



Newsletter on Aegean Prehistory

15 February 2014

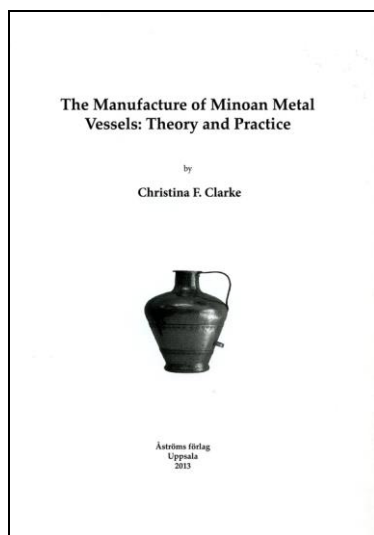
No. 48

AEGEUS SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. NEW BOOKS



The Manufacture of Minoan Metal Vessels. Theory and Practice

Christina Clarke

City & year: Uppsala 2013

Publisher: Åströms Förlag

Series: Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket Book 178

Description: Hardback, 249 p., 2 maps, 176 b/w figures, drawings, 25.7x18.3 cm

ISBN: 978-91-7081-249-1

Price: €56

Aegean Library: 3066

Abstract

This volume reconstructs the processes used to create Minoan hammered precious-metal and copper-alloy vessels, combining an assessment of the archaeological material with the practical application of replicated equipment and techniques. This interdisciplinary approach provides a new perspective on Minoan metallurgy and metalworkers. It has important implications for interpreting Minoan metal artefacts, metallurgical evidence, the organisation of production and the place of Minoan vessels within the broader context of contemporary societies.

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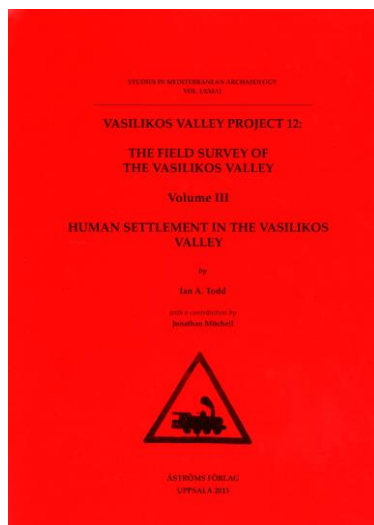
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Vasilikos Valley Project. Part 12. The Field Survey of the Vasilikos Valley III. Human Settlement in the Vasilikos Valley
Ian A. Todd

City & year: Uppsala 2013

Publisher: Åströms Förlag

Series: Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 71:12

Description: Hardback, 252 p., 19 figures, 2 tables, 3 colour plates, 68 b/w plates, 30x21.5 cm

Price: € 76

Aegean Library: 3067

From the preface

This volume is the twelfth report in the series of final publications of the excavations and studies of the Vasilikos Valley Project in the Larnaca District adjacent to the southern coast of Cyprus. The volume is the second of three devoted to the field survey, and contains an analysis of the settlement pattern revealed by the survey, and an examination of structures of all types found by the fieldwork. The background to the survey and details of all the sites were provided in the ninth report (WP 9). The tenth report (WP 10) will cover artifacts recovered from the various sites. Other volumes in the series, some already published and

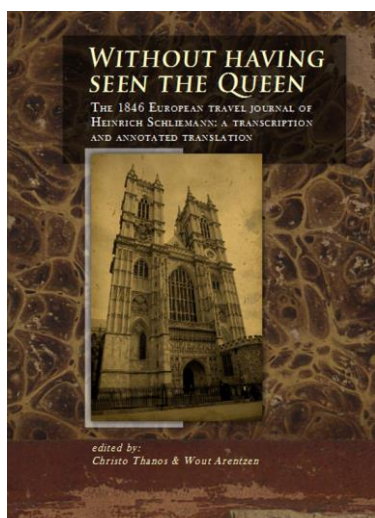
several still being completed, cover the excavations at the Aceramic and Ceramic Neolithic/Chalcolithic site of Kalavassos-Tenta (WP 6-7), the Chalcolithic site of Kalavassos-Ayious (WP 8), the Bronze Age cemetery in Kalavassos village (WP 1 and WP 11) and the excavations at Late Bronze Age Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios (WP 2-5).

As outlined in the first volume of this report, it was originally hoped that the field survey would cover every area of the Vasilikos valley, but it soon became apparent that a sampling procedure had to be adopted. The number of sites of different periods was much greater than originally anticipated, and sufficient project staff were not available for the coverage initially foreseen. A transect sampling system was adopted in 1979 and this was retained until the end of the survey, by which time the terrain as far north as the Kalavassos dam had been covered.

The human settlement of the valley is the focus of the present third volume of the field survey report. Many activities such as mining and comparatively modern usage of the valley (including railways) are summarized in Chapters 2 and 3, and an analysis of settlement in the various periods is provided in Chapter 4.

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Agean Library: 3062

Without having seen the Queen. The 1846 European travel journal of Heinrich Schliemann: a transcription and annotated translation

Edited by Christo Thanos & Wout Arentzen

City & year: Leiden 2012

Publisher: Sidestone Press

Description: Paperback, 222 p., 14 b/w and 11 colour illustrations, 25.7x18.2 cm

ISBN: 978-90-8890-087-7

Price: €29.95

Abstract

Heinrich Schliemann (1822-1890), a shrewd trader and later in life one of the best known archaeologists of the 19th century, made many travels around the world. He recorded his experiences in several diaries. This publication is a transcription and translation of Schliemann's first travel diary: his European journey in the winter of 1846/47.

This journey was his first as a commercial trader and through the diary he kept we get to know Heinrich Schliemann more as a tourist and human being than as a trader. From his new residence in Moscow he travelled to London and Paris and via Berlin back to St. Petersburg. He writes with admiration and amazement about buildings and the emerging industrialization, while indirectly he offers us a glimpse of the poverty and filthiness of that time. He describes his visits to amongst others the theatre, the British Museum, the Champs Elysées, and the Louvre. Besides the many pleasant experiences, he also mentions negative aspects such as the theft of his hat and the seasickness that plagued him during every one of his sea voyages. The original diary was written in English and French and for a small part in Italian. "Without having seen the Queen" comprises an introduction to the diary, a transcription of the diary, and a full English translation with annotations. This publication unlocks Schliemann's first travelogue and presents a unique view of his life before rising to fame as the discoverer of Troy.

The diary is part of the Heinrich Schliemann Papers at the Archives of the Gennadius Library and a [PDF copy of the original is available at the website of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.](#)

[Read the book online](#)

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Πρακτικά ΙΔ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ Αττικής (Proceedings of the 14th Scientific Meeting of SE Attica)

Edited by Athanasios Stefanis

City & year: Kalyvia Thorikou 2013

Publisher: Society for the Study of Southeast Attica

Description: Paperback, 523 p., b/w illustrations, maps, charts,
23,8x17,2 cm

ISBN: 978-960-98550-3-7

Price: ca. €25

Aegean Library: 3063

Abstract

The book publishes the results of the 14th Scientific Meeting of Southeast Attica, which took place at Kalyvia Thorikou on 6-9 October 2011. 44 articles are published. Some of them refer to prehistoric times. The articles are written in Greek, followed by a brief English summary.

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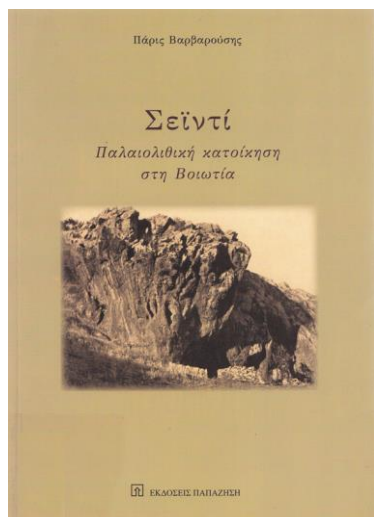
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Σειντί. Παλαιολιθική κατοίκηση στη Βοιωτία
Paris Varvarousis

City & year: Athens 2013

Publisher: Εκδόσεις Παπαζήση

Description: Paperback, 166 p., b/w figures, maps, drawings in text, 24x17.2 cm

ISBN: 978-960-02-2784-0

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Aegean Library: 3070

Abstract (in Greek)

Στο βιβλίο αυτό παρουσιάζονται οι ανασκαφικές έρευνες των Γερμανών αρχαιολόγων Rudolf Stampfuss και Elisabeth Schmid που πραγματοποιήθηκαν στα μέσα περίπου του περασμένου αιώνα στη βραχοσκεπή Σειντί της Αλιάρτου και βεβαίωσαν κατοίκηση από την Ανώτερη Παλαιολιθική. Η αποκάλυψη αυτή αποδείχθηκε θεμελιώδους σημασίας, γιατί άλλαξε ουσιαστικά τον χάρτη της Ελλάδας που εμφανιζόταν μέχρι τότε χωρίς αποτύπωση παλαιολιθικών θέσεων. Παράλληλα γίνεται μια γενικότερη επισκόπηση του προϊστορικού πολιτισμού της Βοιωτίας κατά την εποχή του λίθου και παρουσιάζονται τα

σημαντικότερα ευρήματα, τα οποία προσφέρουν και μια εικόνα για τον τρόπο ζωής και τις συνθήκες διαβίωσης των προϊστορικών κατοίκων.

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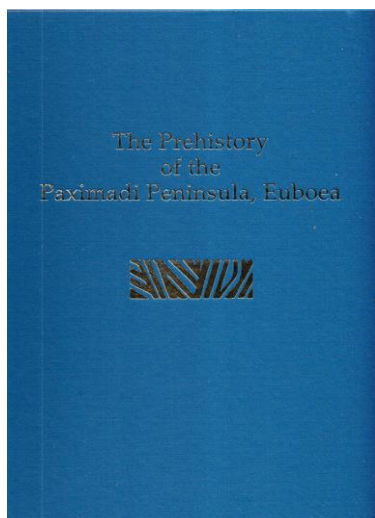
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The Prehistory of the Paximadi Peninsula, Euboea

Tracey Cullen, Lauren E. Talalay, Donald R. Keller, Lia Karamali & William R. Farrandy

City & year: Philadelphia 2013

Publisher: INSTAP Academic Press

Series: Prehistory Monographs 40

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Aegean Library: -

Abstract

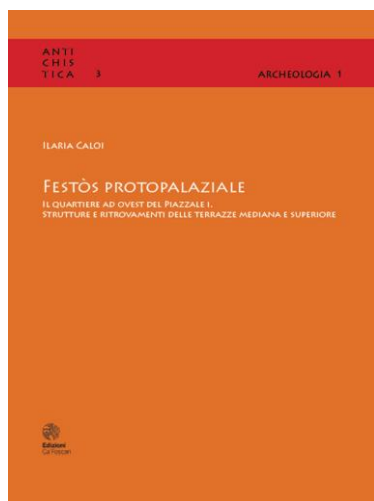
The results of two related fieldwork projects are presented: a brief salvage excavation at Plakari (a Final Neolithic site near the modern town of Karystos) and a survey of prehistoric sites on the Paximadi peninsula (the western arm of the Karystos bay), both located in southern Euboea. These ventures were part of the larger mission of the Southern Euboea Exploration Project (SEEP), a multidisciplinary research program dedicated to the study of the Karystian past and which maintained a presence in southern Euboea for over 25 years. These projects have found that, contrary to what archaeologists once believed, southern Euboea was hardly an uninhabited and isolated region in prehistory. The inhabitants actively participated in the expanded maritime and social landscape that characterized the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in the Aegean, taking part in exchange networks of stone, ceramics, marble figurines and vessels, and possibly agricultural goods and metalwork.

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Festòs protopalaziale. Il quartiere ad ovest del Piazzale I. Strutture e ritrovamenti delle terrazze mediana e superiore
Ilaria Caloi

City & year: Venezia 2013

Publisher: Edizioni Ca' Foscari - Digital Publishing

Series: Antichistica 3. Archeologia 1

Description: 345 p., 51 b/w figures in text, 43 b/w plates

ISBN: 978-88-97735-49-6

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This work, based on the author's 2007 MA dissertation for the Italian Archaeological School at Athens focuses on two Protopalatial houses of Phaistos (Crete), excavated by the Italian Archaeological Mission. These are located in an area known as the 'Quarter West of the West Court' (Piazzale I) of the Phaistos palace, which consists of blocks of houses situated on three terraces, set at different levels, located West of a street that leads North and runs along the west side of the court. The first house is located on the middle terrace of the slope hill and is composed of five rooms (c, ci, ciii, ic α and ic β). The second is placed on the higher terrace and consists of two rooms (xcvii-xcviii, cii).

The first excavations of these houses were undertaken by Doro Levi in 1965-1966, and further soundings were carried out by Vincenzo La Rosa in 2001. The houses were briefly discussed in monographs by Levi and Carinci (Levi 1976; Levi, Carinci 1988) and in short articles by Levi and La Rosa (Levi 1965-1966; La Rosa 2002). These publications, however, did not provide adequate and systematic analyses of their architecture and finds. The revision of Levi's excavations of these Protopalatial houses, which I conducted from 2001-2006, has clarified the architectural phasing and uncovered a full depositional sequence from Early MM IB to MM IIB. The present work is part of a project of excavations and revision of Levi's work which Profs. Vincenzo La Rosa (Centro di Archeologia Cretese, Catania) and Filippo Carinci (Ca' Foscari University of Venice) have been directing since 1994, with support from the Italian Archaeological School at Athens.

The analytical study of stratigraphical/contextual data and MM IB-MM II ceramics retrieved from these two houses has been the starting point for attempting a new definition of the ceramic sequence of Protopalatial Phaistos, which was partially (only phases A-B-C) published in 2009 (Caloi 2009). This work has

allowed to identify in the middle terrace house a good sequence of four successive depositional events (and corresponding homogeneous ceramic deposits), that can be interpreted as representing four ceramic phases (A-B-C-D) dating from Early MM IB to MM IIB. This house has permitted the author to subdivide the MM IB at Phaistos into two phases: the Early MM IB phase, finding comparisons mostly in the Mesara plain and corresponding to the foundation of the First palace, and the MM IB phase, well corresponding to MM IB identified in several Minoan sites of Crete.

[Read the book online](#) (click the expression Scarica questo file PDF)

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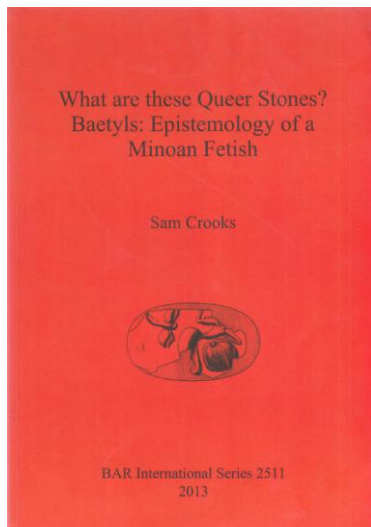
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What are these Queer Stones? Baetyls: Epistemology of a Minoan Fetish

Sam Crooks

City & year: Oxford 2013

Publisher: Archaeopress

Series: BAR International Series 2511

Description: Paperback, viii & 79 p., b/w illustrations, 29,7x21 cm

ISBN978-1-4073-1129-6

Price: £22 (ca. €27)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This monograph examines the aniconic cult stones, or baetyls, of the Aegean Bronze Age. Minoan baetyls are commonly understood by reference to the interpretive vocabularies of ancient Near Eastern traditions developed by comparative ethnographies popular in the early 20th century. This study presents and interrogates the Aegean evidence for baetyl cult, providing a catalogue of archaeological evidence attesting to this cultic practice. Contextual analysis provides the basis for interpreting and (re)constructing aspects of the cult. It is argued that the ambiguity inherent in these aniconic stones renders them uniquely flexible in serving multiple cultic, ritual and ideological functions across different contexts.

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2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. Micromorphological analysis of sediments at the Bronze Age site of Mitrou, central Greece: patterns of floor construction and maintenance

Panagiotis Karkanis & Aleydis Van de Moortel

Journal of Archaeological Science 43 (2014): 198-213.

Abstract

The study of settlement sites is usually based on the analysis of architectural or cultural phases. The sediments that constitute the excavated deposits inside or outside houses are rarely studied. This work presents micromorphological analysis of sediments at the prehistoric site of Mitrou, a small tidal islet in central Greece. Unusually long archaeological sequences have been excavated ranging from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age (ca. 2400-900 BCE). The occupational deposits in the Early and Middle Bronze Age are characterized by meticulous maintenance practices with multiple replastered floor sequences. These include surfaces made of debris produced inside houses by day-to-day activities. In this way an impressive thick sequence of overlapping worn-out floors and occupational deposits is produced with a characteristic finely layered macroscopic appearance. There is no clear association of a building phase with a single floor level but rather with a thick sequence of floor build-up. This practice ends in the Late Bronze Age, and from then on, floors are not frequently repaired and their construction technique is more standardized. Usually, a relative thin sequence of one or two floors is associated with a new architectural phase. The observed change is broadly correlated with the rise of a prepalatial political elite at Mitrou. The contrasting maintenance techniques also are relevant to discussions about differences between tells and 'flat' settlements. Until the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, Mitrou's indoor surfaces are those of a tell site whereas after that its surfaces resemble those of a 'flat' settlement. In Mitrou it appears that this change is related to a different perception of construction and maintenance of floors that in turn should be traced to the pattern of reconstruction of entire houses. These changes have a social significance that may reflect differences in household processes and use of space.

[Read the article](#)

2.2. The Fallen and Their Swords: A New Explanation for the Rise of the Shaft Graves

Katherine Harrell

American Journal of Archaeology 118.1 (January 2014): 3-17.

Abstract

The swords deposited in the Mycenae Grave Circles are some of the most visible symbols of the emergence of a new system of social relations in Middle Helladic (MH) III–Late Helladic (LH) I. Archaeological scholarship has tended to consider the MH III–LH I rise in deposition of these objects as an index allowing us to monitor cultural change; nevertheless, the extraordinary variety in the decoration of blades suggests that the patterns of their consumption represent more than just symbolic redundancy. It is argued here that the act of depositing swords in the Shaft Graves was a significant development in the network of growing power relations at Mycenae. The individual construction and depositional context of these weapons preserve a sophisticated relationship between people and objects that sheds light on the process through which social integration developed from the midst of a low-level Middle Helladic structure. This article offers an explanation for the intense escalation in the deposition of swords in the Shaft Graves, which is then contextualized within the wider historical, diacritical, and ideological processes taking place at the time.

2.3. Patronage and Prehistory: Recent Publications on the Bronze Age Aegean and Cyprus

Gerald Cadogan

American Journal of Archaeology 118.1 (January 2014): 189-195.

From the introduction

The Private benefactors have played an important part in Aegean and Cypriot prehistoric studies over the 100-plus years since the disciplines began. With the support of imaginative, informed, and generous patrons, prehistory is alive and well in both regions. First-class research abounds, with exciting new approaches, new interpretations, and new and often unexpected finds. In varying ways, the seven books reviewed here demonstrate prehistory's vigorous health in the Aegean and Cyprus and in many cases the contribution of private patronage to achieving such a blessed state.

Book reviews of: Ayia Irini: The Western Sector, Κύθηρα: Το μινωικό ιερό κορυφής στον Άγιο Γεώργιο στο Βουνό. Vol. 1, Κύθηρα: Το μινωικό ιερό κορυφής στον Άγιο Γεώργιο στο Βουνό. Vol. 2, House X at Kommos: A Minoan Mansion near the Sea. Pt. 1, The Dams and Water Management Systems of Minoan Pseira, The Hagia Photia Cemetery. Vol. 2, The Pottery.

2.4. The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2012. Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke

Peter M. Fischer & Teresa Bürge

Opuscula 6 (2013): 45-79.

Aegean Library: 3065

Abstract

The third season of excavation at Hala Sultan Tekke added knowledge to the project, the main objective of which is the investigation and determination of the complete occupational sequence of the pre-12th century BC levels. New walled and open spaces from Strata 1 and 2 were exposed in Area 6. Another pictorial krater with birds was excavated. The terminology for the much discussed Cypriote-produced White Painted Wheel-made ware has been revised and a new terminology is suggested, i.e. "White Painted Wheel-made Geometric Style (WPGS)" and "White Painted Wheel-made Pictorial Style (WPPS)", of which the latter includes the Creature Krater from 2010 and the Bird Krater from this season. The hypothesis that a tsunami destroyed parts of the city in the 14th or 13th century BC is discussed. An additional radar survey of some 1.3 hectares revealed substantial structures, i.e. new city quarters, west of Area 6.

2.5. Textual evidence for Aegean Late Bronze Age ritual processions

Jörg Weilhartner

Opuscula 6 (2013): 151-173.

Aegean Library: 3065

Abstract

In the Aegean Late Bronze Age there exists rich iconographic evidence for the ritual practice of processions, demonstrating the practice's importance within Mycenaean official cult. In contrast, due to the nature of the Linear B documents which are the records of the palace administration referring to particular aspects of the palace economy, hardly any explicit textual information about processions in Mycenaean times is available. Among the rare exceptions is the outstanding tablet Tn 316 from Pylos whose lexical items seem to point to a ritual of this kind. Moreover, the term *te-o-po-ri-ja*/**θεοφόρια* ("the carrying of the gods") is generally understood as the name of a religious festival in which a (terracotta) cult figurine representing a deity was carried in a procession. Some additional textual evidence on processions may be provided by terms ending in *-po-ro/-φόρος*. Along these lines, this paper argues that the term *to-pa-po-ro* may denote men whose description reflects activities they have performed in connection with processions. Similarly, it is suggested that the individuals who are

described as ka-ra-wi-po-ro (“fe-male key-bearer”) and di-pte-ra po-ro (whose traditional interpretation as “wearer of hide” is disputed) may act as carriers in the course of a procession. The textual and linguistic analysis of these words is combined with iconographic evidence of the Aegean Bronze Age.

[Read the article](#)

2.6. A moving story about exotica: objects’ long-distance production chains and associated identities at Tiryns, Greece

Ann Brysbaert & Melissa Veters

Opuscula 6 (2013): 175-210.

Aegean Library: 3065 & PDF (Dig. Brysbaert 2013)

Abstract

Studying materials through a *chaîne opératoire* approach is common practice in studying craft activities. Whilst unravelling a chain of production can be very rewarding, many issues still arise: can all the steps be captured even when no material evidence is present, i.e. how can we approach production chains in the case of inconsistently or partially preserved material in settlement contexts? How may the steps that we are able to observe be contextualized in order to inform us about interconnected activities? In our research project carried out at Tiryns, Greece, we map certain steps through the production and consumption journey of a series of objects and materials, some of which have been referred to as “exotica”. Our aim was to understand the life histories of those specific items, and with that, those of the people associated with them. In problematizing the etic category of exotica, this paper investigates patterns of movement that transcend the pure material aspect. By considering the technological and social networks that are the prerequisite for the movements of materials, whether during production, circulation or consumption, or all together, we can analyse the full value and meaning of these materials. We suggest that terms such as local and non-local need to be clearly defined and contextualized, and to be of explanatory value to the networks in which they are implicated.

2.7. The Makrakomi Archaeological Landscapes Project (MALP). A preliminary report on investigations carried out in 2010–2012

Maria-Foteini Papakonstantinou, Arto Penttinen, Gregory N. Tsokas, Panagiotis I. Tsourlos, Alexandros Stampolidis, Ilias Fikos, Georgios Tassis, Konstantina Psarogianni, Lambros Stavrogiannis, Anton Bonnier, Monica Nilsson & Henrik Boman

Opuscula 6 (2013): 211-260.

Aegean Library: 3065 & PDF (Dig. Papakonstantinou et al. 2013)

Abstract

In this article we provide a preliminary report of the work carried out between 2010 and 2012 as part of the Makrakomi Archaeological Landscapes Project (MALP). The programme of research is carried out in co-operation between the Swedish Institute at Athens and the 14th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities at Lamia. The interdisciplinary project started in the summer of 2010, when a pilot survey was conducted in and around the hill of Profitis Elias, in the modern municipality of Makrakomi, where extensive traces of ancient fortifications are still visible. Systematic investigations have been conducted since 2011 as part of a five-year plan of research involving surface survey, geophysical survey and small-scale archaeological excavation as well as geomorphological investigation. The primary aim of MALP is to examine the archaeology and geomorphology of the western Spercheios Valley, within the modern municipality of Makrakomi in order to achieve a better understanding of antiquity in the region, which has previously received scant scholarly attention.

Through the archaeological surface survey and architectural survey in 2011 and 2012 we have been able to record traces of what can be termed as a nucleated and structured settlement in an area known locally as Asteria, which is formed by the projecting ridges to the east of Profitis Elias. The surface scatters recorded in this area suggest that the town was primarily occupied from the late 4th century BC and throughout the Hellenistic period. The geophysical survey conducted between 2011 and 2012 similarly recorded data which point to the presence of multiple structures according to a regular grid system. The excavation carried out in the central part of Asteria also uncovered remains of a single domestic structure (Building A) which seems to have been in use during the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods. The combined data acquired through the programme of research is thus highly encouraging, and has effectively demonstrated the importance of systematic archaeological research in this understudied area of Central Greece.

[Read the article](#)

2.8. Κοντοπήγαδο Αλίμου. Ο οικισμός των ΥΕ χρόνων

Konstantina Kaza-Papageorgiou & Elina Kardamaki

Αρχαιολογική Εφημερίς 151 (2012): 141-199.

Aegean Library: Dig. Kaza-Papageorgiou & Kardamaki 2012

From the introduction (in Greek)

Στην περιοχή Κοντοπήγαδο του δήμου Αλίμου Αττικής υπήρχε χαμηλός λόφος με προϊστορική κατοίκηση, από τον οποίο σήμερα σώζεται ένα μικρό μόνο τμήμα, μήκους 32 μ., πλάτους 21 μ. και ύψους μόλις 2 μ. πάνω από το κατάστρωμα του δυτικού παραδρόμου της λεωφόρου Βουλιαγμένης. Βρίσκεται στη νοτιοανατολική γωνία του Οικοδομικού Τετραγώνου 71Α, το οποίο ορίζεται από τη λεωφόρο Βουλιαγμένης, τις οδούς Γούναρη, Κουμουνδούρου και Μιχαλακοπούλου, και περιλαμβάνει τρία οικόπεδα, όπου κατόπιν σωστικών ανασκαφών έχουν ανεγερθεί ισάριθμα σύγχρονα κτίρια. Τα αρχαία που αποκαλύφθηκαν παραμένουν κατά μεγάλο μέρος ορατά και στα τρία ακίνητα.

Ο λόφος του Κοντοπήγαδου εντοπίζεται στο *Karten von Attika* (1885) Bl. IV του J. A. Kaupert, καθώς και στον τοπογραφικό χάρτη των Αθηνών (1925) της Χαρτογραφικής Υπηρεσίας Στρατού. Η περιγραφή όμως του λόφου από τον Ιωάννη Γερουλάνο σε πολυσέλιδη αναφορά του προς τον Έφορο Αρχαιοτήτων της Β΄ Περιφέρειας Αττικής, όπως και η ανασκαφική έκθεση (30-3-1962) ολιγοήμερης έρευνας στο Κοντοπήγαδο του Πέτρου Καλλιγιά, μας επιτρέπουν να ανασυνθέσουμε την αρχική του μορφή.

2.9. The Mycenaean cemetery of Agios Vasilios in Chalandritsa in Achaea - A preliminary report (in Greek)

Konstantina Aktipi

Προϊστορήματα 6 (February 2014).

Abstract

The In the late 1920's Nikolaos Kyparissis discovered the Mycenaean chamber tomb cemetery at Agios Vasilios, near Chalandritsa in central Achaea and excavated some of the tombs. During the following decades archaeological work undertaken in the area revealed several sites and finds, but it seems uncertain whether any of that concerned the cemetery of Agios Vasilios. Therefore, the cemetery fell victim to numerous looting incidents and it was from 1989 onwards that more tombs were discovered, as the result of rescue excavations by the archaeologists of ST' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.

The data from these first excavations, in conjunction with the more recent ones, have led to interesting observations. The significance of the cemetery lies in its size as well as in its place within

the broader geographical, cultural and temporal context. The data available indicate that this was a site of major importance in the region, directly related to the prominent Mycenaean settlement at Stavros, 1,5 km. to the southeast, which has been brought to light in 1985 and has now been excavated in its greater part. Although far from the palatial centres of the Mycenaean world, the region appears to have been very much part of that sphere. Artefacts found in the cemetery indicate the existence of long-range contacts, reflecting the pivotal role of western Achaea in the extensive trade route networks across the eastern and central Mediterranean in the 13th and 12th cent. B.C. Furthermore, the diachronic use of the site and its region has been attested by the finding of geometric and archaic pottery in some of the tombs. Today, Chalandritsa with the cemetery to the west and the settlement to the east is considered one of the most significant Mycenaean sites in western Achaea.

[Read the article](#)

2.10. Στιγμιότυπα προϊστορικής αρχαιολογίας στην Ελλάδα των αρχών του 20ου αιώνα

Kosmas Touloumis

Προϊστορήματα 6 (February 2014).

From the introduction (in Greek)

Το 1904 ο Παναγιώτης Καββαδίας εκφωνεί μπροστά στα μέλη του Ανθρωπολογικού Τμήματος της British Association μια σύντομη ανακοίνωση για την ανθρωπολογία και την προϊστορική αρχαιολογία στην Ελλάδα. Πρόκειται για τον αρχαιολόγο που, ήδη από τα τέλη του 19ου αιώνα, κατέχει ισχυρό κοινωνικό επιστημονικό κεφάλαιο, συγκεντρώνοντας πολλά αξιώματα και συνακόλουθα, επιστημονική δύναμη στο πρόσωπό του. Εκείνη την περίοδο, άλλωστε, ήταν ταυτόχρονα τακτικός καθηγητής Αρχαιολογίας στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών και γενικός γραμματέας της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας. Σύμφωνα, όμως, με τους επικριτές του, ήταν, επίσης, ένας «αυταρχικός και τυραννικός» γενικός έφορος των Αρχαιοτήτων.

[Read the article](#)

2.11. Ανασκαφικές και επιφανειακές έρευνες στη νότια Σαλαμίνα κατά το 2012. Μέρος Α': Έκθεση αποτελεσμάτων

Yannos Lolos

Ακάμας 7 (March 2013): 2-10.

Aegean Library: 3055

From the introduction (in Greek)

Συνεχίσθηκαν, κατά το Φθινόπωρο του 2012, για δέκατο ένατο (19ο), κατά σειράν, χρόνο, οι συστηματικές ανασκαφικές και επιφανειακές έρευνες και συναφείς εργασίες του Τομέα Αρχαιολογίας και Ιστορίας της Τέχνης του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων στο νότιο τμήμα της Σαλαμίνας, με κύριο πεδίο την περιοχή των Κανακίων, υπό τη διεύθυνση του υπογραφομένου, με βασική συνεργάτιδα τη Δρα Χριστίνα Μαραμπέα, ως Υποδιευθύντρια.

Οι ανασκαφικές και άλλες έρευνες και εργασίες του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων κατά το 2012 περιορίσθηκαν ουσιαστικά, λόγω βεβαρυμένου προγράμματος των ανασκαφών, στην περιοχή των Κανακίων, στη νοτιοδυτική ακτή της Σαλαμίνας, όπου από το Σεπτέμβριο του 2000 αναδύεται, μέσα από τις συστηματικές ανασκαφές, η πρωτεύουσα της νήσου κατά τη Μυκηναϊκή ανακτορική περίοδο, η έδρα δηλαδή, σύμφωνα με την Επική παράδοση, του ναυτικού κρατιδίου των Αιακιδών και του Τελαμωνίου Αίαντος.

2.12. Ανασκαφικές και επιφανειακές έρευνες στη νότια Σαλαμίνα κατά το 2012. Μέρος Β': Το Κτήριο Δ στη Μυκηναϊκή ακρόπολη των Κανακίων

Christina Marambea

Ακάμας 7 (March 2013): 11-17.

Aegean Library: 3055

From the introduction (in Greek)

Κατά τον Οκτώβριο του 2012 η ανασκαφή στη Μυκηναϊκή ακρόπολη εξελίχθηκε στο Κτήριο Δ, μεταξύ του Ανατολικού Συγκροτήματος και του Κτηρίου Γ, στο κεντρικό περίπου τμήμα του διασέλου που συνδέει τα δύο υψώματα της ακρόπολης. Το Κτήριο Δ ερευνήθηκε προκαταρκτικά το 2000 (χώροι 1-2), ενώ μεγάλο μέρος της κάτοψής του απεκαλύφθη το 2002 και ανεσκάφησαν 4 χώροι (χώροι 2-3-5-6). Συμπληρωματικές εργασίες στο δωμάτιο 3 έγιναν κατά την ανασκαφή του 2003. Από τους ερευνηθέντες χώρους, ο υπ' αρ. 1 συνιστά τμήμα τεθλασμένου διαδρόμου, στον άξονα περίπου Α.-Δ., δηλαδή από το Κτήριο Δ προς το Ανατολικό Συγκρότημα, και συγκεκριμένα προς την θύρα, όπως υπολογίζεται, του εσωτερικού τριγώνου της πύλης. Τα υπόλοιπα δωμάτια (υπ' αρ. 2-3-5-6, συνολικού εμβαδού 53 τ.μ. περίπου) ερμηνεύονται, με βάση την αρχιτεκτονική και τα ευρήματά τους, ως αποθηκευτικοί χώροι. Από αυτά, τα υπ' αρ. 2 και 3 ήταν κατεστραμμένα από φωτιά. Ο χώρος 4, με εμβαδόν 36 τ.μ. περίπου, δεν έχει ακόμα ανασκαφεί και εάν είναι ενιαίος, χωρίς δηλαδή εγκαρσίους, τότε συνιστά το μεγαλύτερο χώρο του κτηρίου. Το όριο του κτηρίου προς νότον συνιστά ο Ν. τοίχος των χώρων 3-4-6, ο οποίος αποκαλύφθηκε κατά την ανασκαφή του 2002, με έντονες αλλοιώσεις στην πορεία του.

2.13. Conservation of Mycenaean pottery from Kanakia, Salamis (2012)

Yannos Lolos

Ακάμας 7 (March 2013): 18-20.

Aegean Library: 3055

From the introduction

In the large group of pots (or parts of pots), which were cleaned, conserved and mended/reconstructed in 2012, are included: cooking vessels of coarse or semi-coarse Aeginetan fabric (tripod cooking pots, cooking jars with flat base, basins, a lid); coarse ware stirrup jars; and finer plain and decorated vases of various types (kylikes, deep bowls, deep bowl-krater, a spouted kalathos, amphoras and other closed shapes, and a flask FS 189, the first example of its kind to be identified among the ceramic material from the large compounds on the Kanakia acropolis).

2.14. The Dynamics of Culture Contact in Eastern Mediterranean Bronze Age: Evidence from Aghia Photia

Laura Harrison

Chronika 1 (2011): 10-13.

Abstract

The intensification of interregional contacts between the Cyclades and Crete in the Early Bronze Age is often linked to the development of the first palace states on Crete ca. 1900 B.C.E. Emerging elites in the Cyclades and Crete established long-distance trade routes in order to secure access to prestigious items, including metals, needed to legitimize their authority. This phenomenon created an international spirit, which involved both the movement of goods and the establishment of new sites at strategic locations. The cemetery at Aghia Photia on Crete is in a unique position to shed light on these processes, since the tomb architecture and contents have pronounced Cycladic parallels, and appear to indicate that those entombed there migrated from the Cyclades.

[Read the article](#)

2.15. Minoan Metal Vessel Manufacturing: Techniques and Technology

Christina Clarke

Chronika 2 (2012): 11-21.

Abstract

The equipment and processes used to manufacture hammered metal vessels during the palatial periods of Bronze Age Crete have not previously been investigated in detail. The study described in this paper takes an interdisciplinary approach to the investigation of how these vessels were made, combining archaeological research with metalsmithing practice to reconstruct Minoan metal vessel production techniques. The results indicate that simple tools found at many Minoan metallurgical sites are effective for creating these vessel forms. That these tools are also found in contexts which are not considered metallurgical sites may indicate that metalsmithing occurred in more locations than are currently recognized.

[Read the article](#)

2.16. The Emergence of Sociopolitical Complexity at Gournia: Local and Regional Perspectives

Laura Harrison

Chronika 2 (2012): 22-30.

Abstract

Between 2200 and 1900 B.C.E., the coastal site of Gournia on Crete grew substantially in size and population, eventually emerging as a regional center for production and export. At the same time, other sites in the Mirabello region were destroyed, and new sites were established in defensible locations. People from the Cycladic islands fled to Crete and established new settlements on the north coast, possibly in response to a climatic upheaval. How did Gournia manage to emerge as a prosperous center, amidst the turmoil and chaos sweeping through the Mirabello region at this time? This article proposes that by successfully integrating immigrant populations into a new lower class, elites at Gournia reorganized craft production, which fueled economic prosperity. Recent excavations at Gournia support this hypothesis. There is new evidence for intensive ceramic production at the northern periphery of the site in the Late Prepalatial period. In the Protopalatial period, an expansive new architectural complex with craft workshops was constructed near an elaborate residence, suggesting that elites played an important role in the centralization of production and redistribution at Gournia.

[Read the article](#)

2.17. Ritual Significance in Mycenaean Hairstyles

Florence Sheng-chieh Hsu

Chronika 2 (2012): 92-102.

Abstract

Although the frescoes excavated from Bronze Age sites on the Greek mainland provide evidence for female figures in the Mycenaean society, the hairstyles of these figures have not been studied in detail. As in many other ancient cultures, hairstyles were not only an exhibition of beauty and fashion, but they also represented certain age groups or a person's social status. The Mycenaean inherited many of their hairstyles from their Minoan predecessors, although differences existed as well. It is also possible there may have been a shift in meaning for seemingly similar looking hairstyles from the Minoan to the Mycenaean periods. Female figures, which compose most of the Mycenaean figures in frescoes known to date, are fine examples for discussing the artistic representation and potential significance of Mycenaean hairstyles. By comparing with Minoan hairstyles, discussions of Mycenaean examples lead to conclusions in the relationship between hairstyles and ritual activities in the Mycenaean society.

[Read the article](#)

2.18 Investigating Compositional Variability among Early Neolithic Ceramics from Korça Region, Albania

Eugen Ruzi

Chronika 3 (2013): 1-15.

Abstract

In this study, Laser-Ablation ICP-MS and other archaeometric methods shed light on the technological and compositional variability of the ceramics from Podgori and Vashtëmi, two Early Neolithic settlements located in the Korça Plateau in Southeast Albania. The results are able to demonstrate clear differences in pottery manufacturing and raw material procurement. In addition, this study provides evidence for the location and chemical composition of the clays used by the Early Neolithic settlers of Vashtëmi. Previous research relied mostly in stylistic similarities and rough typological frequencies to conclude that Vashtëmi and Podgori belong to the same chronological sequence. The study presented here does not support this assumption. Fundamental differences in pottery quality and technology argue for a lack of association between the two settlements, even though the distance between them is less than 10 km. Future research needs to investigate whether this lack of relatedness is chronological or otherwise.

[Read the article](#)

2.19. Ovis/Capra, It's what's for Dinner; Preliminary Analysis of Faunal Material from a Minoan Settlement

Matthew Dysart

Chronika 3 (2013): 47-54.

Abstract

The processing, cataloguing, and preliminary analyses of faunal material from the Minoan settlement of Gournia began during the 2012 excavation season. This included backlogged material from the two previous seasons. Excavations during the past three seasons, under Prof. L.V. Watrous and Ph.D. student D.M. Buell from the University at Buffalo SUNY, have revealed a thriving Middle/Late Minoan Period settlement complete with industry, trade, and faunal material. A specific deposit consisting of faunal material, hundreds of stacked conical cups with other assorted shallow bowls and ceramics found within the palace suggest the practice of a specific ritual event that is not unique to Gournia, but compares favorably to similar deposits from across the island. The goal of this project is to examine this ritual practice through the analyzation of the faunal material in context with the other ceramics in order to extrapolate Minoan cultural practices from ritual activity.

[Read the article](#)

2.20. Warrior Burials and the Elevation of a Military Elite in LHIIIC Achaia

Heidi Senn

Chronika 3 (2013) 67-77.

Abstract

The collapse of Mycenaean civilization around 1200 B.C.E. left in its wake not only displaced and vulnerable settlements, but also a kind of 'structural vacuum' which forced populations to re-establish settlement patterns without the strict guidance of what had been a highly stratified and hierarchical authority under the Mycenaean palace centers. In a remote north-western region of ancient Hellas, the evidence of the so-called 'warrior graves' suggests that Achaian communities sought a decidedly military solution to the problems of re-organization and definition which confronted the reeling post-palatial population. In this article I will argue that the Achaian warriors, entombed so respectfully with the tools of their trade, were representative of a newly elevated military elite.

[Read the article](#)

3. NEW BOOK REVIEWS

3.1. Miller Bonney, E., 2014. Online review of Marc A. Abramiuk, *The Foundations of Cognitive Archaeology* (Cambridge 2012), *American Journal of Archaeology* 118.1 (January 2014).

[Read the book review](#)

3.2. Allen, S.E., 2014. Online review of Adamantios Sampson (ed.), *The Cave of the Cyclops: Mesolithic and Neolithic Networks in the Northern Aegean, Greece. Vol. 2, Bone Tool Industries, Dietary Resources and the Paleoenvironment, and Archaeometrical Studies* (Philadelphia 2011), *American Journal of Archaeology* 118.1 (January 2014).

[Read the book review](#)

3.3. Voyatzis, M.E., 2014. Online review of I.A. Papapostolou, *Early Thermos: New Excavations 1992–2003* (Athens 2012), *American Journal of Archaeology* 118.1 (January 2014).

[Read the book review](#)

3.4. Hiltz, C., 2012. Review of John Bintliff, *The Complete Archaeology of Greece: From Hunter Gatherers to the 20th Century AD* (Oxford/Chichester 2012), *Current World Archaeology* 54 (2012): 63.

4. DIGITAL BOOKS

Dodwell, E., 1821. *Views in Greece*, London: Rodwell & Martin.

[Text](#)

Ross, L., 1840-1852. *Reisen auf den griechischen Inseln des ägäischen Meeres (Band 1-4)*, Stuttgart/Tübingen: J.G. Cotta.

[Text](#)



5. DIGITAL ARTICLES

Karkanias, P. & Van de Moortel, A., 2014. Micromorphological analysis of sediments at the Bronze Age site of Mitrou, central Greece: patterns of floor construction and maintenance, *Journal of Archaeological Science* 43 (2014): 198-213.

[Κείμενο](#)

Van de Moortel, A. & Zahou, E., 2011. The Bronze Age-Iron Age Transition at Mitrou, in East Lokris: Evidence for Continuity and Discontinuity, in A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), *The "Dark Ages" Revisited. Acts of an International Symposium in Memory of William D.E. Coulson, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece, 14-17 June 2007* (Volos), 287-303.

[Κείμενο](#)

Van de Moortel, A., 2009. The Late Helladic IIIC-Protogeometric Transition at Mitrou, East Lokris, in S. Deger Jalkotzy & A. Baechle (eds), *Late Helladic IIIC Late and the Transition to the Early Iron Age. Late Helladic IIIC Chronology and Synchronisms*, Feb. 23-24, 2007 (Vienna), Austrian Academy of Sciences, 359-372.

[Κείμενο](#)

Van de Moortel, A., 2007. The Site of Mitrou and East Lokris in Homeric Times, in S. Morris & R. Laffineur (eds), *EPOS. Reconsidering Greek Epic and Aegean Bronze Age Archaeology. Proceedings of the 11th International Aegean Conference, organized by the University of Liège and UCLA, Los Angeles, April 21-23, 2006* (Liège) [Aegaeum 28], 243-254.

[Κείμενο](#)

Van de Moortel, A. & Zahou, E., 2006. 2004 Excavations at Mitrou, East Lokris, *Aegean Archaeology* 7 2003-2004 (2006): 39-48.

[Κείμενο](#)

Marangou, C., 2001. Evidence for counting and recording in the Neolithic? Artefacts as signs and signs on artefacts, στο A. Michailidou (εκδ.), *Manufacture and Measurement: Counting, Measuring and Recording Craft Items in Early Aegean Societies* (Research Centre for Greek and Roman Antiquity, National Hellenic Research Foundation, Diffusion de Boccard, Αθήνα), 9-43.

[Κείμενο](#)

Marangou, C., 2001. Neolithic watercraft: Evidence from Northern Greek wetlands, στο B. Purdy (εκδ.), *Enduring Records, The Environmental and Cultural heritage of Wetlands* (Oxford, Oxbow Books), 191-205.

[Κείμενο](#)

Marangou, C., 2001. Greece, στο Bryony Coles & Adrian Olivier (εκδ.), David Bull (βοηθός εκδ.), *The Heritage Management of Wetlands in Europe* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium Occasional Paper no 1, Europae Archaeologiae Consilium and Wetland Archaeology Research Project), 99-108.

[Κείμενο](#)

Marangou, C., 2001. Neolithic craft: evidence about boat types and uses, στο Γ. Μπασιάκος, Ε. Αλούπη & Γ. Φακορέλλης (εκδ.), *Αρχαιομετρικές μελέτες για την ελληνική προϊστορία και αρχαιότητα* (Αθήνα), 737-752.

[Κείμενο](#)

Marangou, C., 1991. Maquettes d'embarcations: les débuts, στο R. Laffineur (εκδ.), *Thalassa. L'Egée préhistorique et la mer. Actes de la 3e Rencontre Internationale de l'Université de Liège, Calvi (Corse) 1990* (Aegaeum 7, Liège), 21-42, pls. II-IX.

[Κείμενο](#)

6. DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS

Chondrogianni-Metoki, A., 2009. *Non domestic use of space in the Neolithic settlements. The example of Toumba Kremastis Koiladas* (in Greek), PhD Dissertation, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

[Abstract](#)

[Text](#)

Pluta, K.M., 2011. *Aegean Bronze Age Literacy and Its Consequences*, PhD Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin.

[Text](#)

7. USEFUL WEBSITES

Lower Palaeolithic Lesvos (excavation, surface survey & geophysical research)

URL: <http://www.history-archaeology.uoc.gr/en/activities/excavations/Paleolithic-Lesvos2.html>

Rodafnidia at Lisvori on Lesvos is an open-air Paleolithic site that is being systematically excavated (2012-16) by the University of Crete and an international work team under the supervision of Nena Galanidou. The site extends over a low hill delimited by two streams that flow into the Gulf of Kalloni. It has produced numerous stone tools that span the Lower and the Middle Palaeolithic. A large component of the lithic assemblage consists of Acheulean artifacts, dated, on the basis of technology, to the Middle Pleistocene (780,000 – 125,000 BP). The lithic industry derives from fluvio-lacustrine deposits, in a landscape sculpted by volcanic activity, where high quality lithic raw materials are abundant. The excavation sheds light on an unknown aspect of the early prehistory of the island and the NE Mediterranean, as it unveils the first large-scale Acheulean site in Greece. The finds connect the early archaeology of Greece to global research on Human Origins and Evolution, and the hominin expansion ‘Out of Africa’ and ‘Out of Asia’ into Europe and vice versa.

The Kefala on Skiathos survey and excavation project

URL: <http://extras.ha.uth.gr/skiathos/en/>

From 2009 to 2011, the Department of History, Archaeology and Social Anthropology of the University of Thessaly, in collaboration with the 13th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of the Ministry of Culture, conducted a systematic survey at the site of Kephala, next to the bay of Xanemos, on the northeast side of the island of Skiathos. The systematic excavation of the settlement started within the frame of a five-year excavation project in 2012. The fortified settlement has been identified with Palaiskiathos, the earliest of the two ancient poleis of Skiathos, as mentioned in the sources (Skylax, *Periplus*, 58). The surface finds extend from the 10th to the 5th or even 4th centuries BC. The settlement seems to have been abandoned, not directly after the foundation of the Classical polis of Skiathos, as it has been initially suggested, but rather later, during the early Hellenistic period (3rd-2nd c. BC.).

Professor A. Mazarakis Ainian is the director of the University research team, while the 13th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of the Ministry of Culture is represented by its director Dr. Argyroula Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou and the archaeologist Eleni Chrysopoulou.

8. AEGEUS'S NEWS

Aegeus is growing!

It gives us great pleasure to announce that four new talented fellows have been added to the Aegeus Committee of Fellows since January 2014. The new fellows will be joining the existing team of seven fellows in the daily tasks of maintaining the Aegeus website and producing the newsletter, organizing the Aegean lectures and editing the book review department, as well as contributing to the all other Aegeus events and activities across the society's departments. Our new fellows are: Elina Kardamaki, Elena Maragoudaki, Constantinos Paschalidis and Kalliopi Sarri.

The research interests of our new fellows lay in diverse disciplines across the spectrum of Prehistory and Aegean Archaeology. [Elina Kardamaki](#) specialises in Late Helladic pottery. [Elena Maragoudaki](#) works more on Mycenaean shipbuilding and experimental archaeology. [Constantinos Paschalidis](#) is a curator in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens and his research includes the study of the Mycenaean cemetery of Claus, Patras. [Kalliopi Sarri](#) is an expert on Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age archaeology, and her research also focuses on ancient textiles.

Anastasia Christophilopoulou's lecture

We would like to thank Dr. Anastasia Christophilopoulou for her excellent lecture on the transformations and innovations in Aegean households and communities, 1200–600 BC. We would also like to thank the large number of members and friends who attended the lecture.

[read more](#)

An important donation from the Institute of Classical Studies

We are grateful to announce a donation of 650 Euros by the Institute of Classical Studies (of London) to Aegeus. We would like to express our sincere thanks to the Institute for this important donation and in particular for its ongoing support.

Donations of publications during 2013

We would like to thank cordially our members and friends for their donations of publications during 2013.

[List of donations](#)

9. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

A selection of upcoming lectures and conferences:

Germany, Berlin 17 – 18 February

Topoi Building Dahlem, Hittorfstraße 18

Workshop

Fibre Distinction

[Programme](#)

Greece, Athens, 17 February 18:30

National Archive of Monuments (Psaromiligou 22, Keramikos)

Lecture

Eleni Konstantinidi-Sivridi & Konstantinos Paschalidis (National Archaeological Museum)

Η Συλλογή Προϊστορικών Αρχαιοτήτων του Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου: Παρελθόν, Παρόν Και Μέλλον

Greece, Athens, 17 February 19:00

Museum of Cycladic Art, 4 Neophytou Douka Str.

Lecture

Dimitrios Christodoulou

Ταφές Πολεμιστών στο Λευκαντί σε σχέση με το Αιγαίο και τη Νότια Ελλάδα της εποχής του σιδήρου

Greece, Thessaloniki, 18 February 19:00

Cast Gallery of the Faculty of Philosophy, Aristotle University

British School at Athens Annual Meeting

Catherine Morgan (Director, BSA)

The work of the British School at Athens 2013 & The British School at Athens on Ithaca, 1930-2014

[Invitation](#)

Greece, Athens, 19 February 18:00

German Archaeological institute, 1 Fidiou st.

Lecture

Hülya Bulut

Early Iron Age pottery from the Halicarnassus peninsula in the light of current research

Greece, Athens, 20 February 19:00

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

British School at Athens Annual Meeting

Catherine Morgan (Director, BSA)

The work of the British School at Athens 2013 & The British School at Athens on Ithaca, 1930-2014

[Invitation](#)

USA, New York, 21 February 18:30

The Institute of Fine Arts, One East 78th Street

The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium

Jerolyn Morrison

The Art and Archaeology of Cooking: Late Minoan Mochlos and Papadiokambos

Please R.S.V.P. 212-992-5803 or, IFA.events@NYU.edu

Greece, Athens, 21 February 18:30

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

Minoan Seminar

Constantinos Papadopoulos

The Contribution of Digital Reconstructions to the Study of Archaeological Evidence from Minoan Crete: Case Studies from Phourni, Archanes and Zominthos (in Greek)

[Minoan Seminar on Facebook](#)

USA, San Francisco, 25 February 19:30

370 Dwinelle Hall, University of California at Berkeley

Lecture

Irene Lemos

Out of the Dark: Lefkandi in Euboea after 1200 BCE

[Further information](#)

Greece, Athens, 31 January 19:00

Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Athens)

Aegean Lecture

Constantinos Paschalidis (National Archaeological Museum)

The Mycenaean cemetery at Clauss, Patras. The remains of an unknown world at the end of an era (in Greek)

[Further information](#)

Greece, Athens, 04 March 19:00

Alkis Argiriadis amphitheater (University of Athens central building), 30 Panepistimiou St.

Mycenaean Seminar of Athens

Clairy Palyvou

Title to be announced soon

Greece, Athens, 05 March 19:30

Canadian Institute in Greece, Dionysiou Aiginitou 7

Lecture

Margarita Nazou (Institute of Archaeology, University College London)

A site with a view: Kiapha Thiti and its connections during the 4th and 3rd millennia BC

[Further information](#)

Cyprus, Nicosia, 07 March 18:00

Kasteliotissa building

Lecture

Ourania Kouka (University of Cyprus)

Κοινωνική ταυτότητα και πολιτιστικός διάλογος στο Ανατολικό Αιγαίο κατά την Προϊστορία: Οι ανασκαφές στο Λιμάν Τεπέ Σμύρνης, τη Μίλητο και το Ηραϊόν Σάμου

Greece, Athens, 10 March 19:00

Museum of Cycladic Art, 4 Neophytou Douka Str.

Cypriot Seminar

Giorgos Georgiou (Cyprus Department of Antiquities)

Νέο φως στην προϊστορική Λευκωσία

[Further information](#)

United Kingdom, London, 12 March 15:30

Senate House, South Block G 22 / 26

Mycenaean Seminar

Todd Whitelaw (UCL)

Political formations in Minoan Crete

[Map](#)

Greece, Athens, 13 March 18:30

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

Minoan Seminar

Gerald Cadogan

Myrtos–Pyrgos: Minoan monuments and memories by the Libyan Sea

Special seminar on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Minoan Seminar series

Chair: Efi Sapouna-Sakellarakis and Erik Hallager

Keynote speaker: Maria Vlazaki

[Minoan Seminar on Facebook](#)

Greece, Athens, 14 March 19:00

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

Annual Meeting & Lecture

James C. Wright (Director, ASCSA) & Merle Langdon (Research Professor, University of Tennessee at Knoxville)

Work of the School during 2013 & Rupestral Inscriptions in the Greek World

[Map](#)

[The event will be livestreamed](#)

[Further information](#)

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

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



10. CALL FOR PAPERS

NARNIA International Conference: Interdisciplinary Studies of Ancient Materials from the Mediterranean Cyprus, Nicosia, 17-19 September 2014

Deadline: 31 March 2014

The NARNIA research network is pleased to announce the organisation of the international conference, entitled: "Interdisciplinary Studies of Ancient Materials from the Mediterranean", to be held at the main campus of the University of Cyprus, in Nicosia, Cyprus, between the 17th and 19th of September 2014.

[read more](#)

1st International Geo-Cultural Symposium "Kaldera 2014"

Thera, 6-8 June 2014

Deadline: 01 April 2014

The reputation of Santorini, in recent years, maintained because of the large tourism development and its geological formation. Scientific studies have been published, largely focused in the field of History, Prehistoric Archaeology, Marine Santorini but of Geological changes.

[read more](#)

MESO 2015. The Ninth International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe

Belgrade, Serbia, 14-18 September 2015

Deadline: 01 May 2014

The MESO2015 Committee invite speakers to submit abstracts for 10 minute papers and poster presentations on any subject related to Mesolithic archaeology.

[read more](#)

Geomedislands 2015 call for papers/registration

France, Corsica, 30 June-2 July 2015

Deadline: 31 December 2014

The GEOMEDISLANDS 2015: International colloquium on Geoarchaeology of the Mediterranean islands will be taking place next year in Corsica.

[read more](#)

11. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

4 PhD positions in Archaeology, National Research School of Archaeology ARCHON, The Netherlands

Deadline: 25 February 2014

The National Research School of Archaeology ARCHON offers 4 salaried PhD positions to MA graduates in Archaeology. Candidates are expected to complete a PhD thesis within a four-year period.

[read more](#)

The INSTAP Study Center for East Crete 2014 Richard Seager Fellowship

Deadline: 31 March 2014

The INSTAP Study Center for East Crete is pleased to announce the availability of one Doctoral fellowship to be awarded on a competitive basis to an eligible candidate for work to be done at the Study Center in Pacheia Ammos, Crete in 2014.

[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](#)

Cycladic Seminar. Programme 2014

The Cycladic Seminar is held at the Archaeological Society at Athens, 22 Panepistemiou St., Tuesdays at 7 p.m. The seminars are organized by Dr Marisa Marthari.

[2014 Programme](#)



The new issue of Nestor 41.2 (February 2014) is available for download

The new issue of Nestor 41.2 (February 2014) is available for download at <http://classics.uc.edu>



Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki's lecture on Minoan Chania available online (ΣΕΑ, 15 January 2014)

www.blod.gr

Στο πλαίσιο του κύκλου διαλέξεων "Περιηγήσεις με την Αρχαιολογική Υπηρεσία", ο Σύλλογος Ελλήνων Αρχαιολόγων διοργάνωσε, στις 15 Ιανουαρίου, ομιλία της Μαρίας Ανδρεαδάκη-Βλαζάκη, Γενικής Διευθύντριας Αρχαιοτήτων και Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς με θέμα «Τα Χανιά στα Μινωϊκά χρόνια».

[Watch the lecture online](#)

The first two lectures of the Cypriot Seminar on YouTube

Vasiliki Kassianidou: Η παραγωγή και το εμπόριο κυπριακού χαλκού κατά την Εποχή του Χαλκού - νέα δεδομένα (The production and trade of Cypriot copper in the Bronze Age - new evidence). 13 January 2014

[Part 1](#)

[Part 2](#)

Ourania Kouka: Διαπολιτισμικές σχέσεις και νέες κοινοτικές ταυτότητες: Το Ανατολικό Αιγαίο, η Δυτική Μικρά Ασία και η Κύπρος στο κατώφλι της Εποχής του Χαλκού (Intercultural relationships and new communal identities. The East Aegean, Western Anatolia and Cyprus at the threshold to the Bronze Age). 3 February 2014

[Part 1](#)

[Part 2](#)

[Part 3](#)



"Συνομιλώντας με το Μινωικό πολιτισμό"

Ο υπό σύσταση σύλλογος "Συνομιλώντας με τον Μινωικό Πολιτισμό" αποσκοπεί να συσπειρώσει ειδικούς (αρχαιολόγους, ιστορικούς, ξεναγούς, φιλόλογους, δασκάλους), καλλιτέχνες, χειροτέχνες και πολίτες, Έλληνες και φιλέλληνες, που ενδιαφέρονται από κοινού για την ανάδειξη της ανεκτίμητης πολιτιστικής μινωικής κληρονομιάς, στην Κρήτη, στην Ελλάδα και διεθνώς, διοργανώνοντας εκθέσεις, ομιλίες, μαθήματα, ημερίδες, πολιτιστικά κάμπινγκ, εκδόσεις κ.α..

[Read more](#)

«Σαρώνουν» τους νεολιθικούς οικισμούς
Γλυκερία Υδραίου, Ταχυδρόμος, 03-02-2014

Κτίρια και οικιστικές εγκαταστάσεις που παραμένουν θαμμένα κάτω από την επιφάνεια της γης για 9.000 περίπου χρόνια, φέρνει στο φως η πρωτοποριακή έρευνα που διεξάγεται σε 23 νεολιθικούς οικισμούς της Μαγνησίας, οι οποίοι είναι άγνωστοι στο ευρύ κοινό, αλλά παρουσιάζουν μεγάλο αρχαιολογικό ενδιαφέρον.

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



Last grain stores at Çatalhöyük found
Past Horizons, 14-01-2014

A cache of perfectly preserved Neolithic grain, the largest so far known in the Middle East, has been uncovered by Polish archaeologists working at Çatalhöyük in Central Turkey. Çatalhöyük is one of the centres of urbanisation of the earliest farming communities and one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world.

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



Μυκηναίοι άρχοντες στην Αιτωλοακαρνανία
Ν. Κοντράρου-Ρασσιά, *Ελευθεροτυπία*, 22-01-2014

Οι Μυκηναίοι ηγεμόνες της Αιτωλοακαρνανίας, που είχαν ταφεί στους εντυπωσιακούς τάφους του Αγίου Ηλία Ιθωρίας, σύμφωνα με τα πολύτιμα ευρήματά τους (ελεφαντόδοντο, χαλκό, κασσίτερο, χρυσό, ήλεκτρο, φαγεντιανή) θα πρέπει να είχαν αμέτρητους θησαυρούς και ως εκ τούτου δύναμη, επιρροή και εξουσία. Δηλαδή στην περιοχή πρέπει να υπήρχε ένα μεγάλο πολιτικοοικονομικό κέντρο εξουσίας που δεν έχει ακόμη αποκαλυφθεί.

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

Fitch Laboratory Introduction to Ceramic Petrology Course 2014
British School at Athens

In June 2014 (16-27 June), the Fitch Laboratory will hold a two-week postgraduate training course providing an introduction to ceramic petrology, building upon the Laboratory's established reputation on ceramic petrology applications and its extensive reference collections of geological and ceramic thin sections.

[Further information](#)



Bringing the Neolithic Figurines of Koutroulou Magoula Back to Life

Konstantinos Papadopoulos, *Archaeological Computing Research Group*, 21-01-2014

Clay Neolithic figurines are some of the most enigmatic archaeological objects, which depict in a miniature form humans, animals, other anthropomorphic or zoomorphic beings, and often hybrid or indeterminate entities. Figurines have excited scholarly and public imagination, and have given rise to diverse interpretations. The assemblage from Koutroulou Magoula, a Middle Neolithic site – 5800-5300 BC – in central Greece (excavated under the co-direction of Prof. Yannis Hamilakis and Dr. offers a unique opportunity to revolutionise the way we study and understand prehistoric figurines.

Read more: <http://acrg.soton.ac.uk>



Το παρελθόν είναι παρόν! Η Μαρίζα Ντεκάστρο συζητά με την Νένα Γαλανίδου για τον συλλογικό τόμο, Μιλώντας στα παιδιά για το παρελθόν

Ο αναγνώστης, 10-02-2014

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



Aegeus - Society for Aegean Prehistory
6 Litous, 15124 Maroussi, Athens - Greece
Email: [info\[at\]aegeussociety.org](mailto:info[at]aegeussociety.org), URL: www.aegeussociety.org

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