Newsletter on Aegean Prehistory

15 February 2014

No. 48
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1. NEW BOOKS

The Manufacture of Minoan Metal Vessels. Theory and Practice
Christina Clarke

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Publisher: Åströms Förlag
Series: Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket Book 178
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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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Ian A. Todd

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Price: € 76

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 Kalavasos-Tenta (WP 6-7), the Chalcolithic site of Kalavasos-Ayious (WP 8), the Bronze Age cemetery in Kalavasos village (WP 1 and WP 11) and the excavations at Late Bronze Age Kalavasos-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 Kalavasos 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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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
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 Schlieman’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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Σεϊντί. Παλαιολιθική κατοίκηση στη Βοιωτία

Paris Varvarousis

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Description: Paperback, 166 p., b/w figures, maps, drawings in text, 24x17.2 cm
ISBN: 978-960-02-2784-0
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Abstract (in Greek)

Στο βιβλίο αυτό παρουσιάζονται οι ανασκαφικές έρευνες των Γερμανών αρχαιολόγων Rudolf Stampfuss και Elisabeth Schmid που πραγματοποιήθηκαν στα μέσα περασμένου αιώνα στη βραχοσκεπή Σεϊντί της Αλιάρτου και βεβαίωσαν κατοίκηση από την Ανώτερη Παλαιολιθική. Η αποκάλυψη αυτή αποδείχθηκε θεμελιώδους σημασίας, γιατί άλλαξε ουσιαστικά τον χάρτη της Ελλάδας που εμφανίζονταν 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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ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ: Οι δημοσιεύσεις των Rudolf Stampfuss και Elisabeth Schmid για το Σεϊντί (Μετάφραση κειμένων: Παναγιώτα Παπαευαγγέλου)
ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ 1: Rudolf Stampfuss, Τα πρώτα σπηλαιώδη ευρήματα παλαιολιθικής εποχής στην Ελλάδα [109]
ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ 2: Elisabeth Schmid, Το Σπήλαιο Σεϊντί, ένας σταθμός Ανώτερης Παλαιολιθικής εποχής στην Ελλάδα [131]

Βιογραφικά σημειώματα:
α. Rudolf Stampfuss (1904-1978) [147]
β. Elisabeth Schmid (1912-1994) [148]
Πίνακας: Νεολιθικές Θέσεις Βοιωτίας [149]
Βιβλιογραφία [155]
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

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, icα and icβ). 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.

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

Sam Crooks

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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 Karkanas & Aleydis Van de Moortel

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

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

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.


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 (WPWS)” 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
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-p-te-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 Vettes
*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.

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
*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 YE χρόνων
Konstantina Kaza-Papageorgiou & Elina Kardamaki
Αρχαιολογική Εφημερίς 151 (2012): 141-199.
Agæan 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 οικότετρα, 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 Ι. Καυπερτ, 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 Καλλιγά, 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 weather 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 where 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. Στιγμίωτα προϊστορικής αρχαιολογίας στην Ελλάδα των αρχών του 20ου αιώνα
Kosmas Touloumis
Προϊστορίματα 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 19ο 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 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 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 στη νότια Σαλαμίνα, υπό τη διεύθυνση του υπογραφομένου, με βασική συνεργάτιδα τη Δρ. Χριστίνα Μαραμπέα, ως Υποδιευθύντρια.

Οι ανασκαφικές και άλλες έρευνες και εργασίες του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων κατά το 2012 περιορίσθηκαν ουσιαστικά, λόγω βεβαραμένου προγράμματος των ανασκαφών, στην περιοχή των Κανακίων, στη νοτιοδυτική ακτή της Σαλαμίνας, υπό τη διεύθυνση του υπογραφομένου, με βασική συνεργάτιδα τη Δρ. Χριστίνα Μαραμπέα, ως Υποδιευθύντρια.
2.12. Ανασκαφικές και επιφανειακές έρευνες στη νότια Σαλαμίνα κατά το 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 κάτοψης του απεκαλύφθη το 2002 και ανασκάφησαν 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 έμβαδο 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.

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

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

**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

**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

**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

**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 analysis 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

**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


Read the book review


Read the book review


Read the book review


4. DIGITAL BOOKS


Text


Text


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**5. DIGITAL ARTICLES**

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**Abstract**

**Text**

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**6. DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS**


**Text**

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**7. USEFUL WEBSITES**

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


Rodafnidia at Liovri 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**


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 Palaiiskiathos, the earliest of the two ancient poleis of Skiathos, as mentioned in the sources (Skylax, Periplous, 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 Christofilopoulou’s lecture

We would like to thank Dr. Anastasia Christofilopoulou 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 Ηραίον 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-Sakellaraki 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

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**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

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**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](http://classics.uc.edu)

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

[www.blod.gr](http://www.blod.gr)

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"Συνομιλώντας με το Μινωϊκό πολιτισμό"

O υπό σύσταση σύλλογος "Συνομιλώντας με τον Μινωϊκό 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
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. 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

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