



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

1-14 February 2010

No. 6

AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. LECTURES – WORKSHOPS – CONFERENCES

Monday 1 February, 19:00

Greece, Athens

British School at Athens, Upper House

Anna-Lucia D' Agata (ICEVO)

'The many lives of a ruin. History and metahistory of the Palace of Minos at Knossos'

Tuesday 2 February

Belgium, Louvain-la-Neuve

Salle du Conseil, Faculté FIAL, Place B. Pascal 1

Conference: *La naissance des cités crétoises*

Programme:

10:00: Pr. D.C. Haggis (Chappell Hill University),
'The Archaic Cretan City: Excavations at Azoria 2002-2006'

11:00: Pr. D. Lefevre-Novaro (Université de Strasbourg), 'La naissance de la cité de Phaistos'

Contact: jan.driessen@uclouvain.be

Wednesday 3 February, 17:00

Greece, Athens

ASCSA (Loring Hall, Souidias 59, 106 76)

TEA TALK

Dr Vicky Elefanti, Dr Sireen El Zaatar & Dr Tatiana Theodoropoulou

'Reconstructing daily life in the past'

Thursday 4 February, 19:00

Greece, Athens

The Archaeological Society at Athens (Panepistimiou 22)

Christos Doumas (Emeritus Professor of the University of Athens)

'Excavations at Akrotiri (Thera). Vision and reality' (in Greek)

Επικοινωνία: akrotiri@otenet.gr

Friday 5 February, 19:00

Greece, Athens

The Event Hall of the 'Parnassos' Literary Society (Ag. Georgios square, Karitsi 8)

Book presentation: *Οδοιπορικό στα Μνημεία του*

Νομού Καρδίτσας: Αρχαιότητες – Ναοί – Νεότερα Μνημεία

The book will be offered free of charge to everyone that attends the presentation.

Monday 8 February, 19:00

Greece, Athens

National Archaeological Museum (Tositsa 1)

Foteini Zafeiropoulou (Emeritus Ephore of Antiquities) &

Xenia Charalampidou (Dr of Archaeology)

'The Geometric cemetery at Tsikalario on Naxos' (in Greek)

Wednesday 10 February, 15:30

United Kingdom, London

Institute of Classical Studies, Senate House South Block G 22 / 26

The Mycenaean Seminar

Edgar Peltenburg

'Fashioning identity in prehistoric Cyprus: Cruciform figurine production at Souskiou'

Thursday 11 February, 19:00

Greece, Athens

Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies (51a Odos Notara)

Dr. Christina Souyoudzoglou - Haywood (University College Dublin, IIHSA)

'Challenging a Landscape: The Livatho Valley Survey Project, Kephallonia, Six Years on'

RSVP: iihsa@hol.gr

11-12 February

Austria, Vienna (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Theatersaal, Sonnenfelsgasse 19, 1010 Vienna)

International Symposium:

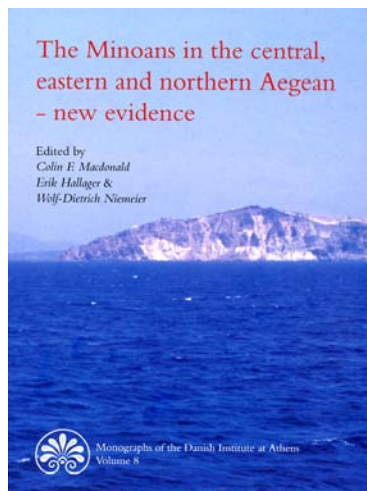
Cremation Burials in the Region between the Middle Danube and the Aegean, 1300–750 BC.

To see the programme [press here](#)

For Aegean archaeology, see in particular panel 4 – Greece (February 12, 14:30-17-30).

Contact: michaela.lochner@oeaw.ac.at & forian.ruppenstein@oeaw.ac.at

2. NEW BOOKS



AEGEAN LIBRARY:
No. 1865

The Minoans in the Central, Eastern and Northern Aegean — New Evidence. Acts of a Minoan Seminar 22-23 January 2005 in Collaboration with the Danish Institute at Athens and the German Archaeological Institute at Athens
Edited by Colin F. Macdonald, Erik Hallager & Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier

City & year: [Århus] 2009 [December]

Publisher: The Danish Institute at Athens

Series: Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens, Volume 8

Description: Hardback, 280 p., colour & b/w ill., maps, tables, 28x21,5 cm.

ISBN: 978-87-7934-292-7

Price: € 55

Abstract

The two-day seminar, which took place on 22-23 January 2005 at the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, gathered archaeologists of the Aegean (Greek, Turkish and other nationalities) who were involved in publishing material from sites that displayed evidence for a greater or lesser 'Minoan presence'. The main sites and areas discussed in this volume are: Akroteri-Thera, Skarkos-Ios, Afiartis-Karpathos, Ialysos-Rhodes, Urla Peninsula, Teichiussa, Iasos, Miletus, Troy, Koukonisi-Lemnos and Poliochni-Lemnos. The precise nature of that presence (from objects to people, from influence to emulation) was examined and subsequently discussed, a summary of which is presented here alongside most of the original papers. Two papers (Niemeier-Miletus; Matsas-Mikro Vouni) were not published here but are represented by short abstracts and brief bibliographies. The volume is introduced by Yannis Sakellarakis, followed by an essay on Minoanisation and the Minoan Thalassocracy by Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier and concluded by Peter Warren who prefaced and guided the final discussion.

Contents

Erik Hallager: Preface

List of contributors

Yannis Sakellarakis: Opening address

Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier, "Minoanisation" versus "Minoan thalassocracy" — an introduction'

Irene Nikolakopoulou, "Beware Cretans bearing gifts". Tracing the origins of Minoan influence at Akrotiri, Thera'

Marisa Marthari, 'Middle Cycladic and early Late Cycladic cemeteries and their Minoan elements: the case of the cemetery at Skarkos on Ios'

Manolis Melas, 'The Afiartis Project: excavations at the Minoan settlement of Fournoi, Karpathos (2001-2004) — a preliminary report'

Toula Marketou, 'Ialysos and its neighbouring areas in the MBA and LB I periods: a chance for peace'

Hayat Erkanal & Levent Keskin, 'Relations between the Urla peninsula and the Minoan world'

Walter Voigtländer, 'The Bronze Age settlement of Teichiussa'

Nicoletta Momigliano, 'Minoans at Iasos?'

Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier, 'Miletus introduction. Abstract and bibliography'

Amy E. Raymond, 'Miletus in the Middle Bronze Age: an overview of the characteristic features and ceramics'

Dietrich Niemeier, 'Miletus IV: the settlement and the Minoan sanctuary of the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. Abstract and bibliography'

Ivonne Kaiser, 'Miletus IV: the locally produced coarse wares'

Discussion after Saturday's sessions

Christos Boulotis, 'Koukonisi on Lemnos: reflections on the Minoan and Minoanising evidence'

Massimo Cultraro, 'Crete and the islands of north Aegean before the palaces: reconsidering the evidence of Poliochni, Lemnos'

Martha Guzowska, 'En vogue minoenne ... On the social use of Minoan and Minoanising objects in Troia'

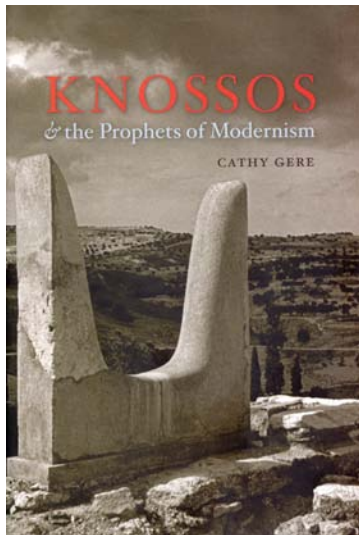
Dimitris Matsas, 'The Minoans in Samothrace. Abstract and bibliography'

Discussion after Sunday's sessions

Peter M. Warren: Final summing up

General discussion

Map



AEGEAN LIBRARY:
No. 1864

Knossos & the Prophets of Modernism

Cathy Gere

City & year: Chicago

Publisher: The University of Chicago Press

Description: Hardback, 277 p., 20 b/w figs, 23,5x16 cm.

ISBN: 978-0-226-28953-3

Price: £ 19 (ca. € 22)

Read, also, the online review by N. Momigliano (*Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2009.08.20): [click here](#)

&

the recent review by Y. Galanakis, *The Art Newspaper*, vol. XVIII, no. 208 (December 2009), p. 44.

Abstract

In the spring of 1900, British archaeologist Arthur Evans began to excavate the palace of Knossos on Crete, bringing ancient Greek legends to life just as a new century dawned amid far-reaching questions about human history, art, and culture. Over the next three decades, Evans engaged in an unprecedented reconstruction project, creating a complex of concrete buildings on the site that owed at least as much to modernist architecture as it did to Bronze Age remains. In the process, he fired the imaginations of a whole generation of intellectuals and artists, whose work would drive movements as disparate as fascism and pacifism, feminism and psychoanalysis, experimental literature and Afrocentric history.

With *Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism*, Cathy Gere relates the fascinating story of Evans's excavation and its long-term effects on Western culture. Gere shows how Evans's often-fanciful account of ancient Minoan society captivated a generation riven by serious doubts about the fundamental values of European civilization. After the First World War left the Enlightenment dream in tatters, the lost paradise that Evans offered in the concrete labyrinth – pacifist and matriarchal, pagan and cosmic – seemed to offer a new way forward for writers, artists, and thinkers such as Sigmund Freud, James Joyce,

Georgio de Chirico, Robert Graves, and Hilda Doolittle, all of whom emerge as forceful characters in Gere's account.

Assembling a brilliant, talented, and eccentric cast at a moment of tremendous intellectual vitality and wrenching change, Cathy Gere paints an unforgettable portrait of the age of concrete and the birth of modernism.

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Acknowledgments

Introduction

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| 1. The birth of tragedy, 1822-1897 | 6. The rebirth of comedy, 1942-1949 |
| 2. Stand-up tragedy, 1851-1899 | 7. The birth of farce, 1950-2000 |
| 3. Ariadne's lament, 1900-1913 | 8. Conclusion |
| 4. The concrete labyrinth, 1914-1935 | 9. Notes |
| 5. Psyche's labyrinth, 1919-1941 | 10. Bibliography |
| | 11. Index |



AEGEAN LIBRARY:
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Anaskamma. Excavating Journal Vol. 3, 2009 [December]

Publisher: G. H. Hourmouziadis

Description: Paperback, 23,8x16.9 cm.

ISSN: -

Price: Not for sale; free download

To see the volume: [press here](#)

For vol. 2, 2008 [April 2009]: [press here](#)

For vol. 1, 2008: [press here](#)

Abstract

The journal *Anaskamma* is published by the Emeritus Professor G. H. Hourmouziadis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece). The articles are written in Greek and most of them refer to the excavations at the Neolithic Lake dwelling of Dispilio (Macedonia). The journal is published in a printed form for libraries, while the articles are also provided as .pdf files through internet.

Contents

[editorial](#)

Rena Veropoulidou, 'Freshwater molluscs and land snails at the Neolithic Dispilio, Kastoria'.

[press here](#)

Sofia Doukeridou, 'Some observations on the chipped stone industry of Dispilio, Kastoria'.

[press here](#)

Eirini I. Petroutsa, 'Human skeletal remains from

Neolithic Dispilio, Kastoria’.

[press here](#)

Marina Sofronidou, ‘Far off the excavation’.

[press here](#)

Yannis Stavridopoulos & Tasos Sianos, ‘The stone enclosure of Dispilio’.

[press here](#)

Nektaria Dasakli, ‘Excavation Park of Dispilio: Management, preservation and conservation issues of the archaeological remains *in situ*’.

[press here](#)

Panagiotis Theoulakis, Nikolaos-Alexis Stefanis, Giorgos Gerogiannis, Katerina Zioga, Katerina Chatzi, ‘*In situ* preservation of the clay architectural structures from Dispilio: Laboratory experimental procedure and consolidation treatment evaluation’.

[press here](#)

Kosmas Pavlopoulos, Athanassios Skentos & Chryssanthi Kotabassi, ‘Geomorphological mapping and evolution of the broader area of Kastoria (Orestias) Lake (NW Greece)’.

[press here](#)

Dimitris Kaimaris, Olga Georgoula & Petros Patias, ‘Aerial and remote sensing archaeology’.

[press here](#)

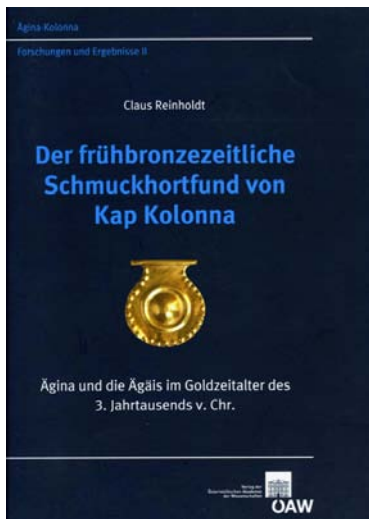
George Panagiaris, ‘Ethical and methodological issues of conservation and promotion of human remains’.

[press here](#)

“DRAFTS”

G.H. Hourmouziadis, ‘An excavation’s “cosmology” (A first draft)’.

[press here](#)



AEGEAN LIBRARY:

Der frühbronzezeitliche Schmuckhortfund von Kap Kolonna. Ägina und die Ägäis im Goldzeitalter des 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr.

Claus Reinholdt

City & year: Wien 2008

Publisher: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften

Series: Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean 15

Description: Paperback, 145 p., 31 colour and b/w tables, 30.5x23.5 cm.

ISBN: 978-3-7001-3948-5

Price: € 41.20

Abstract

The jewellery hoard excavated under the floor of an Early Bronze Age house-unit in the prehistoric settlement of Cape Kolonna/Aigina represents in many ways an exceptional collection still unique in the central Aegean of the late third millennium B.C. The material consists of precious metals (gold, silver) and several nonmetallic valuable objects (carnelian, rock-crystal, frit) and belongs to a secondary hoard of pins, pendants and beads, partly bent for the deposit context (pins). Concerning their original typological function some of the objects represent particular remaining stocks. Apart from a small carnelian bead decorated in the typical Mesopotamian etching-technique, other items of the deposit represent products of Anatolian and Mesopotamian jewellery crafts. The hoard casts new light on the relationship between the central Aegean and the Eastern advanced civilisations of Anatolia and Mesopotamia, a relationship

that has as yet only been illustrated with respect to a few oriental "exotica" in the Aegean. A general investigation of all these foreign precious objects in the Aegean during the third millennium where the hoard from Cape Colonna can be added as an important new complex shows that the contacts on the part of the Eastern civilisations during the Early Dynastic Period do not form real trade activities controlled by direct and regular economical conditions. The appearance of foreign precious objects in the Aegean is the result of staggered stages in early and more accidental commercial contacts which can nevertheless bridge long geographical distances and spaces and which consist of a complex system of interlocked and small-spaced networks and merchant units.

Contents

Press: <http://hw.oeaw.ac.at/3948-5toc>

3. NEW ARTICLES

3.1. 'Hearsay about the "Keros Hoard"'

Giorgos Papamichelakis and Colin Renfrew

American Journal of Archaeology 114 (January 2010): 181-185.

Abstract

The authors present new oral testimony on the illicit excavations at Dhaskalio Kavos, on Keros.

3.2. 'Identifying the geochemical taphonomy of the osteological material from Katsambas rockshelter'

George Iliopoulos, Nena Galanidou, Spiros A. Pergantis, Vicky Vamvakaki and Nikos Chaniotakis

Journal of Archaeological Science 37 (Issue 1, January 2010): 116-123.

Abstract

We report analytical work undertaken in order to identify the geochemical taphonomy of the osteological collection (human and animal bones) recovered from a 1950s excavation at Katsambas, a small cavity in the marly limestone on the west bank of Kairatos River, Crete. The site had funerary use and yielded material of Neolithic and Minoan age with poor stratigraphical association. Disintegration of provenance labels from bags has introduced further uncertainty about the contexts of recovery. Samples of human and animal bones that macroscopically appear to belong to three taphonomic categories were studied by means of FT-IR spectroscopy, TEM microscopy and REE analysis to explore the taphonomical processes the bones have undergone. Although not novel in palaeontological research the use of REE opens a new path to investigating poorly provenanced osteological collections from old excavations. Such geochemical work offers a proxy to their relative dating through the evaluation of the time span bones have remained in the sediments and their respective taphonomic histories.

3.3. 'The double-axe: A contextual approach to the understanding of a Cretan symbol in the Neopalatial period'

Matthew Haysom

Oxford Journal of Archaeology 29 (February 2010): 35-55 (published online: 5 Jan 2010).

Abstract

The Double-Axe has always been considered as one of the most important religious symbols in Minoan Crete. This paper reassesses the significance of the Double-Axe and puts forward a new interpretation for

it. It recognizes the great potential for change in symbolic meanings during the Bronze Age and seeks to understand the Double-Axe in as narrow a period as is realistically possible by filtering out evidence from other periods. Central to the argument is the principle that the meaning of symbols is contextually dependent. It builds, therefore, a new interpretation of the Double-Axe on the basis of as wide a range of contextual associations as possible, both within iconographic sources and in the wider material record. From these contextual associations, it suggests that in the Neopalatial period the Double-Axe was a symbol primarily associated with a social group which exercised power in the economic, military and religious realms and that it became a solely religious symbol only later.

3.4. 'Agency matters: Seal-users in Pylian administration'

Georgia Flouda

Oxford Journal of Archaeology 29 (February 2010): 57-88 (published online: 5 Jan 2010).

Abstract

This study aims to provide insights into the patterns discernible in the Pylian sealing practices with regard to the identity of the seal-owners involved. The focus is on reassessing the problem of the function of glyptic imagery and on testing the working hypothesis that differences in the subject matter of the seal devices used to produce the seal impressions may have reflected the hierarchical status of the Pylian seal-owners. On the basis of context, typology and iconography it is suggested that the heirloom signet rings impressed upon the direct object sealings and the combination nodules from the Archives Complex as well as upon a set of hanging nodules from the Northeastern Building designated offices within the Pylian administrative system. In the case of the open irregular string nodules from the Northeastern Building, the Wine Magazine and the Southwestern Building, it is argued that they mainly reflect a system of receipts. Last but not least, the example of a gold ring impression reproducing key palatial iconography is used to demonstrate that the seal devices should be interpreted as visual symbols that acquired their meaning through convention. One of the mechanisms through which the rings and the seals would have been differentiated and associated with individual offices or other institutions was possibly the way specific symbols were embedded within the composition of image.

3.5. 'Excavations at Politiko Kokkinorotsos. A Chalcolithic hunting station in Cyprus'

Jennifer M. Webb, David Frankel, Paul Croft and Carole McCartney

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 75 (2009): 189-237.

Abstract

Recent excavations at a small Chalcolithic site in central Cyprus show that it was occupied about 2880-2670 cal BC. Fallow deer form the major component of the substantial faunal sample: both these and other animals were hunted. The chipped stone, too, fits with a model of intensive meat exploitation. The lack of formal architecture supports the general model of a seasonally or intermittently used hunters' village. Plant remains and a limited array of ground stone tools, however, indicate that domesticated plants were processed and consumed, although probably not harvested at the site, while large quantities of pottery also show a wider range of activities. These data and observations can be explained by several models, which emphasise either broad processes and historical developments or more local patterns of varied site-types and activities in different parts of the island or in different ecological zones, providing an important insight into the diversity and complexity of cultural systems in the early 3rd millennium BC.

4. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

- 4.1.** Nikos Efstratiou, 2010. Online review of A. Sampson, *The Cave of the Cyclops: Mesolithic and Neolithic Networks in the Northern Aegean, Greece*, vol. I. (Philadelphia 2007), *AJA* 114, No. 1 (January).
[Press here](#)
- 4.2.** Barbara J. Hayden, 2010. Online review of K. Nowicki, *Monastiraki Katalimata, Excavation of a Cretan Refuge Site* (Philadelphia 2008), *AJA* 114, No. 1 (January).
[Press here](#)
- 4.3.** Nanno Marinatos, 2010. Online review of R. J. Cromarty, *Burning Bulls, Broken Bones: Sacrificial Ritual in the Context of Palace Period Minoan Religion* (Archaeopress 2008), *AJA* 114, No. 1 (January).
[Press here](#)
- 4.4.** David K. Pettigrew, 2010. Online review of J. Bintliff, P. Howard and A. Snodgrass, *Testing the Hinterland: The Work of the Boeotia Survey (1989-1991) in the Southern Approaches to the City of Thespiai* (Cambridge 2007), *AJA* 114, No. 1 (January).
[Press here](#)
- 4.5.** Deborah Harlan, 2010. Online review of L. P. Gunning, *The British Consular Service in the Aegean and the Collection of Antiquities for the British Museum* (Farnham 2009), *AJA* 114, No. 1 (January).
[Press here](#)
- 4.6.** Gerald Cadogan, 2009. Review of L. P. Gunning, *The British Consular Service in the Aegean and the Collection of Antiquities for the British Museum* (Farnham 2009), *The Anglo-Hellenic Review* 40 (2009): 29-30.
- 4.7.** Stella Katsarou-Tzaveleki, 2009. 'Building and applying "Insular Theory": Review of Knapp's *Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cyprus, 2008*', *Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry* 9 (No. 1, 2009): 123-128.

5. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

- 5.1.** Schliemann, H., 1867. *La Chine et le Japon au temps présent*, Paris: Librairie central.
[Press here](#)
- 5.2.** Schliemann, H., 1875. *Συνοπτική αφήγησις της γενομένης ανακαλύψεως του ομηρικού Ιλίου κατά τα έτη 1870, 1871, 1872 και 1873*, Αθήνησιν: Τυπογραφείο των Αδελφών Περρή.
[Press here](#)
- 5.3.** Schliemann, H., 1878. *Mycenae. A Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenae and Tiryns*, New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Company.
[Press here](#)
- 5.4.** Schliemann, H., 1878. *Mykene. Bericht über meine Forschungen und Entdeckungen in Mykenae und Tiryns*, Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus.
[Press here](#)

SArPedon - the Sissi Archaeological Project

The **Sissi Archaeological Project** (*S.Ar.P.edon*) is a collaboration of the French and Dutch speaking universities of Louvain/Leuven and operates in Greece under the auspices of the **Belgian School of Athens (EBSA)**. This is perhaps the only pan-Belgian excavation abroad and the first time a site on Crete is excavated by the EBSA.

Visit: <http://sites.uclouvain.be/sarpedon/>

6. USEFUL WEBSITES

Minos. Revista de Filología Egea

The journal *Minos. Revista de Filología Egea* was founded in 1951. The present editors of the journal are JOSÉ LUIS MELENA, professor at the University of País Vasco, and THOMAS PALAIMA, professor at the University of Austin (Texas).

You may now download all articles from 1951 until 1990.

To visit the journal [press here](#)

For the archive [press here](#)

7. CALL FOR PAPERS

7.1. Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG-US) 2010 - *The Location of Theory*

Friday, April 30th to Sunday, May 2nd, 2010 (Brown University, Providence, RI)

Deadline: 15 February.

We are now accepting submissions of papers, performances, exhibits, or other forms of participation for 'The Location of Theory', the third annual meeting of the Theoretical Archaeological Group in North America, at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

We request that each proposal be submitted as a single electronic pdf document to tag2010@brown.edu, and include the name(s) and up-to-date contact information for the author(s) as well as an abstract (250 words maximum). If you are considering submitting an abstract, for a paper or other form of participation, please first check

the list of our already accepted conference sessions (<http://proteus.brown.edu/tag2010/7981>). If you believe the subject of your contribution fits within one of these, please send your abstract directly to the session organizers. Otherwise, papers and abstracts not submitted for specific sessions may be grouped into new sessions, or forwarded to appropriate session organizers.

The deadline for individual papers or other forms of participation is 15th February 2010.

For more, click:

<http://proteus.brown.edu/tag2010>

7.2. The archaeological work at Macedonia and Thrace - 23rd Meeting (call for papers)

Deadline: 15 February.

Αγαπητοί Συνάδελφοι,

θα θέλαμε να σας γνωρίσουμε ότι η ετήσια 23^η Συνάντηση για το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και στη Θράκη θα πραγματοποιηθεί από την Πέμπτη 11 Μαρτίου ως το Σάββατο 13 Μαρτίου 2010 στην αίθουσα τελετών του παλαιού κτηρίου της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής Α.Π.Θ.

Η οργάνωση της φετινής εικοστής τρίτης Συνάντησης γίνεται και πάλι σε συνεργασία των Εφορειών Αρχαιοτήτων της Μακεδονίας και της Θράκης με το Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης.

Παρακαλούμε οι δηλώσεις συμμετοχής να αποσταλούν γραπτά ή ηλεκτρονικά στη διεύθυνση: Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Θεσσαλονίκης, Μ. Ανδρόνικου 6, ΤΚ 54621, υπόψη Π. Αδάμ Βελένη, (fax 2310/861306, pveleni@culture.gr) το αργότερο ως τις 15 Φεβρουαρίου 2010, ώστε να καταρτιστεί και να αποσταλεί εγκαίρως το πρόγραμμα.

Η διάρκεια κάθε ανακοίνωσης είναι αυστηρά 15 λεπτά.

Κύριος στόχος της Συνάντησης εξακολουθεί να παραμένει η παρουσίαση των αποτελεσμάτων του ανασκαφικού-ερευνητικού έργου της χρονιάς. Είναι αυτονόητο ότι τα θέματα θα πρέπει να εντάσσονται σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ενώ για τις συνεχιζόμενες ανασκαφές ή άλλα έργα (αναστηλωτικά, αρχαιομετρικά, συντήρησης, ερευνητικά προγράμματα, κλπ) καλό θα ήταν να παρουσιάζονται συνοπτικά αποτελέσματα δύο-τριών ετών μαζί.

Υπενθυμίζουμε ότι ο κάθε ερευνητής έχει δικαίωμα μίας μόνο συμμετοχής και το πολύ και μίας δεύτερης σε συνεργασία.

Η επιτροπή επιφυλάσσει να μην αποδεχθεί συμμετοχές αν δεν εμπίπτουν στο παραπάνω πλαίσιο.

Email: pveleni@culture.gr

8. GRANTS – BURSARIES – JOBS

8.1. TYTUS SUMMER RESIDENCY PROGRAM - UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI - Department of Classics

Application Deadline: 15 February.

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

will receive free university housing. They will also receive office space and enjoy the use of the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College Libraries.

A description of the Tytus Summer Residency Program and an application form is available online at: <http://classics.uc.edu/index.php/tytus>

Questions can be directed to:
program.coordinator@classics.uc.edu

8.2. Experimental Archaeology Field School in Cyprus

University of Manchester, University of Edinburgh and Lemba Archaeological Research Centre,
Cyprus
29th March-16 April 2010 &
1st-30th July 2010

Applications are invited from archaeology students, and others, interested in participating in an experimental archaeology field school to run during UK spring and summer breaks 2010. The goal of the project is to reconstruct a Late Chalcolithic (c. 2,800 BC) roundhouse at the archaeological site of Kissonerga-Mopshilia, one of the largest and most important Chalcolithic sites on the island. The village of Kissonerga is extremely rich in archaeological remains and other nearby sites include some of the earliest Neolithic wells in the world and a Bronze Age settlement at Kissonerga-Skalia.

The experimental field school forms part of a larger ongoing project to integrate all of the sites into a long-term narrative in order to raise awareness of cultural heritage issues and to engage non-specialists with prehistoric remains. The field school will be run as a joint project between Archaeology at the University of Manchester and the University of Edinburgh, under the supervision of Dr Paul Croft, also responsible for the reconstructions at the Lemba Experimental Village. Participants will be taught and apply experimental archaeological building techniques and receive a series of site tours and lectures on Cypriot archaeology and material culture by Paul Croft and Lindy Crewe. Accommodation will be at the Lemba

Archaeological Research Centre, located 4km north of Paphos in the village adjacent to Kissonerga.

Minimum participation time is two weeks. The total charge of £240 covers the two-week course fee, on-site picnic lunches, accommodation and excursions and lectures that form part of the course. Participants wishing to stay for the entire three-week spring period or the four-week summer period of the field school may pay an additional £120 per week. A non-refundable deposit of £200 is required upon acceptance to secure your place and the balance may be paid on arrival in Cyprus. Travel to and from Cyprus, and food, are not included. For food and personal expenses participants are advised to allow not less than £70 per week.

Prospective applicants are advised that spring weather in Cyprus is pleasant but may be unpredictable, with temperatures between 15-25°C. Evenings will be cooler so a mixture of wet/dry, warm/cool weather clothing is advised. Summer temperatures may reach 38°C and conditions are humid.

Please email Dr Lindy Crewe, Archaeology, University of Manchester, for further details and an application form:

Lindy.crewe@manchester.ac.uk

8.3. AHRC - Block Grant Studentships 2010

Deadline: 14 May 2010 (for archaeology).

The University of Bristol has been awarded 15 studentships under the AHRC Block Grant

scheme for applicants beginning postgraduate programmes in October 2010.

For more information: <http://www.bristol.ac.uk/>

8.4. Michael Ventris Memorial Award for Mycenaean Studies

Deadline: 23 February 2010.

The Michael Ventris Memorial Fund was founded in 1957 in appreciation of his contribution to the fields of Mycenaean civilization and architecture. The Trustees of the Fund offer an annual award of up to £2,000 to a junior scholar for research into Mycenaean studies or kindred subjects: (1) Linear B and other Bronze Age scripts of the Aegean and Cyprus, and their historical and cultural connections and (2) all other aspects of the Bronze Age of the Aegean and Cyprus. It is intended that the Award should support a specific project, which may be part of a continuing programme of post-doctoral research.

The Award is open to applicants from all countries who have completed their doctorate within the past eight years. Applications are also accepted from postgraduate students who are about to complete their doctorate, but the Award is not intended to fund doctoral research *per se*.

Applications must reach the Deputy Director, Institute of Classical Studies, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU not later than 23 February 2010. Applicants should give particulars of their age, qualifications, academic record, and should outline the work they intend to pursue in the event of the Award being made to them,

including projected costs. Applications should not exceed 6 single-sided pages (A4). They may be submitted either as hard copy or by email (the attachment to be compatible with Word 2003).

Applicants must also supply the names and addresses of two referees, and, at the same time, ask the referees to write independently in support of their application.

The Award will be made by an Advisory Committee appointed by the Institute of Classical Studies. Payment will be in one single sum in April of each year. The Committee reserves the right to make no Award in any given year or to invite a scholar to hold the Award in a particular year. If sufficient money is available, the Committee may from time to time make small grants from the Fund.

The successful candidate will be required to submit a written report to the Advisory Committee on the work that the Award has enabled him or her to complete. He or she may be invited to make a public presentation of the results at the Institute of Classical Studies.

For further information please contact admin.ics@sas.ac.uk

8.5. Stavros S. Niarchos Scholars' Fund

The deadline for receipt of applications and both references is Friday 19 March 2010.

The Centre for Hellenic Studies, King's College London and the Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation are pleased to announce the establishment in June 2009 of the Stavros S. Niarchos Scholars' Fund in support of doctoral research on any aspect of Hellenic Studies, carried out in either the Department of Classics or the Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies. One scholarship is offered to a student beginning a programme of study leading to the PhD in September 2010, and one to a student beginning in September 2011.

The scholarship is to the value of £30,000 per year for a maximum of three years. It may not be held concurrently with any other award.

Preference will be given to Greek students, although non-Greek students are also eligible. The funds are intended to be used for any of the following purposes, up to the full annual amount of the scholarship:

- Tuition fees for a research degree (PhD) at either Home/EU or Overseas rate
- London living allowance
- Field research, travel to international libraries, participation on archaeological excavations

- Travel within London
- Book allowance
- Conference attendance (travel, accommodation, registration fees)

A recipient of a scholarship from the Stavros S Niarchos Scholars' fund must agree to work with the King's College London Development Office to produce a short annual report on his/her research activities for the Stavros S Niarchos Foundation. This report will also account for the full annual

expenditure of the scholarship, and hence, will require some financial record keeping on the part of the scholarship holder.

For more, click: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/>

Press also the following files:

[Guidelines](#) (doc, 36 KB)

[Application form](#) (doc, 50 KB)

8.6. Séminaire d'EfA: Les civilisations du Néolithique (ca. 7000-4000 av. J.-C.) dans le monde égéen

Pascal DARCQUE, directeur de recherche au CNRS (Archéologies et Sciences de l'Antiquité, Nanterre), Zoï TSIRTSONI, chargé de recherche au CNRS (Archéologie et Archéométrie, Lyon). Avec l'intervention de Rozalia CHRISTIDOU et Dimitra MALAMIDOU.

Dikili-Tash, 14 - 24 avril 2010

Date limite pour l'envoi des candidatures : **Vendredi 12 février.**

Entre 7000 av. J.-C. et 4000 av. J.-C., le monde égéen, comme l'ensemble de l'Europe du Sud-Est, est occupé par des populations sédentaires qui habitent des villages de dimensions en général modestes et qui vivent principalement de l'agriculture et de l'élevage. Ces populations maîtrisent parfaitement les techniques du polissage et de la taille de la pierre, elles savent aussi fabriquer de la poterie. On définit le Néolithique par cet ensemble de traits, mais aussi en opposition d'une part avec la situation précédente — les sociétés des chasseurs-cueilleurs du Paléolithique et du Mésolithique — et d'autre part avec la période suivante, que l'on appelle l'âge du Bronze.

L'objectif du séminaire est de présenter ces civilisations du Néolithique dans le monde égéen en prenant appui sur la très riche documentation mise au jour en Grèce du Nord, en particulier à Dikili Tash.

[Programme détaillé](#)

Mercredi 14 avril: Arrivée à Krinidès, installation.

Jeudi 15 avril: Introduction au séminaire. Visite du site de Dikili Tash. La néolithisation et le Néolithique Ancien.

Vendredi 16 avril: Le Néolithique Moyen et le début du Néolithique Récent. Les méthodes de fouille des tells égéens et balkaniques.

Samedi 17 avril: Visite du Musée de Kavala. La fin du Néolithique Récent. Les méthodes d'étude et les bases de données.

Dimanche 18 avril: Visite du musée de Thessalonique. Temps libre.

Lundi 19 avril: L'habitat et l'architecture. Les structures de cuisson et de stockage.

Mardi 20 avril: Visite de Sitagri, du musée de Drama et du site d'Arkadikos. La parure et les figurines.

Mercredi 21 avril: L'outillage en os : intervention de Rozalia Christidou. La céramique.

Jeudi 22 avril: Visite du musée de Thasos, des sites de Liménaria, Kastri, et Skala Sotiros. Les méthodes de datation.

Vendredi 23 avril: La céramique. Travaux pratiques.







Samedi 24 avril: Correction des travaux pratiques et bilan. Départ.

8.7. Διαδικασία Προκήρυξης Πρόσληψης Ωρομίσθιου Προσωπικού – ΥΠ.ΠΟ. (for Greek archaeologists)

Στο πλαίσιο της διαδικασίας προκήρυξης πρόσληψης ωρομίσθιου προσωπικού, σύμφωνα με τις πρόσφατες εγκυκλίους, οι υπηρεσίες του ΥΠΠΟΤ και οι ενδιαφερόμενοι πολίτες μπορούν να κατεβάσουν τα παρακάτω έγγραφα:

1. Πρότυπο προκήρυξης πρόσληψης ωρομίσθιου προσωπικού
2. Αίτηση / Υπεύθυνη δήλωση υποψηφίου για πρόσληψη με σύμβαση ιδιωτικού δικαίου, ορισμένου χρόνου, κατ'άρθρο 21 του Ν. 2190/94 όπως ισχύει μετά την τροποποίηση και συμπλήρωση του.
3. Κατάλογος με απαιτούμενα δικαιολογητικά υποψηφίων
4. Υπεύθυνη δήλωση

Σχετικά Αρχεία:

-  [Πρότυπο προκήρυξης](#)
-  [Αίτηση / Υπεύθυνη δήλωση υποψηφίου](#)
-  [Απαιτούμενα δικαιολογητικά υποψηφίων](#)
-  [Υπεύθυνη δήλωση](#)
-  [Ν. 3812/2009 \(ΦΕΚ Α 234/28 Δεκεμβρίου 2009\) «Αναμόρφωση συστήματος προσλήψεων στο δημόσιο τομέα και άλλες διατάξεις» \(νομοθεσία για τον υπολογισμό μορίων\)](#)
-  [Ν. 2190/1994 \(ΦΕΚ Α 28/3 Μαρτίου 1994\) «Σύσταση ανεξάρτητης αρχής για την επιλογή προσωπικού και ρύθμιση θεμάτων διοίκησης» \(νομοθεσία για τον υπολογισμό μορίων\)](#)

Start from: 25/1/2010

Further information: http://www.yppo.gr/3/g32.jsp?obj_id=35333

DON'T FORGET to look back at our previous newsletter, as many announcements still apply.

Press here for the previous newsletter (No. 5: 15-31 January), and see pp. 15-16:

http://www.aegeussociety.org/pdf/january/NACP5_15Jan10_En.pdf



'New adventures for *Aegeus*'

In the last issue of December 2009, the Greek journal *Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες* refers to *Aegeus* (see page 117).

Thank you!

See also a relevant article (in Greek) on the website of the journal:

<http://www.arxaiologia.gr/site/content.php?article=5706>



Underwater research on 3,200 years old shipwreck

Important information is being inferred about a particularly significant period in Aegean prehistory through the investigation of a 3,200 year old shipwreck by the Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology on the islet of Modi, south of Poros.

You can read the relevant (Greek) article in the link below:

<http://www.ethnos.gr/>

For the website of the Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology:

<http://www.ienae.gr/e107EN/index.php>



9. MISCELLANEA

Series of seminars: 'Archaeology, environment and citizens'

Organised by the Hellenic Society and the "Initiative for Heritage Conservancy" in Athens.

For further information:

<http://www.ellet.gr/>

For the programme:

<http://www.ellet.gr/sites>



Neanderthal 'make-up' containers discovered

Scientists claim to have the first persuasive evidence that Neanderthals wore "body paint" 50,000 years ago.

Read the article:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk>



Prehistoric boat found at Prespa lake

The first small wooden boat found in the Balkans was discovered in the shore of the Great Prespa lake. It is believed that there are many more discoveries to be made in this region and they will enrich what we know about prehistoric sites in the region.

Read the relevant article (in Greek) here:

<http://www.ethnos.gr/>

Greek article on Minas Tsikritsis's research on Linear A

By Panagiotis Georgoudis

To read the article press:
<http://www.enet.gr/>



'Tracking Down the Road. From GPS to Archaeological Map for Less Than 500 Euros'

By Sabine Beckmann

Poster presented at the International Conference of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture on "*Digital Heritage in the new knowledge environment: shared spaces & open paths to cultural content*" in 2008.

Press:
<http://www.scribd.com/>



Ancient hominids may have been seafarers

By Bruce Bower

Hand axes excavated on Crete suggest hominids made sea crossings to go 'out of Africa'.

Press the following link:
<http://www.sciencenews.org/>

Genome Study Provides a Census of Early Humans

By Nicholas Wade

From the composition of just two human genomes, geneticists have computed the size of the human population 1.2 million years ago from which everyone in the world is descended. They put the number at 18,500 people, but this refers only to breeding individuals, the "effective" population. The actual population would have been about three times as large, or 55,500.

Read the relevant article here:
<http://www.nytimes.com/>



Tools point to early Cretan arrivals

Evidence for the world's earliest seafaring has emerged from an archaeological survey in Crete. Tools of Lower Palaeolithic type, at least 130,000 years old, have been found on the Greek island, which has been isolated by the Mediterranean Sea for at least the past five million years, so that any human ancestors must have arrived by boat.

Read the relevant article here:
<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/>

Read also the recent article by K. Kopaka and C. Matzanas on Palaeolithic finds on the island of Gavdos (Crete):
<http://antiquity.ac.uk/antiquityNew/projgall/kopaka321/>

10.

Round Table on Bronze Age Aegean Warfare

12-13 December 2009, Athens

A Battle Aftermath

First of all, we would like to thank all the participants for their presence at our Round Table and for sharing their knowledge on specialized fields.

When we decided to organise this workshop we did not expect to fully cover an issue as wide as Bronze Age Aegean Warfare. But we did hope, and we believe that we have succeeded, to show how much work has been done in the last ten or so years, mostly by young scholars. Our intention was to adopt a perspective, as “holistic” as possible, so the papers presented here cover a wide spectrum of evidence: fortifications, iconography, mortuary practices, weaponry, Linear B, human osteology.

Fortifications, especially in Crete, still cause a lot of debate, since we keep trying to make up our minds on what actually is or is not a fortified site, as S. Beckmann has demonstrated. Dr T. Alusik, on the other hand, has rightly pointed out that other kinds of defensive strategies, like refuge routes, may have been employed, leaving little archaeologically detectable evidence. The case of Cycladic fortifications, examined by V. Samaras, has shown that we should abandon earlier methodological approaches focusing on external influences and focus, instead, on practicalities leading to the creation of local traditions.

Iconography remains a bloody battlefield in itself. Issues of continuity in subject matter and motives, from LBA through the EIA, have been raised by Dr Ch. Vohnhoff. Such questions make necessary the reconsideration of our methodology, as Dr A. Papadopoulos has demonstrated; to that direction, an “interdisciplinary” approach, like that employed by S. O’ Brien using Near Eastern parallels and textual evidence, was much appreciated.

Mortuary practices remain a favourable field, offering significant potential for exploring social

identity and status issues. Matters of ethnic identity of the “warriors”, as in the cases of LM II-III A:1 Knossos (Dr L. Alberti) and LH III A-B Dodecanese (Dr M. Georgiadis), are still at the core of our interest. At the same time it has been demonstrated how heterogeneous the display of “warrior identity” could have been, through time and space, from the transition of MH to LH I (K. Grigoropoulos) to the LH III C case of NW Peloponnese (Dr Th. Giannopoulos).

Technical considerations on weaponry have shown the crucial role of Crete, from EM, when bronze daggers were widely used for the first time (Dr Th. Tselios) through the Neopalatial period, when a more sophisticated combat technique and relevant ethos were formed and spread to the Greek mainland (Dr B. Molloy - read by Dr A. Papadopoulos).

The rise of palatial states had a profound effect not only on the potential and conduct of war, as amply demonstrated by Assist. Prof. R. Schon, but also on the physical environment, as state authority tried to monumentalize its military might (K. Harrell).

Finally, bioarchaeology remains a promising and intriguing field, especially for those of us not specialized in it. Two case studies presented here, Mycenae Grave Circle A (by Dr A. Nafplioti) and Athens Agora “warrior burials” (by Prof. S. K. Smith and Prof. M. Liston - read by Dr S. Fox), have shown how much can be known (as well as how much cannot) by scientific research.

For all these and for the discussion and arguments generated, we are grateful to all participants. Last but not least, we should thank all those that attended our round table; their presence was beyond anything expected and proves that even a specialized subject, such as Bronze Age Aegean Warfare, really matters!

Acknowledgements

The idea of having in Athens a Round Table on Bronze Age Aegean Warfare was initially discussed over coffee a little more than 2 years ago at an Athens coffee shop. Since that time, many scholars, colleagues and friends assisted us in several aspects. We would like to thank first and foremost the Faculty of History and Archaeology, Department of Archaeology and History of Art of the University of Athens for its hospitality and for giving us the J. Drakopoulos Theatre and also for announcing the event on its official web-page. We must also extend our thanks to the staff of this theatre.

The workshop would have never taken place without the kind and generous support of the Institute of Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) and the J. F. Costopoulos Foundation. We are grateful to Karen Vellucci, Vivian Florou and Magda Tzepkinli from these funding bodies for their help and advice.

We were lucky to have a very distinguished panel of experts that formed our Scientific Committee that supported us in every way during the past year and played a major role towards the success of the Round Table. We thank deeply (in alphabetical order): Prof. Fritz Blakolmer (University of Vienna), Dr Imma Kilian (Mainz), Prof. Chris Mee (University of Liverpool), Prof. Naya Polychronakou-Sgouritsa (University of Athens) and Assist. Prof. Andreas Vlachopoulos (University of Ioannina).

We warmly thank Prof. Spyros Iakovidis (Academy of Athens) for accepting our invitation

to give the keynote speech. It was a very special moment for all attendees.

Apart from Prof. Polychronakou-Sgouritsa and Assist. Prof. Vlachopoulos, Prof. Eleni Matzourani (University of Athens) also acted as a chairperson during the sessions; we are grateful to all three of them.

Graphic designer Marilou Prokopiou is responsible for the creation of the invitations, workshop booklets and posters, while Dr Barry Molloy (University College Dublin) gave us space in his web-page www.combat-archaeology.org, so we could upload all kinds of information for the public.

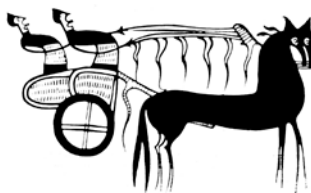
Dr Sherry Fox (Director, Wiener Laboratory, ASCSA) was more than kind to read the paper prepared by Prof. S. K. Smith and Prof. M. Liston.

Thanks should go to all individuals who assisted us in various ways during these two years, but special thanks should go to Elpidia Kalofolia and Vicky Bizaki for all their assistance and of course to Dr Yannis Galanakis (Ashmolean Museum) for his useful comments and tips during our preparations.

The effort and hard work of all the above lead to what we believe was a very enjoyable and fruitful Round Table. Thank you.

Dr Angelos Papadopoulos
Research Associate (Enkomi Project)
Department of Antiquities, Cyprus

Kyriakos Grigoropoulos, Ph.D. candidate
University of Athens



11. DONATIONS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

The following publications were recently donated to the **Aegean Library**:

By Georgia Flouda:

- Flouda, G., 2010. 'Agency matters: Seal-users in Pylian administration', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 29, 2010 (February): 57–88 [as pdf file].

By Yannis Galanakis:

- Galanakis, Y., 2009: Review of C. Gere, *Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism* (Chicago 2009), *The Art Newspaper* XVIII, No. 208 (December 2009): 44 [as pdf file].

By Minas Tsikritsis:

- Tsikritsis, M., 2004. *Απαρχές Ολυμπιακών Αγώνων – Μινωικά αθλήματα*, Hrakleion.
- Tsikritsis, M., 2008. *Πλάτωνας – Κρήτη – Ατλαντίδα*, Hrakleion.
- Tsikritsis, M., Konsolaki, E., Kanoutos, D., Smirnakis, Z. and Manios, A., 2007. 'Η ιατρική στην προϊστορική Ελλάδα. Θεραπείες – Βότανα – Ιατροί στην Εποχή του Χαλκού', *ΙΧΩΡ* (September), 6-43.

By Stella Raftopoulou:

- *Το Μουσείον. Περιοδική έκδοση του Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου* 3 (2002-3), 4 (2004) & 5 (2005).
- Dickinson, O., 1972. 'Υστεροελλαδική Ια και ΙΙβ: Μερικά στοιχεία από το Κοράκου' (translated into Greek by Charikleia Giannakopoulou), *BSA*: 103-112.
- *Athens Annals of Archaeology* 35-38 (2002-2005).
- *Ανθρωπολογικά. Περιοδική Έκδοση Θεωρίας και Πρακτικής* 1 (1980), 2 (1981), 3 (1982 – two copies), 6 (1984), 8 (1985).
- *Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες* 1 (November 1981), 2 (February 1982), 3 (May 1982), 4 (August 1982), 5 (November 1982), 6 (February 1983), 7 (May 1983), 8 (August 1983), 9 (November 1983), 11 (May 1984), 13 (November 1984), 14 (February 1985), 15 (May 1985), 16 (August 1985), 18 (February 1986), 20 (August 1986), 22 (May 1987), 23 (June 1987), 65 (December 1997).

We thank them cordially.

With the kind support of



If you are aware of other news and/or events (in Greece or abroad), or if you wish to advertise your recent publications, send us an email and we will include them in one of our next newsletters.

Aegeus - Society of Aegean Prehistory
6 Litous, 15124 Maroussi, Athens - Greece
Email: info@aegeussociety.org, URL: www.aegeussociety.org

Do you need to print this newsletter? Please, consider the environment!