53]

III.4 Forschungsgeschichte zu den regionalen „Keramikwerkstätten“ der Stufe SM III Kretas [57]
IV. Untersuchungen der keramischen Regionalgruppe von Rethymnon- Armenoi
   IV.1 Definition, Auswahlkriterien und Terminologie [63]
   IV.2 Ergebnisse der Neutronenaktivierungsanalyse [67]
   IV.3 Herstellungstechnik [74]
   IV.4 Vorstellung der Regionalgruppe von Rethymnon-Armenoi [75]
   IV.5 Gefäßformen und ihre Entwicklung [109]
   IV.6 Gefäßverzierung [125]
   IV.7 Die Merkmale der keramischen
Building the Bronze Age. Architectural and Social Change on the Greek Mainland during Early Helladic III, Middle Helladic and Late Helladic I (2 vols)
Corien Wiersma

City & year: Groningen 2013
Publisher: The author
Description: Paperback, 2 vols, xxii & 565 p., 1 colour figure, numerous b/w plans, tables, maps, 29,7x21 cm
Price: €62 - Privately circulated

Abstract
The Early Helladic III (EH III) and Middle Helladic (MH) periods in Greece are assumed in the literature to be simple in terms of social organization and material remains. However, these periods have barely been the subject of detailed studies of social change. Domestic architecture and the level of the household in particular, have received little consideration. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to analyse EH III, MH and Late Helladic I (LH I) domestic architecture with reference to social organization and change. The LH I period was included as it is considered to form a historically coherent period with EH III and MH. In addition, it enables us to consider how a ‘simple’ society eventually developed into a society that was, apparently, socially differentiated. The objectives were threefold. First, reconstruct patterns of domestic architectural homogeneity and variety on a communal; local; and, if possible, regional scale. Secondly, reconstruct patterns of domestic architectural homogeneity, variety and change on a temporal scale. Thirdly, relate these patterns to social organization and change and explore whether functional or symbolic factors (or both) played a role in the development of domestic architecture.
Contents

Volume 1
Acknowledgements [xix]
Introduction [xx]
Topic and aim [xx]
Objectives [xx]
Justification [xx]
Chronological and geographical framework [xxi]
Outline of thesis [xxii]

Chapter 1. History of research [1]
  1.1 Definitions of domestic architecture, houses and the household [1]
  1.2 Research on EH III, MH and LH I domestic architecture [1]
  1.3 Aspects of social organization [6]
  1.4 Research on social change [7]
  1.5 Research questions [14]

Chapter 2. Theory and Methodology [15]
  2.1 Approaches to domestic architecture, houses and the household [15]
  2.2 Domestic architecture: the (supra)regional perspective [17]
  2.3 Domestic architecture: communities and their neighbours [17]
  2.4 Domestic architecture: the community and the household [19]
  2.5 Domestic architecture: the household perspective [20]
  2.6 Methodology [22]

Chapter 3. EH III-LH I domestic architecture on the Greek Mainland [26]
  3.1 Thessaly [26]
  3.2 Phocis and Phthiotis [55]
  3.3 Boeotia [66]
  3.4 Euboea [80]
  3.5 Attica [84]
  3.6 The Corinthia [102]
  3.7 Argolid [111]
  3.8 Laconia [154]
  3.9 Messenia [164]
  3.10 Elis [174]
  3.11 Arcadia [180]
  3.12 Achaia [187]

Chapter 4. Architectural patterns and developments during EH III, MH and LH I [191]
  4.1 EH III domestic architecture [191]
  4.2 MH I-II domestic architecture [202]
  4.3 MH III-LH I domestic architecture [212]
  4.4 Summary: EH III-LH I architectural change [221]

Chapter 5. Discussion [222]
  5.1 Domestic architecture: the (supra)regional perspective [222]
  5.2 Domestic architecture: communities and their neighbours [226]
  5.3 Domestic architecture: the community and the household [233]
  5.4 Domestic architecture: the household perspective [238]
  5.5 The function and meaning of domestic architecture in various social spheres: a summary [241]

Chapter 6. Conclusions EH III-LH I architectural and social change [243]
  6.1 EH III: Simplification of domestic architecture and fragmentation of the social body [243]
  6.2 MH I-II: Increasing complexity in domestic architecture and household cooperation [244]
  6.3 MH III-LH I: Increasing architectural variation and economic complexity [245]
  6.4 Suggestions for future research [246]

Lerna addendum [248]
Bibliography [250]
Summary [274]
Samenvatting [276]

Volume 2

Introduction to the catalogues [279]
Catalogue A Thessaly [280]
Catalogue B Phocis and Phthiotis [340]
Catalogue C Boeotia [362]
Catalogue D Euboea [394]
Catalogue E Attica [400]
Catalogue F Corinthia [432]
Catalogue G Argolid [440]
Catalogue H Laconia [528]
Catalogue J Messenia [534]
Catalogue K Elis [542]
Catalogue L Arcadia [550]
Catalogue M Achaia [560]
Abstract

The site of Knossos on the Kephala hill in central Crete is of great archaeological and historical importance for both Greece and Europe. Dating to 7000 B.C., it is the home of one of the earliest farming societies in southeastern Europe, and, in the later Bronze Age periods, it developed into a remarkable center of economic and social organization within the island, enjoying extensive relations with the Aegean, the Greek mainland, the Near East, and Egypt. After the systematic excavation of the deep Neolithic occupation levels by J.D. Evans in the late 1950s and later and more limited investigations of the Prepalatial deposits undertaken primarily during restoration work, no thorough exploration of the earliest occupation of the mound had been attempted. This monograph fills the gap, detailing the recent studies of the stratigraphy, architecture, ceramics, sedimentology, economy, and ecology that were a result of the opening of a new excavation trench in 1997. Together, these studies by 13 different contributors to the volume re-evaluate the importance of Neolithic Knossos and place it within the wider geographic context of the early island prehistory of the eastern Mediterranean.

Contents

List of Tables in the text [ix]
List of Figures in the text [xiii]
Preface (Alexandra Karetsou) [xix]
Acknowledgments [xxiii]
Introduction (Nikos Efstratiou) [xxv]
4. Maria-Pilar Fumanal Garcia†, ‘Neolithic Sedimentology at Knossos’ [53-61]
7. Marco Madella, ‘Plant Economy and the Use of Space: Evidence from the Opal Phytoliths’ [119-132]
11. Nikos Efstratiou, ‘Knossos and the Beginning of the Neolithic in Greece and the Aegean Islands’ [201-215]
Index [215]
**Abstract**

This monograph presents the LH IIIC grave assemblages of Naxos, with the objective of shedding light on the material culture and the ideological horizon of the island's population, and of tracing as fully as possible Naxos' role in the Aegean during this period. In Volume A (*Archaeognosia*, Supplement no 4, 2006) the graves and the finds from Kamini cemetery are published, and the material from the Aplomata cemetery is presented anew. In Volume B the wider area of mainland and island Mycenaean Greece during the same period is examined, and a synthesis of the archaeological and historical data from the twelfth to the early eleventh century BC is endeavoured. The conclusions drawn from the study of the island's grave assemblages are compared with the data from the twelfth-century BC in the Aegean region and a historical reading of the archaeological testimony of the Post-Palatial Mycenaean World is attempted.

**Contents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 8. ΕΙΣΙΜΑ ΤΑΦΗΣ [27]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α. Τα νεκροταφεία [27]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β. Οι τάφοι [29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ. Οι τρόποι και τα έθιμα ταφής [44]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ. Τα κτερίσματα [50]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε. Τελετουργικές πράξεις [67]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 9. Η ΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΗ ΤΗΣ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ. ΤΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ - ΔΙΑΔΟΣΗ - ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΓΓΕΙΩΝ [79]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α. Ψευδόστομος αμφορέας [79]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β. Τα υπόλοιπα σχήματα αγγείων της ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ κεραμικής [91]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 10. ΟΙ ΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΟΙ ΡΥΘΜΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΥ ΚΑΙ Η ΔΙΑΔΟΣΗ ΤΟΥΣ ΣΤΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ [143]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α. Πυκνός και γραμμικός-πυκνός ρυθμός [143]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β. Εικονογραφικός ρυθμός [156]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ. Πολυποδικός ρυθμός [190]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 11. Η ΜΕΤΑΛΛΟΤΕΧΝΙΑ ΣΤΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟ [253]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α. Τα μέταλλα [253]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β. Οπλοτεχνία [259]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ. Κοσμηματοτεχνία [264]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 12. Η ΜΙΚΡΟΤΕΧΝΙΑ ΣΤΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟ [271]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α. Σφραγιστικογλυφία [273]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β. Σφραγίδες από ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ σύνολα: εικονογραφία - διάδοση - χρονολόγηση [273]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 13. ΤΟ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΟ ΣΤΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟ [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α. Το εμπόριο γραπτής κεραμικής [279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β. Συμπεράσματα [299]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ΜΕΡΟΣ Δ: Η ΝΑΞΟΣ ΚΑΙ Ο ΜΥΚΗΝΑΪΚΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΟΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟ. ΣΥΝΘΕΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΩΝ [305]
ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 14. ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΟΥ, ΝΗΣΙΟΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΡΥΤΕΡΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΟΥ ΧΩΡΟΥ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟ [305]
ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 15. Η ΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΥ ΣΤΙΣ ΚΥΚΛΑΔΕΣ [361]
α. Μεθοδολογικά ζητήματα, στρωματογραφικά δεδομένα και η ιστορία της έρευνας [361]
β. Η Υπομυκηναϊκή περίοδος στις Κυκλάδες [364]
γ. Η χρονολόγηση των ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ τάφων της Νάξου [366]
δ. Συμπεράσματα - Χρονολογικός πίνακας [371]
ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 16. Η ΜΥΚΗΝΑΪΚΗ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ, ΤΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ ΚΑΙ Η ΝΑΞΟΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟ [375]
α. Η Μυκηναϊκή Ελλάδα κατά την ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ περίοδο [375]
β. Υστεροελλαδική ΙΙΙΓ περίοδος. Το αποτύπωμα της κεραμικής στην ιστορία [378]
γ. Οι πολιτιστικές «κοινές» της ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ περιόδου και η ιστορική σημασία τους [382]
δ. Στοιχεία «πολιτικής ιστορίας» στη μετανακτορική Ελλάδα [391]
e. Οι Κυκλάδες κατά την ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ περίοδο [395]
ṣ. Κοινωνική και πολιτική οργάνωση των Κυκλάδων κατά την ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ περίοδο [398]
ζ. Η Νάξος κατά την ΥΕ ΙΙΙΓ περίοδο: η φυσιογνωμία ενός ακμαίου μετανακτορικού κέντρου [400]

Summary [409]
Ευρετήριο [461]

Stable Places and Changing Perceptions: Cave Archaeology in Greece
Edited by Fanis Mavridis & Jesper Tae Jensen

City & year: Oxford 2013
Publisher: Archaeopress
Series: BAR International Series 2558
Description: Paperback, xxi & 333 p., illustrated throughout in colour and b/w, 29,7x21 cm
ISBN: 978-1-4073-1179-1
Price: £51 (ca. €61)

Abstract
All contributions included in this anthology, even if they reflect different theoretical and methodological approaches on the study of caves, clearly suggest that stable parts of the landscape and natural geological formations are very important contexts of human activity, while their specific use and meaning depend on the human perception of landscape and personal experience, regardless of any pre-existing meaning. Such natural formations must be regarded as cultural and historical monuments integrating important aspects of human ideology and culture.

Our studies focus not only on the typical settlement locations but also on different types of sites which can shed light on various aspects of human life through their particular characteristics. Landscapes are never static, they are always in a process through which social realities are being produced and reproduced. Nowadays, landscape notions emphasize their sociosymbolic dimensions; how landscape is perceived, experienced, and contextualized by man. Caves, as one among few locales in the landscape where human traces are usually identified, can play a prominent role in the study of various parameters as those
mentioned above. It is important to explore their meaning and significance as natural monuments, experienced by people who perceived their world in multiple ways and acted with different intentions.

Contents

List of Contributors [iv]
List of Tables in the Text [vii]
List of Figures [ix]
Abbreviations [xvi]
Opening Remarks [xviii]
Preface [xx]
Fanis Mavridis & Jesper Tae Jensen, Introduction
Fanis Mavridis, Jesper Tae Jensen & Lina Kormazopoulou, Stable Spaces - Changing Perception: Cave Archaeology in Greece [1-17]

PART I: SCIENCE: CHRONOLOGY, PALAEOONTOLOGY, GEOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT
1. Yorgos Facorellis, Radiocarbon Dates from Archaeological Sites in Caves and Rockshelters in Greece [19-72]
3. Alexandra A.E. van der Geer & Michalis D. Dermitzakis, Caves and Fossils: Palaeontology in Greek Caves And Fissures [83-98]
4. Maria Gkioni, Maria Geraga, Yorgos Papatheodorou & Yorgos Ferentinos, Sea-level Changes from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Early Neolithic and their Implications on the Colonization of the Ionian Islands [99-110]

PART II: CAVES IN PREHISTORY
5. Antigone Papadea, The Use of Palaeolithic Caves and Rockshelters in Greece: A Synopsis [112-129]
7. Stella Katsarou & Adamantios Sampson, Perspectives of Symbolism and Ritualism for the Late Neolithic Communities at Sarakenos Cave, Boeotia [142-152]

PART III: CRETAN CAVES
9. Elissa Faro, Caves in the Ritual Landscape of Minoan Crete [166-175]
10. Loeta Tyree, Defining Bronze Age Ritual Caves in Crete [176-187]
11. Nikolaos Stampolidis & Antonis Kotsonas, Cretan Caves Sanctuaries of the Early Iron Age to the Roman Period [188-200]

PART IV: CAVES IN HISTORICAL TIMES
12. Katja Sporn, Mapping Greek Sacred Caves: Sources, Features, Cults [202-216]
13. Mette Catherina Hermannsen, Emperors Between Skylla and Polyphemos: The Use and Abuse of Roman Grottoes [217-227]
14. Wiebke Friese, “Through The Double Gates Of Sleep” (Verg. Aen. 6.236.): Cave-Oracles in Graeco-Roman Antiquity [228-238]
15. Jere Wickens, Non-Ritual Use of Caves in The Classical And Late Roman Periods: The Case of Attika [239-246]

PART V: CASE STUDIES IN CAVE ARCHAEOLOGY
18. Alexandra Zampiti, Schisto Cave at Keratsini (Attika): The Pottery from Classical through Roman Times [306-318]
19. Vivi Vasilopoulou, Prehistoric Use and Ancient Ritual Worship at the Cave of Hagia Triada on Helikon [319-328]
Ανασκαφές Μυκηνών. IV. Η Οικία στις Πλάκες
Spyros Iakovidis

City & year: Athens 2013
Publisher: The Archaeological Society at Athens
Series: Library of the Archaeological Society at Athens 288
Description: Paperback, 331 p., 25 b/w & colour figures in text, 81 colour plates, 28x21.2 cm
ISBN: 978-618-5047-06-1
Price: €90

From the introduction (in Greek)

Η οικία ευρίσκεται στην θέση «Πλάκες», στους ΝΔ. πρόποδες του λόφου του Προφήτη Ηλία, επάνω από τη δεξιά όχθη του ρέματος της Κοκορέτσας και σε απόσταση περίπου 200 μ. από την βόρεια πύλη της ακρόπολης των Μυκηνών, σε ένα σημείο όπου ο Steffen σημειώνει λείψανα αρχαίων θεμελίων και αναλημμάτων (Antike Grund- und Stützmauern), χωρίς αυτά που επισημαίνει να συμπίπτουν με βεβαιότητα με την θέση της ανασκαφής (Karten von Mykene, Blatt I, Berlin 1884). Ήταν χτισμένη σε ένα πλάτωμα, μήκους περίπου 90 μ. και πλάτους 10-20 μ., όπου η καλλιέργεια είχε φτάσει σε βάθος 0,15-0,20 μ., συναντώντας σε πολλά σημεία τις διατηρημένες κορυφές των τοίχων, τις οποίες είχε κατά τόπους καταστρέψει. Κάτω από τα επιφανειακά αναμοχλευμένα χώματα ακολουθούσε επίχωση από σκοτεινόχρωμο σκληρό στρώμα ανάμικτο με αρκετά οστά, κυλίκων, και θραύσματα κονιαμάτων, εγχρώμων και μη. Η ανασκαφή αποκάλυψε σειρά δωματίων συνολικού μήκους 28 μ. (Β.-Ν.) και πλάτους 13,50 μ. (Α.-Δ.) που άνηκαν σε ένα και το ίδιο κτίριο, χτισμένο στο εν μέρει φυσικό και εν μέρει τεχνητό πλάτωμα, που οποίου το γέμισμα στηρίζονταν στη στενή αυλή, προς την οποία οδηγεί λιθόχτιστη σκάλα που ανέβαινε από το πόδι του αναλήμματος και κατέληγε σε κεφαλόσκαλο εμπρός από το πρώτο προς Ν. ισόγειο δωμάτιο του σπιτιού.

Contents
Πρόλογος [ix-xi]
Εισαγωγή [1-4]
ΜΕΡΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ - ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΙΚΟ - ΤΟ ΚΤΙΡΙΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ
Δρόμος κατά μήκος του κτιρίου [7-16]
Σκάλα και οχετός [17-30]
Αυλή [31-56]
Δωμάτια και κατώγια [57-142]
Οι τοιχογραφίες [143-212]
ΜΕΡΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ - ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΙΚΟ
Γενικά [215]
Το κτίριο – Οικοδομικά [216-221]
Η κεραμεική [222-230]
Ειδώλια [231-232]
Μικρά ευρήματα [233]
Τοιχογραφίες [234-242]
Χρονολόγηση και χρήση του κτιρίου [243-244]
Appendix [245-256]
Αντιστοιχία αριθμήσεων ανασκαφέντων χώρων [257]
Βραχυγραφίες [257]
Βιβλιογραφία [258-262]
Katάλογος σχεδίων - πινάκων [263-267]
Summary [269-321]
Ευρετήριο (υπό Ορέστη Γουλάκου) [323-331]
Pίνακες 1-81
New Perspectives on Household Archaeology
Edited by Bradley J. Parker & Catherine P. Foster

City & year: Winona Lake, Indiana 2012
Publisher: Eisenbrauns
Description: Hardback, xii & 572 p., illustrated throughout in b/w, 25.9x18.5 cm
ISBN: 978-1575062525
Price: $69.50 (ca. €52)

Abstract
The foundational tenets of household archaeology were established more than three decades ago by anthropological archaeologists seeking multiscalar approaches to the archaeological record. The study of the household as the basic unit of society and as a window to larger social, economic, and political change reflected in the everyday actions of individual people has since become integral to archaeological practice. However, the subfield today remains as diverse in theoretical underpinnings as it is in practical applications.

This volume proceedings of a three-day conference held at the University of Utah revisits conceptualizations of the household in both past and present societies, evaluates the current place of household archaeology within the wider field of anthropological and archaeological research, and presents the newest technical advances implementing a household archaeological framework. New Perspectives on Household Archaeology exhibits the breadth and depth of studies in household archaeology currently being undertaken, including studies on household time cycles in Early Bronze Age Cyprus, the socio-technical aspects of barley cultivation in Neolithic Jordan, and urban neighborhoods in the early Indus Valley tradition. More than simply reflecting the state of the field, this volume highlights the significant contributions Near Eastern archaeologists and their eastern Mediterranean colleagues are making to advance the study of ancient households and to apply this information to larger questions of sociocultural importance.

Contents
Preface [ix]
Contributors [xi]
Catherine P. Foster & Bradley J. Parker, Introduction: Household Archaeology in the Near East and Beyond [1-12]

Section 1: Household in Theoretical Perspective
2. Meredith S. Chesson, Homemaking in the Early Bronze Age [45-80]
3. Ruth Tringham, Households through a Digital Lens [81-120]

Section 2: Methodological Advancements in Household Studies
5. Lynn Rainville, Household Matters: Techniques for Understanding Assyrian Houses [139-164]
6. Arlene M. Rosen, Shifting Household Economics of Plant Use from the Early to Late Natufian Periods of the Southern Levant [165-182]
7. Wendy Matthews, Defining Households: Micro-Contextual Analysis of Early Neolithic Households in the Zagros, Iran [183-217]
Section 3: Food and Subsistence at the Household Level
9. Philip Graham and Alexia Smith, Integrating Household Archaeology and Archaeobotany: A Case Study from Ubaid Kenan Tepe, Southeastern Anatolia [247-266]
10. Chantel E. White & Nicholas P. Wolff, Beyond the House and into the Fields: Cultivation Practices in the Late PPNB [267-288]

Section 4: Urban Households
12. Rana Özbal, The Challenge of Identifying Households at Tell Kurdu (Turkey) [321-346]

Section 5: Synthetic Household Studies

Section 6: Afterword
20. Roger Matthews, About the Archaeological House: Themes and Directions [559-566]
General Index [567]
innovative investigations of literary, historical, and political aspects of interactions among these great powers. This symposium volume, containing twenty-eight essays, is an ideal companion to the exhibition catalogue, providing compelling overviews of the ancient Near Eastern and eastern Mediterranean cultures during this period that are both broad and deep in their range.

Contents
Contributors to the Publication [vii]
Map of the Ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean [viii]
Chronology [x]
Introduction (Joan Aruz) [xii]
Acknowledgments [xvii]
The First International Age
Karen S. Rubinson, Actual Imports or Just Ideas? Investigations in Anatolia and the Caucasus [12-25]
Eric H. Cline, Aegean-Near East Relations in the Second Millennium B.C. [26-33]

Maritime Trade
Cheryl Ward, Seafaring in Ancient Egypt: Cedar Ships, Incense, and Long-Distance Voyaging [46-53]
Yuval Goren, International Exchange during the Late Second Millennium B.C.: Microarchaeological Study of Finds from the Uluburun Ship [54-61]
George F. Bass, Cape Gelidonya Redux [62-73]

Interpreting the Archaeological Evidence
Michel Al-Maqdissi, From Tell Sianu to Qatna: Some Common Features of Inland Syrian and Levantine Cities in the Second Millennium B.C. Material for the Study of the City in Syria (Part Three) [74-83]
Giorgio Buccellati, When Were the Hurrians Hurrian? The Persistence of Ethnicity in Urkesh [84-95]
Paolo Matthiae, Ebla: Recent Excavation Results and the Continuity of Syrian Art [96-111]
Peter Pfälzner, The Elephant Hunters of Bronze Age Syria [112-131]
C. Doumet-Serhal, Tracing Sidon’s Mediterranean Networks in the Second Millennium B.C.: Receiving, Transmitting, and Assimilating. Twelve Years of British Museum Excavations [132-141]
K. Aslihan Yener, Recent Excavations at Alalakh: Throne Embellishments in Middle Bronze Age Level VII [142-155]

Art and Interaction: Wall Paintings
Janice Kamrin, The Procession of "Asiatics" at Beni Hasan [156-169]
Robert B. Koehl, The Near Eastern Contribution to Aegean Wall Painting and Vice Versa [170-179]
Christos G. Doumas, Akrotiri, Thera: Reflections from the East [180-187]
Manfred Bietak, The Impact of Minoan Art on Egypt and the Levant: A Glimpse of Palatial Art from the Naval Base of Peru-nefer at Avaris [188-199]
Peter Pfälzner, The Qatna Wall Paintings and the Formation of Aegeo-Syrian Art [200-215]

Art and Interaction: Furnishings and Adornment
J. Aruz, Seals and the Imagery of Interaction [216-225]
Annie Caubet, Of Banquets, Horses, and Women in Late Bronze Age Ugarit [226-237]
Robert B. Koehl, Bibru and Rhyton: Zoomorphic Vessels in the Near East and Aegean [238-247]
Kim Benzel, Ornaments of Interaction: Jewelry in the Late Bronze Age [258-267]
Christine Lilyquist, Remarks on Internationalism: The Non-Textual Data [268-275]

Literary Evidence for Interaction
Marc Van De Mieroop, Beyond Babylonian Literature [276-283]
Gary Beckman, Under the Spell of Babylon: Mesopotamian Influence on the Religion of the Hittites [284-297]
Beate Pongratz-Leisten, From Pictograph to Pictogram: The Solarization of Kingship in Syro-Anatolia and Assyria [298-311]

Closing Remarks
Jack M. Sasson, "Beyond Babylon": Closing Remarks [312-319]

Bibliography [320]
Photograph and Illustration Credits [353]
2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. Linéaire A ku-ro, “total” vel sim.: sémitique ou langue “exotique”?
Yves Duhoux

*From the introduction (in French)*

L’écriture syllabique linéaire A est utilisée dans l’Égée de l’âge du Bronze – essentiellement en Crète, mais aussi dans d’autres îles, sur le continent grec en Anatolie (on a même cru en trouver en Israël). Elle est attestée entre environ 2000 et 1450 avant notre ère. Elle note une langue que l’on peut légitimement qualifier de préhellénique, puisqu’aucun texte incontestablement grec ne lui est antérieur ou même contemporain: les plus anciens documents grecs connus à ce jour sont ceux écrits en linéaire B, dates entre le XIV s. et les environs de 1190 avant notre ère.

2.2. Ku-ro, ki-ro et l’administration de Haghia Triada
Orazio Monti

*From the introduction (in French)*

Le terme linéaire A *ku-ro* est attesté dans 29 tablettes, où il indique la somme (parfois erronée) des entrées d’une tablette ou, bien plus souvent, celle d’une ‘section’ (qui peut aussi correspondre à la face a ou b) de la tablette concernée.

2.3. La tablette HT 123: une comptabilité en linéaire A
Roland Cash & Evelyne Cash

*From the introduction (in French)*

Le corpus connu des textes disponibles en linéaire A est avant tout constitué par des documents de comptabilité. Il est fréquent qu’on puisse comprendre le sens général d’une tablette au vu de sa structure générale. Dans d’autres cas, le sens est plus obscur. Pourtant, une meilleure compréhension de ces documents devrait permettre de réaliser des progrès dans la connaissance générale de ce langage.

La tablette HT 123a est l’une des plus complexes au sein des documents retrouvés à Haghia Triada. Elle a été discutée par plusieurs auteurs dans le passé, qui y voient un document de comptabilité avec une relation de proportionnalité entre les paramètres mais sans arriver à rendre compte de l’ensemble des entrées chiffrées.

2.4. VRY S (4/4) 01 - The First Hieroglyphic Inscription from Western Crete
Erik Hallager, Eleni Papadopoulou & Iris Tzachili

*Abstract*

The Minoan peak sanctuary of Vrysinas is located on the peak of Agio Pneuma in the Vrysinas range, south of Rethymnon city. It is an elevated site (858 m. asl.) with high visibility from and of the surrounding area, and with lines of sight with to other local peak sanctuaries, notably Atsipadhes. During the Protopoalatial Period the site functioned as a peak sanctuary with important indications of cult. During the 2011 excavation season, the inscribed four-sided prism was found in the third lowest terrace, where the location of the 1972-1973 excavation was confirmed.
2.5. Linear B pe-re-ke-u, pe-re-ke, and pe-re-ko: Contextual and Etymological Notes

Michael Franklin Lane
Kadmos 50 (2012): 75-100.

Abstract

It has been widely accepted that the Linear B lemmata pe-re-ke-u, pe-re-ke, and pe-re-ko [reflect the Mycenaean verbal root found also alphabetic Greek πλέκω, πλέξις, πλοκή, πλόκος, πλόκανον, etc. However, there are both internal contextual and external “etymological” (i.e. historical phonological) obstacles to this interpretation. I propose here instead that better contextual and etymological sense is to be had in interpreting pe-re-ke-u as a denominal pertinentive noun /*plekeús/, and pe-re-ke as an inflection of the verb /*plēkō/ (perhaps /†plēkō/ “to shear, strip of (wool)” (unlikely “flaying”, despite this English word being cognate). Both the noun and verb are derived from a stem *pleH1-k connoting “flaying, stripping, tearing”. (I argue that pe-re-ko [- need not be included in this etymology.)

The stem is evident in at least the Germanic and Baltic Indo-European subfamilies, and relics of the Mycenaean word /*plekos/ “shearing”, “thing shorn”, or “stripping”, may be found in alphabetic Greek. The role of persons described as pe-re-ke-we in the Late Helladic palace-administered economy must now be reconsidered.

Read the article

2.6. A Look at Early Mycenaean Textile Administration in the Pylos Megaron Tablets

Christina Skelton

Abstract

The significance of the sixteen Linear B tablets from the Pylos Megaron dealing with textiles and related topics has thus far largely been ignored, and with good reason - the tablets are fragmentary, and appear to make very little sense either on their own or as part of a larger whole. However, recent work has shed new light on the context of the Megaron tablets, placing them in an earlier time period than the Pylos main archives, which date to the final destruction of the palace. In this paper, I examine the Megaron tablets in light of this new research, arguing that all aspects of the Megaron tablets are consistent with an early date, and some archaic features of the tablets provide support for an early date. I also discuss the content of the Megaron tablets, and argue that even though their fragmentary nature makes them difficult to interpret, they provide us with the basic outlines of the same kind of organized textile industry that we find later at Pylos and Knossos. Thus, the Megaron tablets provide us with a unique perspective into the stability and conservatism of the Mycenaean textile industry.

2.7. Des «lames de Karanovo» dans le site néolithique d’Uğurlu (île de Gökçeada, Turquie)

Denis Guilbeau & Burcin Erdogu

Abstract

The origins and the modes of development of the first farming communities in the North-eastern Balkans between the end of the seventh and the sixth millennia are still much discussed. The site of Uğurlu on the island of Gökçeada in the northeastern Aegean Sea sheds new light on this question. At this site, there have to date been found 24 blades and 4 other samples of a white spotted flint probably of northern origin. The analysis of these artifacts, and the blades in particular, shows that the technique, the morphology, the distribution, the retouch correspond exactly with the “Karanovo Blades” from contemporaneous sites in Bulgarian Thrace and neighboring areas. However, their rarity, the other components of the flint industry and the close cultural links or Uğurlu with the West
Anatolian cultures show that the site is only marginal to the Bulgarian techno-economic sphere and depends rather on other techno-economic systems.

2.8. La céramique helladique du sanctuaire d’Apollon Daphnéphoros à Eretrie (Eubée)
Sylvie Müller Celka, Tobias Krapf & Samuel Verdan

**Abstract**

In this paper, the authors examine the Bronze Age pottery fortuitously discovered in the Sanctuary of Apollo at Eretria. Some sherds were found in situ at the bottom of a deep test trench and some in secondary position in later Geometric levels. Although badly eroded, this material provides useful additional evidence for our understanding of the prehistoric occupation of Eretria. It demonstrates that the first coastal settlement (succeeding a FN-EH I site on top of the acropolis) dates back to as early as the very beginning of EH II and probably moved east or decreased in size during EH III. It also includes MH II-LH I sherds of the same date and type as previously known pottery from the acropolis, suggesting that the plain was inhabited during this period as well, probably after a gap in the first half of the MH period. Finally some LH II-IIIB sherds bring further evidence of a Mycenaean site, already attested by secondary deposits on the acropolis, but are of no help in localizing it.

2.9. Le sceau à «la figure féminine aux bras levés» du secteur Pi de Malia
Maria Anastasiadou & Maia Pomadère

**Abstract**

The article presents a three-sided Middle Minoan prism recovered in a Neopalatial context at Malia Sector Pi in 2007. The motifs on the three sides of the seal are of particular significance because of their scarcity in Protopalatial glyptic and the established comparanda. The female figure on side (a) seems to represent an hybrid creature, whose face is often represented alone or attached to a human or animal body on MM seals, and finds some parallels in representations of the Egyptian god Bes and the Greek Gorgos. The quadruped on side (b) is depicted in a rarely observed pose suggesting an animal enrolled upon itself. The “snakes” that flank the vessel on side (c) can be compared to similar elements associated with a cat on a Protopalatial prism or with the Snake Goddess on whose head there also sits a feline. These considerations suggest that those depictions on the prisms articulated a symbolic significance.

2.10. La préparation d’un supplément au Recueil des inscriptions en linéaire A. Observations à partir d’un travail en cours
Maurizio Del Freo & Julien Zurbach

**From the introduction**

The work on a supplement to the Recueil des inscriptions en linéaire A by L. Godart and J.-P. Olivier, which will include the inscriptions published since 1985, allows presenting the characteristics of this corpus from a new angle. This article tries to define evolutions in the date, geography, and balance between different materials and types of inscriptions.
2.11. Imprint as punctuations of material itineraries
Carl Knappett
in Hahn Hans Peter & Weiss Hadas (eds), Mobility, Meaning and Transformations of Things. Shifting Context of Material Culture through Time and Space (Oxford 2013), 36-49.

From the introduction
In the film Alps, by avant-garde Greek director Yorgos Lanthimos, a small circle of acquaintances (who call themselves Alps) decide to help those grieving the loss of a loved one by substituting for the deceased. One couple has lost their tennis-playing daughter to a car accident. The nurse who tends to her in her last days is a member of Alps and persuades the couple to let her fill in for their daughter, at least for a time, to ease their grief. She dresses in a tennis skirt, wears the dead girl’s wristband, they lend her their daughter’s tennis shoes, and she fills the role. One message the audience can take from this is that death leaves an absence that all we wish to do is fill with a presence, and we may go to extremes to do so. Rarely do we find another individual to fill the role quite so unconventionally, and material objects may do the job of providing at least some level of contact amidst the loss - the girl’s favourite wristband she wore playing tennis, for example. Whatever precise form the substitution may take, there is a profound need to create continuity and stability, and substitution is one means to this end.

At one level, this desire for persistence over time seems to run counter to the message we often hear from material culture theory that materials are forever in motion through time and space, following itineraries and acquiring biographies. Both itinerary and biography appear to suggest a linear, historicist trajectory for motion, with a beginning, middle and end. However, the editors of this volume counsel caution about the linear evolution of things. They want instead to highlight the complexity of changing contexts. Still, there remains the danger of assuming constant movement, even if not in straight lines. Addressing the temporal dimension more explicitly, they allude to the work of Edward Shils, highlighting the longevity of objects, and how thin things appear, disappear, are forgotten and come back. With the potential complexity of material identity over long periods, they suggest that the biography metaphor is imprecise. This I would agree with, though I wonder if its replacement by the metaphor of an itinerary is an improvement. It still seems to indicate movement, from one point to the next - it is difficult to imagine a non-linear itinerary.

2.12. Bright as the sun: The appropriation of amber object in Mycenaean Greece
Joseph Maran
in Hahn Hans Peter & Weiss Hadas (eds), Mobility, Meaning and Transformations of Things. Shifting Context of Material Culture through Time and Space (Oxford 2013), 147-169.

From the introduction
The archaeological treatment of intersocietal exchange has suffered from the diffusionist legacy of directing attention to the reconstruction of abstract flows of cultural traits, while neglecting changes in meaning brought about by the agency of the social actors who integrated such traits into local contexts. As a consequence, research has condemned objects of foreign derivation to remain foreign, irrespective of the meaning attached to them in a new cultural environment. It is only recently that awareness has increased in archaeology of the need to study the re-contextualization of foreign cultural traits through acts of appropriation. This focus, however, requires a methodological approach that combines the macro-contextual framework of the social imaginaries of a society with a micro-contextual analysis using find associations to infer past patterns of practice. This has to go along with a shift of perspective towards what Bruno Latour has called translation, that is, negotiation of the meanings of cultural traits received from the outside through their integration into social practice and discourses within constantly re-assembled networks comprising human and non-human actants.

Read the article
2.13. Representing, Objectifying, and Framing the Body at Late Bronze Age Knossos

Ellen Adams


**Abstract**

This paper explores how the human form is depicted, objectified and contextualized, in order to clarify the complex relationship between ‘representation’ and ‘reality’, and to investigate the various ways the body is bounded. Part one argues that objectification is not always a passive process, but that the body is deliberately presented to the world to be observed and evaluated. Part two focuses on the configuration of bodily boundaries, and how the body is framed, for example, by clothing, architecture and the mortuary context. The wealth and range of evidence (wall paintings, seals and sealings, figurines, stone vases and burials) render Knossos an excellent case study for this approach. This paper asks not who the Knossians were, in terms of identity and ethnicity, but rather how they wanted to be presented to the world and each other.

2.14. All That Rubble Leads to Trouble: Reassessing the Seismological Value of Archaeological Destruction Layers in Minoan Crete and Beyond

Simon Jusseret & Manuel Sintubin


**From the introduction**

Since its discovery in the beginning of the twentieth century by British archaeologist Arthur Evans, the Bronze Age (Minoan) civilization of Crete (Greece, ca. 3000–1200 B.C.) received considerable scholarly, scientific, and popular attention. Although subject to critique and revision, Evans’s ideas and hypotheses about Minoan society remain remarkably central to modern archaeological research on the island. The recognition of the disruptive effects of earthquakes on Minoan society represents one of Evans’s enduring legacies. Earthquakes have been considered as responsible for the successive destructions of the palace of Knossos and as convenient time markers for Minoan archaeological periods. Nowadays, they are often seen by Minoan archaeologists as an unattractive explanatory concept, at least when divorced from their wider social, political, and economic contexts. Fear of catastrophism, undesirable use of deus ex machina phenomena, and resistance to Occam’s razor (lex parsimoniae) as a heuristic guide to archaeological explanation partly account for this situation.

Read the online version of the article

2.15. The history of East Mediterranean and Aegean interaction: Some when, how and why questions

Susan Sherratt


**From the introduction**

It is probably true to say that the history of East Mediterranean and Aegean interaction goes back at least as far, and actually rather further, than the beginning of the Greek Neolithic, and that, although the nature of this interaction and the forms it took may have changed several times over the succeeding six millennia or so, it never stopped. What I propose to do in this paper is to offer a brief series of snapshots taken from the history of this interaction down to the Early Iron Age. It will be very sketchy and there will not be much in the way of specific detail, but I think it is perhaps useful to have some long-term contextual perspective from which to look at the real subject of this Colloquium, “Cultural Connections from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age”.
2.16. Interaction and acculturation: The Aegean and the central Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age

Marco Bettelli


From the introduction

Since the interrelation between the Aegean and the Central Mediterranean is a historical phenomenon that lasted more than five centuries - a very long period in which crucial changes affected both areas - a refinement in comparing the two chronological sequences seems necessary. Very recently a good correlation between the phases of Italian and Aegean Bronze Age was established. It is founded on the results of Lucia Alberti’s and my own research, which to a large extent agree with Reinhard Jung’s opinion. In accord with this chronological reassessment, the LH I coincides with the very beginning of the local Middle Bronze Age (MB 1); the LH II certainly coincides with a developed phase of the Italian Middle Bronze Age (MB 2); the LH IIIA runs parallel with a late phase of the local Middle Bronze Age (MB 3). The Italian Recent Bronze Age is parallel with LH IIIB and LH IIIC not only early, as until now was believed, but also middle. In fact stratigraphical and typological data show how the transition between the Recent and Final Bronze Age in Italy probably takes place within the LH IIIC advanced. The early and developed stages of the local Final Bronze Age are parallel with the LH IIIC advanced and late.

2.17. Far-flung Phoenicians bearing early Greek pottery?

J. N. Coldstream


From the introduction

One of the most exciting aspects of studying Greek Geometric pottery, of the tenth to eighth centuries BC, is its distribution over a very wide area, far beyond its centres of production. We find it exported over the entire Mediterranean and even beyond: to the east as far as Tell Halaf and Babylon, and to the west beyond the Pillars of Herakles to Huelva, the ancient Tartessos, on the Atlantic coast of Spain. To identify the carriers of Greek Geometric exports is a matter for endless speculation: indeed, in different areas, quite different explanations are reasonable. It may be natural to assume that the Greeks themselves took an active part in circulating their own fine pottery; but here we shall examine a supposition that, in some contexts, the most likely carriers were also the most active seafarers over the whole Mediterranean: the Phoenicians. To clear the ground, we need a brief historiography of views concerning the attitudes of the Phoenicians towards vessels made by the Greeks.

2.18. A manifesto for a social zooarchaeology. Swans and other beings in the Mesolithic

Nick J. Overton & Yannis Hamilakis


Abstract

Recent, non-anthropocentric explorations of the interaction between human and non-human animals have resulted in many groundbreaking studies. In this ‘animalturn’, zooarchaeology, which deals with and has access to the material traces of animals that existed alongside humans over the last 2.5 million years, could occupy a privileged and influential position. Despite some encouraging efforts, however, zooarchaeology’s ability to contribute to these discussions is heavily limited by the subdiscipline’s firm footing within anthropocentric ontologies and reductionist epistemologies. This
paper outlines a framework for a new social zooarchaeology that moves beyond the paradigm and discourse of ‘subsistence’ and of representationist and dichotomous thinking, which have treated non-human animals merely and often exclusively as nutritional or symbolic resources for the benefit of humans. Building on alternative zoontologies which reinstate the position of non-human animals as sentient and autonomous agents, this framework foregrounds the intercorporeal, sensuous and affective engagements through which humans and non-human animals are mutually constituted. These ideas are illustrated with two case studies focusing on human–whooper swan interactions in the Danish Later Mesolithic, based on the faunal assemblage from the site of Aggersund in North Jutland, and the whooper swan remains found associated with the Grave 8 at Vedbæk.

Read the article

2.19. Bronze Age Trojan artefacts in Poland: some remarks
Dariusz Maliszewski

Abstract
This article focuses on several overlooked assemblages of the Bronze Age artefacts from Troy brought to light by H. Schliemann and W. Dörpfeld. It briefly presents the complicated history and partition of duplicate artefacts from the Berlin collection and their donation to many European institutions after Schliemann’s death. The article discusses five such collections in modern-day Poland. Schmidt’s 1902 Berlin catalogue gives an overview of what types of object were sent to which institution, but gives no clear indication of the quantities involved. The present article tries to rectify that, and to present the information systematically institution by institution, with later documentation where available.

2.20. The search for the prehistoric marble sources in the Cyclades
Dimitris Tambakopoulos & Yannis Maniatis

Abstract
The use of marble in prehistory and in particular in the Early Bronze Age is clearly evident in the Greek Cycladic islands where the famous Cycladic figurines appeared and spread all over the Aegean. However, the absence of quarrying traces in that period and the abundance of marble outcrops in most of the Cycladic islands makes the creation of reference databases very difficult and hence the determination of provenance of prehistoric artefacts quite demanding. To approach this problem we surveyed systematically the marble outcrops in the Cyclades in several campaigns. A large number of samples was collected from Naxos, Keros, Ios, Syros, Nikouria, Schinoussa and Iraklia and analysed using MGS, EPR and IRMS. These updated and completed the database of the Cyclades that had been created by previous surveys over the past 20 years. The new database is presented here and some earlier provenance results of prehistoric objects are being reconsidered.

Read the article
3. NEW BOOK REVIEWS


[Read the book review](#)


[Read the book review](#)


[Read the book review](#)

---

4. DIGITAL BOOKS

**Dörpfeld, W., 1902.** *Troja und Ilion: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen in den vorhistorischen und historischen Schichten von Ilion 1870 - 1894* (Band 1), Athen: Von Meissen & Kargaduris.

[Text](#)


[Text](#)
5. DIGITAL ARTICLES


Text


Text


Text


Text


Text


Text


Text


Text


Text


Text

6. DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS


Text

Kotzamani, G., 2010. *From gathering to cultivation: an archaeobotanical investigation of the early stages of plant exploitation and the beginnings of agriculture in Greece (Theopetra cave, Schisto cave, Sidari, Revenia)* (in Greek), PhD Dissertation, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

Abstract

Text
7. USEFUL WEBSITES

### Archaeology in Greece Online

An indispensible tool for researchers in all disciplines who wish to learn about the latest archaeological discoveries in Greece and Cyprus, Archaeology in Greece Online/Chronique des fouilles en ligne is a richly illustrated topographical database with a mapping feature to locate field projects within sites and regions.

### The Plakias Stone Age Project
URL: [http://plakiasstoneageproject.com/](http://plakiasstoneageproject.com/)

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

8. AEGEUS’S NEWS

### A Christmas Gift from Aegeus and the Åström Editions

Thanks to the generosity of Åström Editions, we are able to offer you a very special Christmas gift! Until Christmas day, *Aegeus*’s members may order books published up to 2012 at a 50% discount, while books published in 2013 can be purchased at a 25% discount. For further information, please contact us. We would like to thank Åström Editions for their kind offer, and we wish you Happy Holidays!

### Aleydis Van De Moortel's lecture

In a crowded room Aleydis Van De Moortel gave an impressive lecture on the Middle Bronze Age boat from Mitrou and the origins of Aegean boat building. We would like to warmly thank Aleydis Van de Moortel as well as the large number of members and friends who attended the lecture. Our evening ended with a wonderful dinner at a restaurant in Koukaki.

[read more](#)
Aegian Book Reviews


Reviewed by Dimitra P. Rousioti, PhD in Archaeology (drous [at] otenet.gr)

The so-called “fringe” or “alternative” archaeology includes numerous and complex tendencies (pseudoarchaeology, contemporary paganism, conspiracy theories, extraterrestrial life and lost civilization theories, religious fundamentalism and nationalist approaches). The common element in all of them is the deliberate disapproval of the scientific methods of investigation and, commonly, their formation outside the academic archaeological community. However, despite the increasing debate about “mainstream” and “alternative” archaeologies, there has been little discussion of the processes that lead to the formation of the different opinions. Analyses rarely go beyond stereotypical explanations including popular fantasies, political and religious extremism and sensationalism.

Anna Philippa-Touchais and Gilles Touchais’ lecture

We would like to thank Anna Philippa-Touchais and Gilles Touchais for their excellent lecture on the recent archaeological evidence from the excavations of the MH settlement of Aspis at Argos. We wish them 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.

Image database

We are happy to announce that the following new book has been added to our Image database:

*Explorations in the Island of Mochlos*
Richard B. Seager
Boston 1912

Click the following link: http://www.aegeussociety.org/en/index.php/image-database/
9. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

Upcoming lectures and conferences:

**Greece, Athens, 19 December 19:00**
Upper House, British School at Athens, Souidias 52
*Athens Mycenaean Seminar*
Richard Janko (University of Michigan)
Linear B in Bavaria? From the Bernstorf treasure to the kingdom of Pylos
[Invitation](#)

**USA, Chicago 02-05 January**
Hyatt Regency Chicago Hotel
*Conference*
Archaeological Institute of America 2014 Annual Meeting
[Further information](#)
[Programme](#)

**Greece, Athens, 13 January 19:00**
Museum of Cycladic Art, 4 Neophytou Douka Str.
*Cypriot Seminar*
Vasiliki Kassianidou (University of Cyprus)
Η παραγωγή και το εμπόριο του κυπριακού χαλκού κατά την Εποχή του Χαλκού - νέα δεδομένα
[Further information](#)

**United Kingdom, London, 15 January 15:30**
Senate House, South Block G 22 / 26
*Mycenaean Seminar (60th Anniversary Meeting)*
John Bennet (Sheffield)
Literacies’ – 60+ years of ‘reading’ the Aegean Late Bronze Age
[Map](#)

To see all the lectures [press here](#).
😊 Visit the website of Aegeus constantly for updates and changes.
10. CALL FOR PAPERS

**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.

**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.

11. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

**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".

**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.

**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.
University of Oslo: Associate Professor in Archaeology of the Mediterranean region and digital documentation
Deadline: 10 January 2014
A position of Associate Professor in Archaeology of the Mediterranean region and digital documentation is available at the Department of Archaeology, Conservation and History, University of Oslo.
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

PhD positions in the Humanities, Netherlands Organisation of Scientific Research
Deadline: 20 January 2014
The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research offers 15 positions to MA graduates in different disciplines within the Humanities, including Archaeology.
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

Princeton University: Stanley J. Seeger Visiting Research Fellowships in Hellenic Studies
Deadline: 03 February 2014
The Seeger Center for Hellenic Studies at Princeton University invites applications for a limited number of Stanley J. Seeger Visiting Research Fellowships in Hellenic Studies for scholars in humanities, writers, or artists from Greece and other overseas countries...
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
Cypriot Seminar: Recent developments in the archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean
*Museum of Cycladic Art*

Aiming at the wider dissemination of knowledge about ancient Cyprus, the MCA is starting a new series of public talks titled “Cyprus Seminar: Recent developments in the archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean”. The seminar will take place on the first Monday of each month in the lecture room of the museum (5th floor, 4 Neophytou Douka Street), and will include presentations of recent excavation projects and new synthetic approaches. In the first cycle of lectures, we have invited archaeologists from the Department of Antiquities and the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus.

Read more: [http://www.cycladic.gr](http://www.cycladic.gr)

Georgia Flouda's Minoan Seminar - online for a short time

URL: [http://youtu.be/YJINrGMbIJE](http://youtu.be/YJINrGMbIJE)

**Nestor 40.9 (December 2013) is available for download**

Nestor 40.9 (December 2013) is available for download at [http://classics.uc.edu/nestor/](http://classics.uc.edu/nestor/).

**New Disney Professor Announced:**

**Cyprian Broodbank**

*McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research*

The Institute is delighted to announce the election of Professor Cyprian Broodbank to the John Disney Professorship of Archaeology. He will become the twelfth Disney Professor and the third McDonald Institute Director, following the retirement of Professor Graeme Barker from those posts next year. Professor Broodbank is currently at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, and is looking forward greatly to this leading role, as we are to welcoming him and working together with him.

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

**Georgia Flouda's Minoan Seminar - online for a short time**

URL: [http://youtu.be/YJINrGMbIJE](http://youtu.be/YJINrGMbIJE)

**Nestor 40.9 (December 2013) is available for download**

Nestor 40.9 (December 2013) is available for download at [http://classics.uc.edu/nestor/](http://classics.uc.edu/nestor/).

**New Disney Professor Announced:**

**Cyprian Broodbank**

*McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research*

The Institute is delighted to announce the election of Professor Cyprian Broodbank to the John Disney Professorship of Archaeology. He will become the twelfth Disney Professor and the third McDonald Institute Director, following the retirement of Professor Graeme Barker from those posts next year. Professor Broodbank is currently at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, and is looking forward greatly to this leading role, as we are to welcoming him and working together with him.

Read more: [http://tanea.gr](http://tanea.gr)
Using novel techniques to extract and study ancient DNA researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, have determined an almost complete mitochondrial genome sequence of a 400,000-year-old representative of the genus Homo from Sima de los Huesos, a unique cave site in Northern Spain, and found that it is related to the mitochondrial genome of Denisovans, extinct relatives of Neanderthals in Asia. DNA this old has until recently been retrieved only from the permafrost.

Read more: http://pasthorizonpr.com

Artefacts found at an archaeological site in Cyprus support a new theory that humans occupied the Mediterranean island about 1,000 years earlier than previously believed – a discovery that fills an important gap in Cypriot history. Excavations at Ayia Varvara-Asprokremnos (AVA) by archaeologists from the University of Toronto, Cornell University and the University of Cyprus have uncovered, among other objects, the earliest complete human figurine on the island. The site has been carbon-dated to between 8800-8600 BC, near the beginning of the Neolithic Period when the transition from hunting to farming economies was occurring throughout the Middle East.

Read more: http://pasthorizonpr.com
Αιγυπτιακής προέλευση ανάγλυφα στο ναυάγιο «Μέντωρ»
Αρχαιολογία & Αρτς, 05-12-2013
Τα αποτελέσματα της υποβρύχιας αρχαιολογικής έρευνας στο ναυάγιο «Μέντωρ» στα Κύθηρα, που ολοκληρώθηκε στις 6 Ιουλίου 2013, ανακοίνωσε η Εφορεία Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων. Σύμφωνα με την ανακοίνωση, ανασκάφθηκαν ένα τμήμα της πρύμνης του πλοίου, όπου είχαν εντοπιστεί κατά το παρελθόν προσωπικά αντικείμενα των επιβατών και του πληρώματος και στο τμήμα αυτό εντοπίστηκε και ανελκύστηκε μία ακόμα πιστόλα, οβίδες και κανονιών και τουλάχιστον τρεις ρόδες κιλλίβαντα κανονιού.
Read more: http://archaiologia.gr

Αιγυπτιακής προέλευσης ανάγλυφα στο ναυάγιο «Μέντωρ»
Αρχαιολογία & Αρτς, 05-12-2013
Τα αποτελέσματα της υποβρύχιας αρχαιολογικής έρευνας στο ναυάγιο «Μέντωρ» στα Κύθηρα, που ολοκληρώθηκε στις 6 Ιουλίου 2013, ανακοίνωσε η Εφορεία Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων. Σύμφωνα με την ανακοίνωση, ανασκάφθηκαν ένα τμήμα της πρύμνης του πλοίου, όπου είχαν εντοπιστεί κατά το παρελθόν προσωπικά αντικείμενα των επιβατών και του πληρώματος και στο τμήμα αυτό εντοπίστηκε και ανελκύστηκε μία ακόμα πιστόλα, οβίδες και κανονιών και τουλάχιστον τρεις ρόδες κιλλίβαντα κανονιού.
Read more: http://archaiologia.gr

Θεραπευτές από τον Τρωικό Πόλεμο
Ν. Κοντράρου-Ρασού, Ελευθεροτυπία, 22-11-2013
Κάψες από παπαρούνες φαίνεται να ξεφυτρώνουν από τα μαλλιά της πήλινης θεάς με τα υψωμένα χέρια που λάτρευαν οι Μινωίτες της Κρήτης. «Απεικονίζεται έτσι γιατί παράγει και ελέγχει το φυτό, τις ιδιότητες του οποίου γνώριζε η ίδια, οι υπηρέτες της, ιερείς και ιέρειες, οι γιατροί του ανθρώπινου πόνου, καθώς το γάλα από την κάψα του φυτού είναι το όπιο, ισχυρό παυσίπονο και αναλγητικό».
Read more: http://enet.gr

Έλληνας ερευνητής εντόπισε αρχαίο ιό των Νεάντερταλ στο DNA των σύγχρονων ανθρώπων
Αρχαιολογία & Αρτς, 21-11-2013
Πέρυσι οι επιστήμονες ανακάλυψαν αρχαίους ιούς ενσωματωμένους στο γονιδίωμα των Νεάντερταλ και των Ντενίσοβαν. Τώρα, ένας Έλληνας επιστήμονας της διασποράς έκανε το επόμενο βήμα και εντόπισε αυτούς τους ιούς των Νεάντερταλ να «κρύβονται» μέσα στο DNA των σύγχρονων ανθρώπων.
Read more: http://archaiologia.gr

Οι Μινωίτες πρώτοι στη Βόρεια Θάλασσα.
Σύγχρονη μέθοδος Πυρηνικής Φυσικής ρίχνει φως σε παλαιότερα ευρήματα
Πατρίς, 26-11-2013
Ανακάλυψαν οι Μινωίτες πρώτοι τη Βόρεια Θάλασσα; Στη Γερμανία αναζωπυρώνεται η συζήτηση γύρω από τα θεαματικά ευρήματα του εθνολόγου Χαρς Πέτερ Ντιν στη θάλασσα του Βατ παρά την αρχική αμφισβήτηση.
Read more: http://patris.gr
Do you need to print this newsletter? Please, consider the environment!