



*Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory*

**1-14 March 2010**

**No. 8**

# AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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# 1. LECTURES – WORKSHOPS – CONFERENCES

## Wednesday 3 March (2 lectures)

### Greece, Athens, 17:30

British School at Athens, Fitch Laboratory (Souidias 54)

*Fitch-Wiener Labs Seminar Series*

Gilbert Marshall (Department of Geography Royal Holloway, University of London)

'Prehistoric stones of Greece'.

### Greece, Volos, 19:00

University of Thessaly

Hall Saratsis

*Presentation of the results of the 2009 archaeological excavations and surveys of the Archaeological Department of the University of Thessaly.*

URL: [www.ha.uth.gr](http://www.ha.uth.gr)

## Thursday 4 March

### Greece, Athens, 19:00

British School at Athens, Library (Souidias 54)

Prof. Christopher B. Mee (University of Liverpool)

'In Search of the First Spartans: Excavations at Kouphovouno in Laconia'.

URL: <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>

## Friday 5 March

### Greece Athens, 19:00

Austrian Archaeological Institute (26 Alexandras avenue)

Georg Ladstätter, 'Annual report of the Austrian Archaeological Institute'

& lecture by

Irene Forstner-Müller, 'Avaris, Hauptstadt der Hyksos, und seine Nachbarn – eine Metropole Ägyptens im 2. und 1. Jahrtausend v. Chr.'

Email: [sekr@oeai.co.hol.gr](mailto:sekr@oeai.co.hol.gr)

## Saturday 6 March (1 conference & 1 lecture)

### Canada, Ontario, 10.30 – 17:00

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM – ROM (Signy and Cléopée Eaton Theatre)

*Ontario Aegean Archaeology Day*

Programme:

10.30 INTRODUCTION: Paul Denis (ROM)

CHAIR 1st session: Prof. Carl Knappett (Department of Art, University of Toronto)

10.40 Prof. James Conolly (Dept of Anthropology, Trent University), 'Of Blades and Arrows: Hunters and Farmers of Antikythera in the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age'.

11.10 Dr. Jill Hilditch (Dept of Art, University of Toronto), 'As Far as the Eye Could See - Islands and Community Space in the Early Bronze Age Cyclades'.

11.40 Prof. Tristan Carter (Dept of Anthropology, McMaster University), 'Body Politics: Adornment and Identity in the Later 3rd Millennium BC Southern Aegean'.

12.10 Prof. Vance Watrous and Matt Buell (Dept of Classics, SUNY Buffalo), 'Gournia 2008-2009: Revealing a Minoan Town on the Aegean Coast'.

12.40-14.00 - LUNCH

CHAIR 2nd session: Prof. Maria Shaw (Dept of Art, University of Toronto)

14.00 Prof. Joe Shaw (Dept of Art, University of Toronto), 'Tracing the Ancestry of the Minoan Hall System'.

14.30 Prof. Rodney Fitzsimons (Dept of Classics, Trent) and Dr. Evgenia Gorogianni, 'As the Tide Turns: Local Responses to Pan-Aegean Cultural Changes at Ayia Irini, Keos'.

15.00 Prof. Angus Smith (Dept of Classics, Brock University), 'The Humble Dead: Mortuary Ritual in the Minoan/Mycenaean Hinterland'.

15.30-16.00 - COFFEE

16.00 Prof. Carl Knappett (Dept of Art, University of Toronto), 'Network thinking in the Aegean Bronze Age'.

16.30 Prof. Dimitri Nakassis (Dept of Classics, University of Toronto), 'Apocalypse or Liberation? Narratives of Collapse in the Greek Late Bronze Age'.

17.00 – END

URL: <http://www.rom.on.ca>

### Greece, Volos, 12:00

Hall of Multimedia, IAKA

Jean-Pierre Olivier (Directeur de recherches honoraire du Fonds national belge de la recherche scientifique)

'Οι κρητο-μυκηναϊκές γραφές. Ιστορικό και σύγχρονες έρευνες' (The Creto-Mycenaean scripts. History and new research).

URL: <http://www.ha.uth.gr>

### Monday 8 March

#### Greece, Athens, 19:00

Museum of Cycladic Art (4 Neophytou Douka)

Eleni Andrikou

'Ο Πρωτοελλαδικός οικισμός στο Κορωπί' (The Early Helladic habitation at Koropi).

URL: <http://www.cycladic.gr>

### Thursday 11 March (3 lectures)

#### Greece, Athens, 18.30-21:00 (2 lectures)

Elliniki Etaireia & The Initiative for Heritage Conservancy, Tripodon 28, Plaka (Leventis Hall)  
Entrance = 15 Euros (free of charge for archaeologists of the Ministry of Culture & students of archaeology)

Y. Sakellarakis (Director of Zominthos Excavations), 'Zominthos' &

K. Zachos (Director of the 12<sup>nd</sup> E.P.C.A.), 'Actia Nicopolis: Preparing the management of an extensive archaeological site' (in Greek).

#### Greece, Athens, 19:00

Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies (51a Odos Notara, Exarcheia)

Dr. Angelos Papadopoulos (Department of Antiquities Cyprus), 'The Mycenaean's "Abroad": New Light on Old Excavations from Cyprus'.

RSVP: [iihsa@hol.gr](mailto:iihsa@hol.gr)

### 11-13 March (conference)

#### Greece, Thessaloniki

Aristotle University, Ceremonial Hall of the Philosophical School

Conference: *The Archaeological Work at Macedonia and Thrace*

The programme will be announced soon.

URL: [www.amth.gr](http://www.amth.gr)

### Friday 12 March

#### Greece, Athens, 19:00

ASCSA, Cotsen Hall (9 Anapiron Polemou)

OPEN MEETING - *American School of Classical Studies at Athens*

Jack L. Davis, 'The Work of the School in 2009' &

Stella Miller-Collett, 'Ancient Wall Painting: The Anatolian Tradition'.

URL: <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr>

### 14-15 March (Workshop)

#### Greece, Athens

Numismatic Museum, Athens

*The Iliou Melathron during the 19<sup>th</sup> century Athens. City – Society – Archaeology - Numismatics.*

Programme:

#### Sunday 14 March

19.00 Δ. Ευγενίδου, Χαιρετισμός

19.15 Εναρκτήριο Ομιλία: Γ. Στ. Κορρές, Ο Ερρίκος Σλήμαν, ο Ερνέστος Τσίλλερ και το *Ιλίου Μέλαθρον*'.

20.00 Δεξίωση

#### Monday 15 March

09.00 Υποδοχή

9.30 Μ. Κασμάτη, '«Ο κύριος Schliemann είναι ένας πολύ παράξενος άνθρωπος...». Οι σχέσεις του Ziller με τον Schliemann ιδωμένες μέσα από τις επιστολές προς τον Hansen'.

9.50 Β. Μαυρίκα, 'Επιρροές της ρωμαϊκής αρχαιότητας στις διακοσμήσεις αθηναϊκών κτηρίων του 19ου αιώνα'.

10.10 Α. Μάλαμα, 'Δημόσια και ιδιωτική τέχνη. Ο ζωγραφικός διάκοσμος των μεγάρων Schliemann και Sarpieri'.

10.30 Διάλειμμα

10.45 Αμ. Κωτσάκη, 'Το νεωτερικό Μέγαρο Schliemann, τεκμήριο ενός χαμένου πολεοδομικού στοιχήματος'.

- 11.05 Δ. Φιλιππίδης, 'Αστικά Μέγαρα Αθηνών'.  
 11.25 Μ. Αδάμη-Καρδαμίτση, 'Ανθέμια και  
 τερρακότες'.  
 11.45 Συζήτηση  
 12.15 Διάλειμμα

#### ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗ ΖΩΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΤΟ 19ο ΑΙΩΝΑ

- 12.30 Χ. Αγριαντώνη, 'Νέα ηγετικά στρώματα στην  
 Αθήνα του 19ου αιώνα'.  
 12.50 Δ. Βασιλειάδου, 'Άνδρες «λεσχηνεύοντες»:  
 Κοινωνικότητα και αναψυχή στην αστική  
 Αθήνα του 19ου αιώνα'.  
 13.10 Μ. Καράλη, 'Τα πρώτα φωτογραφεία στην  
 Αθήνα και οι πελάτες τους: η έκρηξη της  
 αστικής προσωπογραφίας 1860-1880'.  
 13.30 Γ. Γκότση, 'Εμψυχώσεις της αρχαιότητας  
 στην ελληνική λογοτεχνία του 19ου αιώνα'.  
 13.50 Συζήτηση

#### Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΣΤΟ ΜΕΤΑΙΧΜΙΟ

- 17.30 Δ. Πλάντζος, 'Η αποικιοποίηση του  
 κλασικού: αναβίωση και συνέχεια στις  
 τοιχογραφίες του *Ιλίου Μελάθρου*'.

- 17.50 Τζ. Μπούγια, 'Από τα έργα της ελληνικής  
 τέχνης στα τεκμήρια ελληνικότητας: Η συλλογή  
 αρχαιοτήτων από «ομογενείς και φιλέλληνας»  
 κατά το 19ο αιώνα'.

- 18.10 Ν. Καραδήμας, 'Η συμβολή των Ελλήνων  
 στη συγκρότηση της αιγαιακής προϊστορικής  
 αρχαιολογίας'.

- 18.30 Αλ. Κύρσης, 'Η αξία της Αρχαιολογίας και  
 το πνεύμα του καπιταλισμού στον αθηναϊκό  
 19ο αιώνα'.

- 18.50 Διάλειμμα

#### ΝΟΜΙΣΜΑΤΙΚΗ. ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΕΣ ΣΤΑ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΑ

- 19.10 Π. Τσέλεκας, 'Η σπουδή των νομισμάτων  
 στην Ευρώπη κατά τον 19ο αιώνα. Προς μια  
 επιστήμη της Νομισματικής'.

- 19.30 Ε. Γαζή, 'Ο Παύλος Λάμπρος και η ελληνική  
 νομισματική κατά το 19ο αιώνα'.

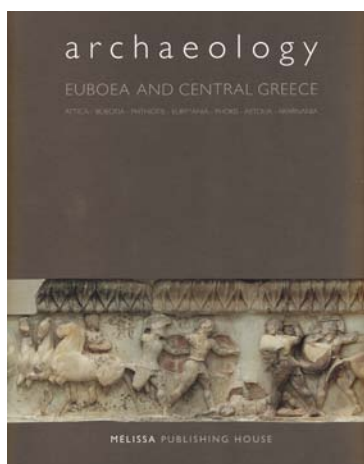
- 19.50 Δ. Ευγενίδου, 'Το Νομισματικό Μουσείο  
 κατά το 19ο αιώνα'.

- 20.10 Λ. Βαρελάς, '«Αναψηλαφώντας» τη μεγάλη  
 κλοπή στο Εθνικό Νομισματικό Μουσείο από  
 τον Περικλή Ραφτόπουλο (1887)'.

- 20.30 Συζήτηση



## 2. NEW BOOKS



AEGEAN LIBRARY:  
No. 1867

### ***Euboea and Central Greece***

Edited by Andreas G. Vlachopoulos

**City & year:** Athens 2009

**Publisher:** Melissa Publishing House

**Series:** Archaeology

**Description:** Hardback, 472 p., 767 b/w and colour ill., maps, 39,7x25,4 cm.

**ISBN:** 978-960-204-290-8

**Price:** € 100

#### **Abstract**

The second volume *Euboea and Central Greece* in the series *Archaeology* completes the circumnavigation of the Aegean islands presented in the first volume; it then moves westwards towards the Ionian Sea, covering the southern part of the Greek Mainland, the region known today as Central Greece or *Sterea Ellada*. During historical times, this wide geographical region was not a discreet entity with a specific name, as were Thessaly, Epirus or the Peloponnese. Nevertheless, the prefectures of Central Greece (Attica, Boeotia, Phthiotis, Eurytania, Phocis, Aetoloakarnania), that is, the modern administrative-geographical districts, coincide for the greater part of their territory with the ancient regions that in Antiquity were defined as lands of 'ethne' or tribes. For this reason the book has been structured on the basis of the modern prefectures of Central Greece, adapting within their archaeological and historical examination the adjacent parts of the territory of each ancient 'chora'. The authors contributing to this volume are thirty-five archaeologists from the relevant Ephorates of Antiquities, university professors and distinguished scholars in the disciplines of Archaeology and History of the ancient world.

#### **Contents**

##### *Preface*

##### EUBOEA AND CENTRAL GREECE

Geology – Palaeontology – Cave Environment

Athanassios Athanassiou, 'Geology – Palaeontology' [18-23].

Aikaterini Kyparissi-Apostolika, 'Caves and cave environment' [24-41].

##### EUBOEA

Efi Sapouna-Sakellaraki, 'Euboea: Historical and archaeological background' [44-55].

Stelios E. Katakis & Vangelis Nikolopoulos, 'Northern Euboea' [56-61].

Efi Sapouna-Sakellaraki, 'Chalkis' [62-67].

Irene Lemos, 'Lefkandi' [68-69].

Pierre Ducrey & Athanasia Psalti, 'Eretria' [70-77].

Athina Chatzidimitriou, 'Eretrian territory and its *demoi*' [78-83].

Maria Chidioglou, 'South Karystia' [84-91].

##### ATTICA

Olga Kakavogianni, 'Attica: Historical and archaeological background. Prehistoric times' [94-103].

Angelos P. Matthaiou, 'Attica: Historical and archaeological background. Historical times' [104-127].

Panos Valavanis, 'Athens' [128-149].

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Jean-François Bommelaer, 'Delphi' [358-375].

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Anthoula Tsaroucha, 'Ancient West Lokris' [382-385].

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Photeini Saranti, 'Aetolia: From the River Evinos to the River Mornos' [390-397].

Maria Stavropoulou-Gatsi, 'Aetolia: From the River Evinos to the River Acheloos and Mount Panaitolikon. From the Vardousia mountains to the Mornos river' [398-407].

Ioannis A. Papapostolou, 'Thermos' [408-413].

Maria Stavropoulou-Gatsi, 'Akarnania. Historical and archaeological background' [414-425].

Maria Stavropoulou-Gatsi & Ernst-Ludwig Schwandner, 'Stratos. The first capital of the *Koinon* of Akarnanias' [426-429].

Ernst-Ludwig Schwandner, 'Palairos. The northeast centre of the Akarnanians' [430-431].

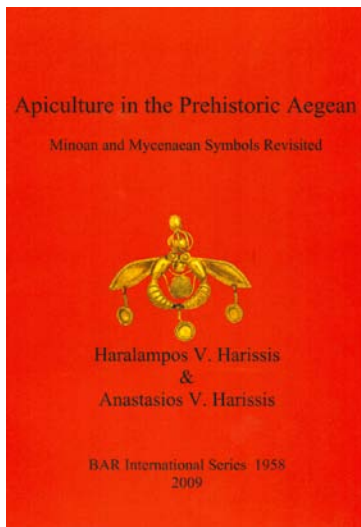
Eleftheria Serbeti & Maria Stavropoulou-Gatsi, 'Oiniadai' [432-439].

*Selected bibliography*

*Biographical notes*

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AEGEAN LIBRARY:

***Apiculture in the Prehistoric Aegean. Minoan and Mycenaean Symbols Revisited***

Haralampos V. Harissis and Anastasios V. Harissis

**City & year:** Oxford 2009

**Publisher:** Archaeopress

**Series:** BAR S1958S

**Description:** Paperback, 100 p., b/w ill., 29,5x21 cm.

**ISBN:** 978-1-4073-0454-0

**Price:** £ 40 (ca. € 45)

**Abstract**

This study surveys the evidence for beekeeping in the Prehistoric Aegean, from references in later literature to archaeological remains of beekeeping paraphernalia, symbolic depictions in jewellery and on seals, and the evidence of folklore and mythology. Finds of hives, smoking pots, honey extractors (some of them identified as such by the authors) and so-on indicate systematic Minoan apiculture, and the authors propose that contra Evans, seals can be reinterpreted as depicting apiculture, rather than religious scenes, and used by overseers of beekeeping, a high-status and highly valued industry.

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- Apiculture in prehistory
- Apiculture in the prehistoric Aegean
- Beekeepers and beekeeping practices
- Beekeeping paraphernalia
- Beehives
- Smoking pots
- Vessels from the "Snake Room" in Knossos

Part 2: The iconographical evidence. Minoan and Mycenaean symbols revisited

- Contra Evans
- "Fruits on sacred trees"

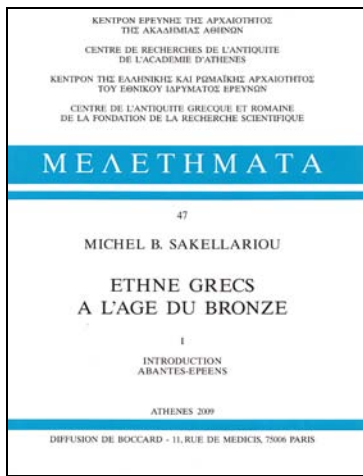
- "Festoons and pearls"
- "Ritual bending of the sacred tree"
- "Flying gods"
- "Great Goddess"
- "Baetyls and bird epiphany of deities"
- "Altars"
- "Horns of concentration"
- "Sacral knot"
- "Temenos"
- "Double axe"

*Epilogue*

*Appendix*

*Works Cited*





AEGEAN LIBRARY:  
No. 2015

## ***Ethnè grecs à l'âge du Bronze. I: Introduction, Abantes-Epéens, II: Etoliens-Thessaliens (2 vols)***

Michel B. Sakellariou

**City & year:** Athens 2009

**Publisher:** Centre de Recherches de l'Antiquité de l'Académie d'Athènes

**Description:** Paperback, vol. I: p. 1-444, vol. II: p. 445-850, 24x17,3 cm.

**ISBN:** 978-960-404-145-9 & 978-960-404-146-6

**Price:** € 98

### **Abstract (in French)**

L'auteur s'emploie à identifier et situer, dans l'espace et dans le temps, les *ethnè grecs* apparus avant c.a. 1100/1050 de l'ère préchrétienne, sur la base à la fois d'éléments de tradition et d'indices onomastiques, culturels, institutionnels, dialectaux et autres, tous établis suivant de règles uniformes et après discussion critique détaillée. Les vingt-cinq chapitres, pour autant d'*ethnè* identifiés, sont précédés d'une introduction touchant : (1) à l'arrivée des Protogrecs, (2) à l'image d'un ethnos grec à l'âge du Bronze, et (3) aux normes à appliquer, et suivis de conclusions générales par trois unités thématiques : (1) description de chaque ethnos identifié, (2) pays où il se laisse repérer et dates respectives, et (3) les étapes de son expansion et, le cas échéant, sa diffusion.

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Chapitre III. Ainianes.

Chapitre IV. Arcadiens.

Chapitre V. Athamaniens.

Chapitre VI. Béotiens.

Chapitre VII. Dolopes.

Chapitre VIII. Doriens.

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Chapitre X. Epéens.

Volume II

Chapitre XI. Etoliens.

Chapitre XII. Graikoi/Graioi, Graikes/\*Graes.

Chapitre XIII. Hellènes.

Chapitre XIV. Ioniens.

Chapitre XV. Képhallènes.

Chapitre XVI. Lapithes.

Chapitre XVII. Locriens.

Chapitre XVIII. Magnètes.

Chapitre XIX. Minyens.

Chapitre XX. Myrmidons.

Chapitre XXI. Péraïboi.

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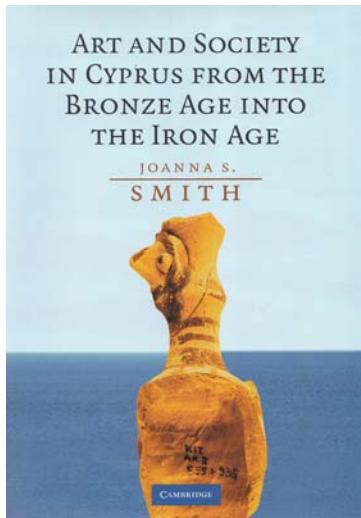
Chapitre XXIV. Phthioi.

Chapitre XXV. Thessaliens.

*Conclusions*

*Indices*

*Tableaux*



AEGEAN LIBRARY:

## ***Art and Society in Cyprus from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age***

Joanna S. Smith

**City & year:** Cambridge 2009

**Publisher:** Cambridge University Press

**Description:** Hardback, 416 p., 100 b/w ill., 2 maps, 25,3x21,5 cm.

**ISBN:** 9780521513678

**Price:** £ 50 (ca. € 57)

### **Abstract**

Dramatic social and political change marks the period from the end of the Late Bronze Age into the Iron Age (ca. 1300–700 BC) across the Mediterranean. Inland palatial centres of bureaucratic power weakened or collapsed ca. 1200 BC while entrepreneurial exchange by sea survived and even expanded, becoming the Mediterranean-wide network of Phoenician trade. At the heart of that system was Kition, one of the largest harbour cities of ancient Cyprus. Earlier research has suggested that Phoenician rule was established at Kition after the abandonment of part of its Bronze Age settlement. A reexamination of Kition's architecture, stratigraphy, inscriptions, sculpture, and ceramics demonstrates that it was not abandoned. This study emphasises the placement and scale of images and how they reveal the development of economic and social control at Kition from its establishment in the thirteenth century BCE until the development of centralised government by the Phoenicians, backed by the Assyrian king Sarpedon II, in 707 BC.

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*Press the following link for a detailed Table of Contents:*

[http://assets.cambridge.org/97805215/13678/toc/9780521513678\\_toc.pdf](http://assets.cambridge.org/97805215/13678/toc/9780521513678_toc.pdf)

## 3. NEW ARTICLES

### 3.1. 'Wild Nature? Human–Animal Relations on Neopalatial Crete'

Andrew Shapland

*Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 20.1 (February 2010): 109–127.

#### Abstract

The Neopalatial period of Middle to Late Bronze Age Crete is marked by a dramatic increase in the depiction of non-human animals. In contrast to the domesticates listed in the Linear A documents, the animals which appear on frescoes and seals are largely wild or supernatural, or in non-domestic scenes (particularly bull-leaping). This article seeks to explore the quantitative differences between the types of animals displayed on different media, and ask why non-domestic animals appear in such significant proportions. Arthur Evans and subsequent scholars have explained this phenomenon as an expression of interest in the natural world. Instead of this modernist view, it will be argued here that it is by trying to approach these depictions as expressing specifically Bronze Age human–animal relations that the role of such animals in Cretan society can be understood. From a relational perspective, the animals depicted can be seen as active participants in prestige activities such as hunting or bull-leaping rather than the passive motifs of artistic naturalists. This perspective might also provide a more illuminating answer to the question: why depict animals?

### 3.2. 'Depending on 14C data: Chronological frameworks in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic of southeastern Europe'

Agathe Reingruber & Laurens Thissen

*Radiocarbon* 51.2 (September 2009): 751-770.

#### Abstract

With the introduction of the radiocarbon method in 1949 and the calibration curve constantly improving since 1965, but especially due to the development of the more accurate accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating some 30 yr ago, the application of the 14C method in prehistory revolutionized traditional chronological frameworks. Theories and models are adjusted to new 14C sequences, and such sequences even lead to the creation of new theories and models. In our contribution, we refer to 2 major issues that are still heavily debated, although their first absolute dating occurred some decades ago: 1) the transition from the Mesolithic to the Early Neolithic in the eastern and western Aegean. Very high 14C data for the beginning of the Neolithic in Greece around 7000 BC fueled debates around the Preceramic period in Thessaly (Argissa-Magoula, Sesklo) and the Early Neolithic in Macedonia (Nea Nikomedeia). A reinterpretation of these data shows that the Neolithic in Greece did not start prior to 6400/6300 BC; 2) the beginning and the end of the Chalcolithic period in SE Europe. Shifting from relative chronologies dating the Chalcolithic to the 3rd millennium BC to an absolute chronology assigning the Kodžadermen-Gumelniža-Karanovo VI cultural complex to the 5th millennium BC, the exact beginning and the end of the period are still under research. New data from Varna (Bulgaria) and Pietrele (Romania) suggest that start and end of the SE European Chalcolithic have to be dated deeper into the 5th millennium BC.

### 3.3. 'Nicolas Coldstream (1927-2008)'

Gerald Cadogan

*The Annual of the British School at Athens* 104 (2009) [February 2010]: 1-8.

#### Abstract

Nicolas Coldstream, archaeologist of Greece and the Mediterranean in the 9th and 8th centuries BC, was born in India, educated in England, and carried out the research for his first masterpiece *Greek Geometric Pottery* (1968) while Macmillan Student at the British School at Athens (1957-60). In 1960 he began a long career at the University of London, culminating with the Yates Chair of Classical Archaeology at University College. Renowned as a teacher, he drew many graduate students, especially from Greece and Cyprus. As a prolific scholar, he also wrote *Geometric Greece* (1977), many articles, several reports on excavations including *The Sanctuary of Demeter at Knossos* (1973), the *Knossos North Cemetery* (1996) with Hector Catling, and *Kythera* (1972) with George Huxley, as well as the revised editions of his two fundamental monographs.

### 3.4. 'A Preliminary Investigation of two prehistoric cave sites in southern Albania'

K.D. Francis, D.J. Bescoby & I. Gjipali

*The Annual of the British School at Athens* 104 (2009) [February 2010]: 10-26.

#### Abstract

In this article we describe the evaluation of two prehistoric sites situated within the coastal zone of south-western Albania, originally investigated by the Italian prehistorian Luigi Cardini in 1939. The first is a cave site in the town of Himara; the second a rock-shelter at Kanalit in the Acroceraunian Mountains to the north. Investigations at both locations revealed stratified evidence of prehistoric activity dating from the mid-Holocene. At Kanalit, an extensive lithic assemblage provided evidence for the exploitation of the adjoining coastal lowlands during the Mesolithic, while at Himara, a largely unbroken sequence of deposits records often intensive human activity at the cave from the Early Bronze Age. Radiocarbon dates have provided a significant independent chronological marker for Early/Middle Bronze Age horizons. The ceramic evidence indicates a predominance of local influences, the site not becoming part of wider trading networks until the late Iron Age, c. seventh to sixth centuries BC.

### 3.5. 'The Early Cycladic settlement at Dhaskalio, Keros: Preliminary report of the 2008 excavation season'

Colin Renfrew, Olga Philaniotou, Neil Brodie & Giorgos Gavalas

*The Annual of the British School at Athens* 104 (2009) [February 2010]: 27-47.

#### Abstract

The 2008 excavations on the small island of Dhaskalio opposite Dhaskalio Kavos on the Cycladic island of Keros are reviewed. An account is given of the survey, recording many walls of the early Bronze Age, and of the excavations, continued from the 2007 season. Excavations at the summit of Dhaskalio revealed a substantial building 16m long and 4m wide, within which was discovered the 'Dhaskalio hoard' comprising a chisel, an axe-adze, and a shaft-hole axe of copper or bronze. Study of the pottery reveals continuity, within which a sequence of three phases within the Early Cycladic II and III periods can be established.

Excavations were continued and concluded within the Special Deposit at Kavos South with the recovery of many more special but fragmentary materials including marble vessels and figurines. Specialist studies for the geomorphology, geology, petrology, ceramic petrology, metallurgy and environmental aspects (botanical and faunal remains, phytoliths) are in progress. No more fieldwork is planned prior to final publication of the 2006 to 2008 seasons.

### 3.6. 'A reassessment of Mackenzie's second and third cities at Phylakopi'

Neil Brodie

*The Annual of the British School at Athens* 104 (2009) [February 2010]: 49-72.

#### Abstract

Duncan Mackenzie's interpretation of the Phylakopi stratigraphy, which he presented in 1904 as the final chapter of the excavation report, continues to structure discussion of the site's history. Mackenzie proposed a sequence of three 'Cities', which are seen to correspond to EC III, MC, and LC periods of occupation respectively. This paper examines Mackenzie's interpretation in light of his own notes taken during excavation, and the results of subsequent excavations undertaken by Dawkins and Droop in 1911 and Renfrew from 1974 to 1977. It concludes that while the urban sequence at Phylakopi is probably more complex than Mackenzie appreciated, his suggestion of a three City succession is broadly correct, but that the Second City should be redated to MC-LC II, and the Third City to LC III.

### 3.7. 'The Late Minoan II-III and Mycenaean pottery from the 1911 excavations at Phylakopi on Melos'

P.A. Mountjoy

*The Annual of the British School at Athens* 104 (2009) [February 2010]: 73-135.

#### Abstract

This article presents the Late Minoan II-III B and the Late Helladic I-III C pottery from the 1911 excavations of J. Dawkins and J. Droop at Phylakopi on Melos. The material from the 1911 excavations fills gaps in the corpus of pottery provided by the 1896-99 excavations and the 1974-77 excavations. It fills out our knowledge of the LH III A2 pottery and adds a considerable amount of LH III A1 and LH III C material. A small group of vessels caught in a LM I B/LH II A destruction confirms the supposition that full Marine Style was circulating together with open ground Marine Style and Alternating Style vases. The LH III C pottery adds some more parallels to the pottery from Koukounaries on Paros and also has one or two parallels to pottery from the east Aegean and pottery exported from there to the Levant.



## 4. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

- 4.1.** John G. Younger, 2010. Online review of J. Lesley Fitton (ed.), *The Aigina Treasure: Aegean Bronze Age Jewelry and a Mystery Revisited* (London: The British Museum Press, 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.02.64.  
[Press here](#)
- 4.2.** Craig Cessford, 2010. Review of Stella G. Souvatzi, *A Social Archaeology of Households in Neolithic Greece: An Anthropological Approach* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 20.1 (February 2010): 135-136.
- 4.3.** Kazimierz Lewartowski, 2009. Review of Florian Ruppenstein, *Die submykenische Nekropole. Neufunde und Neubewertungen. Mit einem Beitrag von Anna Lagia* (München: Hirmer, 2007), *Gnomon* 81.6: 535-539.
- 4.4.** Ina Berg, 2009. Review of Colin Renfrew, Neil Brodie, Christine Morris & Chris Scarre (eds), *Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos 1974 – 1977* (London: The British School at Athens, 2007), *Gnomon* 81.7: 624-627.
- 4.5.** Karina Croucher, 2009. Review of Erica Weiberg, *Thinking the Bronze Age; Life & Death in Early Helladic Greece* (Uppsala, Uppsala University Press 2007), *European Journal of Archaeology* 12.1-2 (April-December): 258-260.
- 4.6.** Michael Herzfeld, 2009. Review of Yannis Hamilakis and Nicoletta Momigliano (eds), *Archaeology and European Modernity: Producing and Consuming the 'Minoans'* (Padua: Ausilio, Bottega d'Erasmus, 2006), *European Journal of Archaeology* 12.1-2 (April-December): 262-264.

## 5. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

- 5.1.** Cain, C.D., 1997. *The Question of Narrative in Aegean Bronze Age Art*, Ph.D. dissertation, University of Toronto, History of Art Department.  
[Press here](#)
- 5.2.** Gkiasta, M., 2008. *The Historiography of Landscape Research on Crete*, Leiden: Leiden University Press.  
[Press here](#)
- 5.3.** Weiberg, E., 2007. *Thinking the Bronze Age: Life and Death in Early Helladic Greece*, Uppsala, Uppsala University Press.  
[Press here](#)
- 5.4.** Cline, E. H. & Harris-Cline, D. (eds), 1998. *The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium. Proceedings of the 50th Anniversary Symposium, University of Cincinnati, 18-20 April 1997* [Aegaeum 18], Liège: Université de Liège; Austin: University of Texas.  
[Press here](#)

## 6. USEFUL WEBSITES

### Minoan Peak Sanctuaries

The project, funded by Instap, is part of a larger research framework titled *Topography of Power. Towns, Sanctuaries and Territories on Bronze Age Crete*. The aim of the project is to identify a historical topography of power by assessing archaeological data that reflect hierarchical relationships on the island of Crete during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages (2000-1200 BC). The Minoan Peak sanctuaries project is based on a collaboration of the Institute of Mediterranean Studies-FORTH (Dr. A. Sarris) and the Université Catholique de Louvain (Prof. J. Driessen).

Visit the webpage: [press here](#)

### The Greek Parliament Digital Library

The library of the Parliament holds one of the largest collections of books and prints in Greece. Recently, 3,000 newspapers and journals from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century became available to the public. They include high circulation newspapers from large cities as well as local, smaller newspapers that are less known.

To visit the site: [press here](#)

## 7. GRANTS – BURSARIES – JOB VACANCIES

### 7.1. The John Morrison Memorial Fund for Hellenic Maritime Studies

Deadline: 1 April 2010

Value: £500

The John Morrison Memorial Fund for Hellenic Maritime Studies has been inaugurated by gifts from the family of the late John Morrison in his memory. Its purpose is to further research into all branches of Hellenic maritime studies of any period. One or two grants, which are unlikely to be more than £500 in total, may be made. Grants may also be available from the Fund for buying maritime books and journals for the School's Library. Applications should be submitted by 1st April each year. The awarding panel will include a representative of the Trireme Trust. Candidates should submit letters of application to the Assitant Director by e-mail. Letters should not be

longer than two pages and should include a statement of the purposes of the application and a budget and timetable for the proposed work, together with the name and address of a referee whom the awarding panel may consult. Applications may be made for, but are not limited to, grants towards the maintenance costs of longer stays at museums and other study centres so as to achieve work that would not otherwise have been attempted. Applications must be received by 1st April each year. Recipients of awards must submit a short report on the use of the grant by 30th April the following year.

[http://www.bsa.ac.uk/pages/award\\_drill.php?cat\\_id=9&award\\_id=3](http://www.bsa.ac.uk/pages/award_drill.php?cat_id=9&award_id=3)

## 7.2. The Richard Bradford McConnell Fund for Landscape Studies

Deadline: 1 April 2010

Value: £400

The Richard Bradford McConnell Fund for Landscape Studies has been inaugurated by gifts to the School's Appeal from the Richard Bradford Trust to assist research in the interaction of place and people in Greece and Cyprus at any period. All disciplines of the arts, humanities and sciences (or any combination of them) are eligible. The Fund can offer grants to a total of £400 a year. Candidates should submit letters of application to the School Administrator. Letters should not be longer than two pages and should include a statement of the purposes of the application and a budget and

timetable for the proposed work, together with the name and address of a referee whom the awarding panel(s) may consult. Applications may be made for but are not limited to, grants towards the maintenance costs of longer stays at museums and other study centres so as to achieve work that would not otherwise have been attempted. Applications must be received by 1st April each year. Recipients of awards must submit a short report on the use of the grant by 30th April the following year.

[http://www.bsa.ac.uk/pages/award\\_drill.php?cat\\_id=9&award\\_id=4](http://www.bsa.ac.uk/pages/award_drill.php?cat_id=9&award_id=4)

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## 7.3. The Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund for Aegean Studies

Deadline: 1 April 2010

Value: £500

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. Grants, which are unlikely to be more than £500, are available for the expenses (including, but not limited to, attending conferences to present papers, photography, and travel to museums and sites) involved in research in the prehistory of the Aegean and its connections with the East Mediterranean. Preference may be given to younger Students. Applications should be submitted by 1st April each year. Candidates should submit letters of application to the School

Administrator Letters should not be longer than two pages and should include a statement of the purposes of the application and a budget and timetable for the proposed work, together with the name and address of a referee whom the awarding panel(s) may consult. Applications may be made for but are not limited to, grants towards the maintenance costs of longer stays at museums and other study centres so as to achieve work that would not otherwise have been attempted. Recipients of awards must submit a short report on the use of the grant to the School Administrator by 30th April the following year.

[http://www.bsa.ac.uk/pages/award\\_drill.php?cat\\_id=9&award\\_id=5](http://www.bsa.ac.uk/pages/award_drill.php?cat_id=9&award_id=5)

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## 7.4. Προκήρυξη δύο (2) θέσεων μελών ΔΕΠ του Τμήματος Πολιτισμικής Τεχνολογίας και Επικοινωνίας του Πανεπιστημίου Αιγαίου.

Σχολή: Κοινωνικών Επιστημών Τμήμα: Πολιτισμικής Τεχνολογίας και Επικοινωνίας Μία (1) θέση ΔΕΠ στη βαθμίδα του Αναπληρωτή Καθηγητή με γνωστικό αντικείμενο «Μ.Μ.Ε. και

Πολιτισμός». Μία (1) θέση ΔΕΠ στη βαθμίδα του Αναπληρωτή Καθηγητή με γνωστικό αντικείμενο «Μουσειολογία». ΔΙΚΑΙΟΛΟΓΗΤΙΚΑ ΥΠΟΒΟΛΗΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ 1. Αίτηση υποψηφιότητας 2.



Βιογραφικό Σημείωμα 3. Αντίγραφο των πτυχίων και των τίτλων σπουδών των υποψηφίων μαζί με βεβαιώσεις ισοτιμίας από το ΔΟΑΤΑΠ, σε περίπτωση που οι τίτλοι έχουν χορηγηθεί από ΑΕΙ του εξωτερικού. 4. Επιστημονικές εργασίες σε 4 αντίτυπα. 5. Αναλυτικό υπόμνημα για τα υποβαλλόμενα πρωτότυπα επιστημονικά δημοσιεύματα σε τόσα αντίτυπα, όσα είναι τα μέλη του εκλεκτορικού σώματος όπως αυτά ορίζονται από το αντίστοιχο τμήμα. 6. Πιστοποιητικό Υγείας από Πρωτοβάθμια Υγειονομική Επιτροπή. 7. Προκειμένου για πολίτες κρατών-μελών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης υποβάλλεται πιστοποιητικό της αρμόδιας αρχής του κράτους, την ιθαγένεια του οποίου έχει ο υποψήφιος. Τα δικαιολογητικά με στοιχεία 6, 7 θα κατατεθούν από τους υποψήφιους το αργότερο μέχρι την ημερομηνία διεξαγωγής της σχετικής διαδικασίας εκλογής. Το πιστοποιητικό του αρμόδιου Δημάρχου ή προέδρου Κοινότητας στο οποίο θα αναγράφεται ο τρόπος και ο χρόνος αποκτήσεως της Ελληνικής Ιθαγένειας, καθώς και το αντίγραφο ποινικού μητρώου δικαστικής χρήσης, θα αναζητηθούν αυτεπαγγέλτως από την υπηρεσία που θα προβεί στην έκδοση της τελικής πράξης διορισμού. Οι Υποψήφιοι πρέπει να έχουν εκπληρώσει τις στρατιωτικές τους υποχρεώσεις ή να μην υπέχουν χρηματική υποχρέωση για αυτές ή να έχουν απαλλαγεί νόμιμα από αυτές κατά το χρόνο έκδοσης της πρυτανικής πράξης διορισμού τους. Το πιστοποιητικό τύπου Α' του αρμόδιου στρατολογικού γραφείου θα αναζητηθεί αυτε-

παγγέλτως από την υπηρεσία που θα προβεί στην έκδοση της τελικής πράξης διορισμού. Με υπεύθυνη δήλωση του Ν. 1599/1986 οι υποψήφιοι που δεν έχουν εκπληρώσει τις στρατιωτικές τους υποχρεώσεις ή δεν έχουν απαλλαγεί νόμιμα από αυτές κατά το χρόνο υποβολής της υποψηφιότητάς τους, δεσμεύονται ότι θα προσκομίσουν τα σχετικά δικαιολογητικά πριν την έκδοση της πρυτανικής πράξης διορισμού τους. Το κώλυμα της μη εκπλήρωσης των στρατιωτικών υποχρεώσεων δεν ισχύει για πολίτες κρατών-μέλους της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, στο οποίο δεν προβλέπεται όμοιο κώλυμα διορισμού. Οι ανωτέρω πολίτες οφείλουν να υποβάλουν, εκτός των πιο πάνω δικαιολογητικών και πτυχίο ή μεταπτυχιακό τίτλο σπουδών Ελληνικού Α.Ε.Ι. ή απολυτήριο Ελληνικού Λυκείου ή εξαταξίου Γυμνασίου ή πιστοποιητικό ελληνομάθειας Δ' επιπέδου από το Κέντρο Ελληνικής Γλώσσας, από το οποίο θα αποδεικνύεται η πλήρης γνώση και άνετη χρήση της Ελληνικής γλώσσας. Η προκαλούμενη δαπάνη, της οποίας το ύψος δεν μπορεί να προσδιοριστεί, θα καλυφθεί από πιστώσεις του Υπουργείου Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών (Ειδ. Φορέα 23 -200 ΚΑΕ 5113).

Η προκήρυξη έχει δημοσιευθεί στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως, ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΤΡΙΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 42 (26 Ιανουαρίου 2010), σελ. 303-304.

Μυτιλήνη, 11 Ιανουαρίου 2010

Ο Πρύτανης

ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ ΤΡΟΥΜΠΗΣ

## 7.5. UNIVERSITE PARIS 1 (PANTHEON SORBONNE) (Poste n° 269)

**Corps :** Professeur des universités

**Profil :** Archéologie du Proche et Moyen-Orient ancien

Le Professeur en archéologie du Proche et Moyen-Orient ancien assurera la coordination des enseignements dans ce domaine depuis la Licence jusqu'au Doctorat en relation avec les domaines chrono-culturels proches (archéologie de Byzance, Orient romain et hellénistique, archéologie islamique) et en relation avec les enseignements d'histoire de l'Orient ancien donnés dans l'UFR d'Histoire. Ses compétences couvriront l'Orient ancien pré-hellénistique à partir du Néolithique et

en particulier les périodes d'apparition et de développement des sociétés à état dans les régions de l'Anatolie, du Levant, de la Syrie, de la péninsule arabique, la Mésopotamie et l'Iran. Il enseignera les bases de l'archéologie du Proche et Moyen-Orient en Licence et développera un enseignement de master et de doctorat en soulignant les problématiques récentes de la recherche et en intégrant les méthodes nouvelles de la discipline. Il encadrera les mémoires de

master et des doctorats. Il développera une activité de terrain et contribuera à former les étudiants dans ce domaine. Il poursuivra les actions de coopérations internationales entre l'UFR d'histoire de l'Art et d'archéologie de l'Université Paris 1 et les autres établissements d'enseignement ou de recherche et développera cet aspect. Il développera en particulier les cotutelles de thèses, participera à des formations dans des universités partenaires et ouvrira l'enseignement aux collègues étrangers par le biais des invitations.

### **Recherche**

Le titulaire devra posséder une solide expérience de la recherche au niveau international, et en particulier du terrain, avec une pratique des responsabilités. Il sera intégré au sein de l'équipe «Du village à l'Etat au Proche et Moyen-Orient» de l'UMR ArScAn et développera des programmes en cohérence avec ceux de l'équipe, en relation

également avec ceux de l'équipe «Histoire et archéologie de l'Orient cunéiforme», ainsi que des autres équipes spécialistes du monde oriental ou de la protohistoire au sein de l'UMR. Les zones concernées par la recherche feront partie de l'ensemble allant de Chypre à l'Iran et du Caucase au golfe d'Aden et là où les périodes concernées se situeront entre le Néolithique et la conquête d'Alexandre le Grand. Il développera des actions de coopération internationale au sein de l'UMR ArScAn dans le domaine de la recherche, sous la forme de programmes thématiques et d'opérations de terrain dans un ou plusieurs pays.

**Personnes à contacter : directeur de l'UFR : M. le Pr. Michel POIVERT – tél. 01 53 73 70 91 – email : [dirufr03@univ-paris1.fr](mailto:dirufr03@univ-paris1.fr)**

**Responsable administrative : Laurent RADIGUET – email : [raufr03@univ-paris1.fr](mailto:raufr03@univ-paris1.fr)**

## **7.6. UNIVERSITE PARIS 1 (PANTHEON SORBONNE) (Poste n° 902)**

**Corps :** Professeur des universités

**Profil :** Archéologie environnementale

### **Description détaillée du poste**

Force motrice dans la création en 1990 d'un D.E.A., co-habilité par six institutions de l'enseignement supérieur et intitulé «Environnement et Archéologie», l'Université Paris 1 a été parmi les premières universités françaises à se doter d'une formation entièrement consacrée aux interactions entre les sociétés humaines et leur milieu dans le passé. Offrant un programme très complet dans ce domaine, la formation a connu un grand succès, attirant des étudiants à la fois des universités françaises et étrangères et le taux d'embauche des jeunes docteurs issus de cette filière a été particulièrement élevé (universités, CNRS, INRAP, services territoriaux d'archéologie, musées). Lors de la réforme LMD, la formation du D.E.A. a été transformée en un Master «Archéologie et Environnement» organisé sur deux ans. Le caractère «multi-sceaux» du D.E.A. a été remplacé par des collaborations et conventions entre plusieurs des anciennes institutions partenaires (Paris 6, Paris 10, Muséum

national d'Histoire naturelle). L'enseignement de l'Archéologie environnementale à Paris 1 est actuellement assuré par un Maître de conférences (depuis 2003) et un P.R.A.G. La nomination d'un Professeur permettra de consolider le rôle de l'Université Paris 1 dans ce domaine, plus que jamais d'actualité, car seul capable d'apporter une perspective historique et sur la longue durée (du Paléolithique au Moyen-Âge) des relations qu'entretient l'Homme avec son environnement. La spécificité de l'Archéologie environnementale est de se situer à l'interface entre les Sciences humaines et les Sciences naturelles. S'appuyant sur des méthodes analytiques et des référentiels de ces dernières, les problématiques abordées concernent plus directement les sociétés humaines, leur organisation économique et sociale, leurs pratiques et leurs liens avec le monde qui les entoure. Le Professeur élu doit ainsi pouvoir associer ces deux domaines, idéalement par une double formation en Archéologie et en Sciences de la Nature (Géologie, Botanique,

Zoologie, Géographie physique). Il/elle doit pouvoir enseigner et développer à la fois la dimension écologique et culturelle des interactions sociétés-milieux. Par sa spécialisation chrono-culturelle, le Professeur, doit également pouvoir intervenir dans l'enseignement archéologique dispensé dans les autres spécialités de l'UFR (périodes pré- et protohistoriques, périodes historiques). Le professeur élu est nécessairement acteur et organisateur de sa discipline. Ainsi, il/elle maîtrisera les différentes étapes d'acquisition et de traitement des données : élaboration des programmes de recherche, organisation du travail de terrain (fouilles archéologiques, prospections, création de référentiels), analyses et interprétation des données en laboratoire, synthèse et publication. À ses activités de recherche est étroitement associé le volet de la formation des étudiants : cours magistraux et séminaires, encadrement sur le terrain et en laboratoire, direction et orientation des travaux de recherche. Domaine interdisciplinaire par définition, l'Archéologie environnementale est en France, depuis ses origines, élaborée en collaboration avec des institutions parisiennes et des régions, chacune apportant ses compétences et ses outils

spécifiques (plateaux et services techniques, collections de référence). Le Professeur est le garant du maintien et du développement de cette communauté de formation et de recherche. Il/elle doit être l'interlocuteur privilégié à la fois au sein de l'Université Paris 1 (échanges entre UFR, établissement des projets fédéraux) et des autres institutions participantes (Universités, écoles supérieures, Muséum). L'UFR 03 de l'Université Paris 1, en étant la plus importante structure d'enseignement d'Archéologie en France joue également un rôle sur le plan international. L'Archéologie environnementale participe à cette dynamique. Le Professeur élu doit en être un membre actif et reconnu de la communauté internationale. À ce titre, il/elle est un acteur des échanges scientifiques internationaux: programmes de recherche, colloques, publications, échanges entre universités, formation des étudiants étrangers.

**Personnes à contacter : directeur de l'UFR : M. le Pr. Michel POIVERT – tél. 01 53 73 70 91 – email : [dirufr03@univ-paris1.fr](mailto:dirufr03@univ-paris1.fr)**

**Responsable administrative : Laurent RADIGUET – email : [raufr03@univ-paris1.fr](mailto:raufr03@univ-paris1.fr)**

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

Press the following link for **No. 7: 15-28 February** (and see pp. 14-15):  
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Press the following link for **No. 6: 1-14 February** (and see pp. 12-16):  
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## 9.

## FROM THE FOUNDATIONS TO THE LEGACY OF MINOAN SOCIETY

A Sheffield Aegean Round Table in Honour of Professor Keith Branigan

Organised by Maria Relaki and Yiannis Papadatos

29-31 January 2010, Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield

Over the course of a career spanning 45 years, Keith Branigan's remarkable contribution to archaeology has extended over a wide range of topics, including Iron Age and Roman Britain, the archaeology of the Outer Hebrides, ancient craft technologies, funerary archaeology, archaeological survey, ancient economies, and Bronze Age Crete. It was his work on the latter area that the 14<sup>th</sup> Aegean Round Table held in Sheffield on the 29<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> of January 2010 honoured.

As founder and principal member of the Sheffield Centre for Aegean Archaeology, Professor Branigan has been the instigator of the Sheffield Aegean Prehistory Round Tables organised annually since 1995, aiming to address each time a specific topic of Aegean Prehistory in a manner that showcases new research and promotes constructive debate within the discipline. This initiative has resulted in a series of publications of Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology that have tackled as diverse themes as Neolithic Society, Urbanism, Landscape and Land Use, Feasting and Craft Technologies to name but a few. It seemed a very fitting way to mark Keith's retirement by organising a Round Table in his honour and dedicating it to the subject of Minoan Crete to which he has contributed so vastly over the years.

We invited colleagues to discuss topics from four distinct areas of interest that have informed Keith's work and have helped to shape the current picture of Minoan archaeology to a significant degree: a) General frameworks for understanding Minoan society; b) Regional analysis, Survey and Settlement; c) Technology and Craft Activity and d) Funerary archaeology. Keith has contributed to all these themes through major fieldwork and especially wide-influencing publications that still constitute the cornerstone of our knowledge of Minoan Crete during this period.

The first day of the Round Table covered a wide spectrum of topics that together help built a novel understanding of the central research issues and questions in current research in Minoan archaeology. Peter Tomkins (Université Catholique de Louvain) began the discussion by focusing on the usefulness of chronological horizons in building an understanding of stability and change during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, and was followed by Donald Haggis (University of Carolina at Chapel Hill) who investigated the degree to which settlement patterns of the Prepalatial period can paint a picture of structural continuity through time. Yiannis Papadatos (University of Athens) then moved on to a different aspect of social complexity by evaluating the effectiveness and reliability of types of material culture that are regularly used as indicators of social ranking in Prepalatial Crete, particularly with regards to funerary practices. In the second part of this session discussion highlighted the interplay between individual and personal strategies with Despina Catapoti (University of the Aegean) addressing the patterns and practices of collective consumption in Prepalatial Crete, whereas Jan Driessen (Université Catholique de Louvain) focused on the formation of coalitions rather than individual power as an important factor in the structure of Minoan Palatial society and finally Yannis Hamilakis (University of Southampton) brought the relationship between collective and individual structures into sharper focus by looking at the funerary evidence of corporeal practices as part of a dialectic of remembering and forgetting.

The afternoon sessions began with the investigation of surveys and settlement strategies, a topic to which Keith Branigan has contributed a vast array of work. Gerald Cadogan (British School of Athens) offered a remarkable review of new settlement evidence from Prepalatial Knossos,

followed by Todd Whitelaw (University College London) who expanded the point of view from the single site history to the question of territorial states in prehistoric Crete and paved the way for Andonis Vasilakis (23<sup>rd</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Crete) and Kostas Sbonias (Ionian University) to discuss issues and ways of integrating survey data from several survey projects in Southern Crete, while Evangelia Kiriati, Myrto Georgakopoulou (Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens) and Cyprian Broodbank (University College London) explored how survey material can illuminate patterns of technological practice over time and space, their paper acting almost as an introduction to the final session of the day which explored technology and craft activity. Maria Relaki (University of Sheffield) discussed the impact of technological traditions and exchange strategies on the creation of distinct regional identities and Roger Doonan (University of Sheffield) offered an exciting new interpretation of the significance of differences in dagger fabrication in EBA Crete.

The first day of the Round Table ended with the customary festivities, with John Bennet and Debi Harlan taking over from Nong and Keith Branigan in hosting a magnificent feast where many of the discussions of the day continued during the evening over several glasses of wine. In the course of the same evening Keith Branigan was awarded the Medal of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP), which was presented by Prof. Philip Betancourt, Director of INSTAP (see [http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/mediacentre/2010/15\\_08.html](http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/mediacentre/2010/15_08.html)), much at the delight of all Round Table participants.

The proceedings continued and ended the following day (Sunday 31<sup>st</sup> January 2010) with a session covering the subject of funerary archaeology to which Keith has devoted a large part of his research. The session contributors

covered almost every aspect of funerary practice in Minoan Crete: Theoretical explorations of the ordering of space in Prepalatial cemeteries offered by Tim Campbell-Green (British School at Knossos) were followed by the investigation of caves as architectural spaces in Minoan Crete by Professor Phil Betancourt (Temple University), while Sevi Triantafyllou (University of Thessaloniki) presented remarkable new evidence emerging from the osteological study of the human remains from the Prepalatial cemeteries. Eleni Hatzaki (University Cincinnati) placed funerary practices in a temporal context by discussing shifting patterns of burial customs in Bronze Age Crete, which were made sharper by the case studies by Ilse Schoep (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven) presenting new evidence from the cemetery at Sissi in East Crete, Luca Girella (Universita di Venezia) re-evaluating the diachronic diversity of funerary practice at the tholos cemetery of Kamilari in South central Crete and Tristan Carter (McMaster University) exploring the use of obsidian and other goods of exotic origin in the Prepalatial Cemetery of Mochlos on North East Crete.

The Round Table ended with a lively and fruitful discussion, which had began throughout the course of the first day (and was chaired very successfully by Paul Halstead, John Bennet, Sue Sherratt, Peter Day, Gerald Cadogan, and Peter Warren, to whom we are truly grateful as organisers and participants) and by Keith taking the podium and offering a few last words of reflection upon the Round Table proceedings. The overall feeling was that the Round Table was a fitting tribute to Professor Branigan's remarkable contribution to Minoan Archaeology and has offered many exciting new perspectives on the ongoing research of Bronze Age Crete. We hope that the resulting volume will reflect this feeling in the best possible way.



## PROGRAMME

### Friday 29th January

17:00 Participants arrive

Welcome John Bennet (Head of the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield)

Introduction Maria Relaki – Yiannis Papadatos

18:00 Prof. P. Warren, 'Introductory Remarks'.

19:00 Reception

### Saturday 30th January

9:15-12:15 Session 1: General frameworks for understanding Minoan society – Chaired by Paul Halstead

9:15-9:35 Peter Tomkins (Université Catholique de Louvain), 'Prepalatial? Framing and Explaining the Early Bronze Age on Crete'.

9:40-10:00 Donald C. Haggis (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), 'Incongruous material patterns: a new neo-evolutionary approach to evidence for settlement structure and social organization in Prepalatial Crete'.

10:05-10:25 Yiannis Papadatos (University of Athens, Greece), 'Social complexity and ranking in Prepalatial Crete'.

10:30-11:00 Coffee

Session 1 (continued) – Chaired by Sue Sherratt

11:00-11:20 Despina Catapoti (University of the Aegean), 'The complexity of feasting: An insight into the diversity of collective consumption events in Prepalatial Crete'.

11:25-11:45 Jan Driessen (Université Catholique de Louvain), 'Beyond the Collective...The Minoan Palace in Action'.

11:50-12:10 Yannis Hamilakis (University of Southampton), 'From individuality to transcorporeality'.

12:15-12:45 Discussion

12:45-14:30 Lunch

14:30-16:30 Session 2: Regional Analysis – Survey and settlement – Chaired by John Bennet

14:30-14:50 Gerald Cadogan (BSA), 'Early Minoan Knossos: a review'.

14:55-15:15 Todd Whitelaw (UCL), 'Can we recognise territorial states in Prehistoric Crete?'

15:20-15:40 Andonis Vasilakis (23rd EPCA, Crete) & Kostas Sbonias (Ionian University), 'Comparative issues in archaeological field survey in the Asterousia region'.

15:45-16:05 Evangelia Kiriati (BSA), Myrto Georgakopoulou (BSA) & Cyprian Broodbank (UCL), 'From Sherds and Slags to Landscapes: Integrating scientific practice to the study of field survey finds from Kythera'.

16:05-16:30 Coffee

16:30-17:45 Session 3: Technology and Craft activity – Chaired by Peter Day

16:30-16:50 Maria Relaki (University of Sheffield), 'A dialectic of roots and routes. Examining the politics of Prepalatial regional identities through craft activity'.

16:55-17:15 Roger C.P. Doonan (University of Sheffield), 'The significance of the differences in dagger fabrication in EBA Crete'.

17:15-17:45 Discussion

19:00 Reception at John Bennet and Debi Harlan's

### Sunday 31<sup>st</sup> January

9:30-13:30 Session 4: Funerary archaeology – Chaired by Peter Warren

9:30-9:50 Tim Campbell-Green (British School at Knossos), 'The Creation and Ordering of Space in the Tholos Cemeteries of South-Central Crete'.

9:55-10:15 Philip P. Betancourt (Temple University), 'Caves as Architectural Space'.

10:20-10:40 Sevi Triantaphyllou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki), 'Managing with Death in Prepalatial Crete: the evidence of the human remains'.

10:45-11:05 Eleni Hatzaki (Univ. of Cincinnati), 'Visible and invisible death. Shifting patterns in the burial customs of Bronze Age Crete'.

11:10-11:30 Coffee

Session 4 (continued) – Chaired by Gerald Cadogan

11:30-11:50 Ilse Schoep (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven), 'The cemetery of Sissi in context'.

11:55-12:15 Luca Girella (Università di Venezia), 'Variables and diachronic diversities in the funerary remains: the Kamilari tholos tombs'.

12:20-12:40 Tristan Carter (McMaster University), 'Bodies of Evidence: EBII Relations between Mochlos and the Near East'.

12:45-13:15 Discussion

13:15-13:30 Final Remarks

### ***Bronze Age shipwreck found off Devon coast***

One of the world's oldest shipwrecks has been discovered off the coast of Devon after lying on the seabed for almost 3,000 years.

The wreck has been found in just eight to ten metres of water in a bay near Salcombe, south Devon, by a team of amateur marine archaeologists from the South West Maritime Archaeological Group.

In total, 295 artefacts have so far been recovered, weighing a total of more than 84kg. The cargo recovered includes 259 copper ingots and 27 tin ingots. Also found was a bronze leaf sword, two stone artefacts that could have been sling shots, and three gold wrist torcs – or bracelets.

Read the articles:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/1>

and

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/2>



### ***Sailing against conventional wisdom. Author Gavin Menzies is determined to prove that Minoans discovered the New World 4,000 years ago***

*By Dalya Alberge*

Gavin Menzies, 72 years old, is drawing on his experience as a former British Royal Navy submarine commander to prove in a book he is writing that the Minoans were such supreme seafarers that they crossed an ocean and discovered the New World 4,000 years ago.

To read the article: <http://online.wsj.com>

## 10. MISCELLANEA

### ***On Crete, New Evidence of Very Ancient Mariners***

*By John Noble Wilford*

Early humans, possibly even prehuman ancestors, appear to have been going to sea much longer than anyone had ever suspected.

That is the startling implication of discoveries made the last two summers on the Greek island of Crete. Stone tools found there, archaeologists say, are at least 130,000 years old, which is considered strong evidence for the earliest known seafaring in the Mediterranean and cause for rethinking the maritime capabilities of prehuman cultures.

Read the whole article: [press here](#)



### ***Ancient DNA points to additional New World migration***

*By Bruce Bower*

A 4,000-year-old Greenland man just entered the scientific debate over the origins of prehistoric populations in the Americas.

A nearly complete sequence of nuclear DNA extracted from strands of the long-dead man's hair — the first such sequence obtained from an ancient person — highlights a previously unknown and relatively recent migration of northeastern Asians into the New World about 5,500 years ago, scientists say.

<http://www.sciencenews.org/>

## ***Tephra from the Santorini volcano found in the Ionian Sea***

Traces from the big explosion of the Santorini volcano that occurred in the 17<sup>th</sup> century BC, have been discovered by Greek scientists in the Ionian Sea, in the depth of 4.000 metres.

Read the Greek article: <http://www.tanea.gr/>



## ***Mycenaean boat reveals its secrets.***

Article by N. Kontrarou Rassia.

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



## ***The ancient monuments of names***

Article by Prof. Christos Doumas (in Greek).

<http://news.kathimerini.gr/>



## ***History in the Remaking. A temple complex in Turkey that predates even the pyramids is rewriting the story of human evolution.***

*By Patrick Symmes*

They call it potbelly hill, after the soft, round contour of this final lookout in southeastern Turkey. To the north are forested mountains. East of the hill lies the biblical plain of Harran, and to the south is the Syrian border, visible 20 miles away, pointing toward the ancient lands of Mesopotamia and the Fertile Crescent, the region that gave rise to human civilization. And under our feet, according to archeologist Klaus Schmidt, are the stones that mark the spot—the exact spot—where humans began that ascent.

<http://www.newsweek.com/id/233844>

## ***Primitive humans conquered sea, surprising finds suggest***

Prehistoric axes found on a Greek island suggest that seafaring existed in the Mediterranean more than a hundred thousand years earlier than thought.

Two years ago a team of U.S. and Greek archaeologists were combing a gorge on the island of Crete (map) in Greece, hoping to find tiny stone tools employed by seafaring people who had plied nearby waters some 11,000 years ago.

Instead, in the midst of the search, Providence College archaeologist Thomas Strasser and his team came across a whopping surprise—a sturdy 5-inch-long (13-centimeter-long) hand ax.

Knapped from a cobble of local quartz stone, the rough-looking tool resembled hand axes discovered in Africa and mainland Europe and used by human ancestors until about 175,000 years ago. This stone tool technology, which could have been useful for smashing bones and cutting flesh, had been relatively static for over a million years.

Crete has been surrounded by vast stretches of sea for some five million years. The discovery of the hand ax suggests that people besides technologically modern humans—possibly *Homo heidelbergensis*—island-hopped across the Mediterranean tens of thousands of millennia earlier than expected.

Read the whole article:

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/>



## ***'Superficial' restorations at Knossos***

Greek article on recent restorations at Knossos.

<http://news.kathimerini.gr/>



# 11. DONATIONS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

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

By Ioannis Georganas:

- Georganas, I., 2000. 'Early Iron Age Tholos Tombs in Thessaly (c. 1100-700 BC)', *Mediterranean Archaeology* 13: 47-54 (as a PDF file).
- Georganas, I., 2002. 'Constructing Identities in Early Iron Age Thessaly: the Case of the Halos Tumuli', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21: 289-298 (as a PDF file).
- Georganas, I., 2005. 'Weapons and warfare in Early Iron Age Thessaly', *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry* 5.2: 63-74 (as a PDF file).
- Georganas, I., 2008. 'Between Admetus and Jason: Pherai in the Early Iron Age', in C. Gallou, M. Georgiadis & G.M. Muskett (eds), *DIOSKOUROI, Studies presented to W.G. Cavanagh and C.B. Mee on the anniversary of their 30-year joint contribution to Aegean Archaeology* (Oxford 2008): 274-280 (as a PDF file).
- Georganas, I., 2009. 'Dying in Early Iron Age Thessaly', in A. Mazarakis-Ainian (ed.), *Acts of the 2nd Archaeological Meeting of Thessaly and Central Greece: From Prehistory to the Contemporary Period, University of Thessaly, 16-19 March 2006* (Volos): 195-205 (as a PDF file).

By Ioanna Karadima:

- Stone, I., 1976. *Der griechische Schatz. Das Leben von Sophia und Schliemann*, München: Droemer Knaur.

**We thank them cordially.**

**Note:**

*Members of Aegeus may now borrow books that have been published since 1970, for a short period.*

- Bölke, W. (Hrsg.), 2007. *Heinrich Schliemann. Auf den Spuren Homers*, Augsburg: Weltbild.
- Cobet, J., 1997. *Heinrich Schliemann. Archäologe und Abenteurer*, München: C. H. Beck.
- Schmied, W. (Hrsg.), 1960. *Kein Troja ohne Homer. Zwei Jahrzehnte Archäologischer Forschung*, Glock und Lutz.

By Andrew Shapland:

- Shapland, A., 2010. 'Wild Nature? Human-Animal Relations on Neopalatial Crete', *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 20.1: 109-127 (as a PDF file).

By Maria Stefosi:

- Speleological Association of Crete (ed.), 2009. *Σπηλαιολογικές περιηγήσεις στην Κρήτη II: ΙΧΩΡ. Ταξίδι στις φλέβες του γίγαντα*, Heraklion: ITANOS.

By Evangelia Tsangaraki:

- Tsangaraki, E., 2006. *Σφραγίσματα με παραστάσεις ανθρωπίνων μορφών: συμβολή στη μελέτη του διοικητικού συστήματος της Νεοανακτορικής Κρήτης* (Διδακτορική Διατριβή), Chania: I.L.A.E.K.
- Tsangaraki, E. (ed.), 2007. *Οδοιπορικό στα Μνημεία του Νομού Καρδίτσας. Αρχαιότητες – Ναοί – Νεότερα Μνημεία*, Karditsa.

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