



*Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory*

**15 – 30 April 2010**

**No. 10**

# AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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# 1. LECTURES – WORKSHOPS – CONFERENCES

## Thursday 15 April

### Greece, Athens, 18:30

Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies (51a Notara)  
Seminar: *Mortuary Practices and Society*  
Seminar led by Dr. Angelos Papadopoulos  
(Department of Antiquities, Cyprus).  
Please RSVP as spaces are limited: [ihsa@hol.gr](mailto:ihsa@hol.gr)  
For further information [press here](#)

## Friday 16 April

### Greece, Athens, 18:30

The Archaeological Society at Athens (22  
Panepistimiou Street)  
*Minoan Seminar*  
Jan Driessen  
'A Minoan Corporate System? For a Bottom-Up  
Approach of Minoan Society'

## Sunday 18 April

### Greece, Athens, 12:00

The Archaeological Society at Athens (22  
Panepistimiou Street)  
V. Ch. Petrakos  
'The Work of the Archaeological Society at Athens  
in 2009'

## Monday 19 April (2 lectures)

### Greece, Athens, 19:00

Museum of Cycladic Art (4 Neophytou Douka)  
Melpo Pologiorgi  
'Ανασκαφές στη Φλύα (Χαλάνδρι)'

### Cyprus, Nicosia, 19:30

Building of the Archaeological Research Unit  
(Gladstone 12)  
Prof. Nikolaos Efstratiou (Aristotle University)  
'Στα ίχνη των τελευταίων κυνηγών και τροφο-  
συλλεκτών της νοτιοανατολικής Μεσογείου. Οι  
αρχαιολογικές έρευνες του Πανεπιστημίου  
Θεσσαλονίκης στη Λήμνο και την Κύπρο'

## 19-22 April

### Denmark, Copenhagen

13th International Aegean Conference  
*KOSMOS - Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the  
Aegean Bronze Age*  
For the programme: [press here](#)  
Read the abstracts: [press here](#)  
For further information: [press here](#)

## 22-23 April

### United Kingdom, Durham

Department of Theology and Religion, Abbey  
House, Palace Green  
Postgraduate workshop, Durham University  
*Religion and Identity in the Ancient World*  
<http://www.dur.ac.uk/mediterraneancentre>

## 22-25 April

### Poland, Gliwice

10<sup>th</sup> International Conference:  
*Methods of Absolute Chronology*  
For further information: [press here](#)

## Friday 23 April

### USA, New York, 16:00 (15:30 reception)

Hunter College, West Building (south-west  
corner of 68th street and Lexington Ave),  
room B (basement) 126 (Chanin Language  
Center Auditorium)  
*Annual Josephine Earle Memorial Lecture*  
Professor Guenter Kopcke  
'From Mycenaean to Greek Classical Art: The  
Socializing Function of Mind [nous]'

## 24-25 April

### United Kingdom, Oxford

University of Oxford  
Conference:  
*Death, Disasters, Downturn. The Archaeology of  
Crises*  
For further information: [www.arch.ox.ac.uk](http://www.arch.ox.ac.uk)

**Monday 26 April****Greece, Athens, 19:00**

Museum of Cycladic Art (4 Neophytou Douka)

Chrysanthi Dova

‘Πρόσφατες αρχαιολογικές έρευνες δυτικά του  
Υμηττού’**26-28 April****Cyprus, Nicosia, University of Cyprus**

International Conference

*Infrastructures for Science and Technology for  
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage in the  
Eastern Mediterranean*Website: <http://starc.cyi.ac.cy>Email: [m.dikom@ucy.ac.cy](mailto:m.dikom@ucy.ac.cy)**29 April – 1 May****Cyprus, Nicosia**

The Cyprus Institute (Guy Ourisson Building)

*International Congress on Archaeological Sciences  
in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near  
East (ICASEMNE)*For further information: <http://icasemne.net>Email: [archsci2010info@cyi.ac.cy](mailto:archsci2010info@cyi.ac.cy)**30 April – 2 May****USA, Providence, Rhode Island**

Brown University, Providence, RI

*Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) 2010*For further information: [press here](#)For the programme: [press here](#)

## 2. NEW BOOKS



**AEGEAN LIBRARY:**  
**No. 2115**

***Khania (Kydonia). A Tour to Sites of Ancient Memory***

Edited by Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki

**City & year:** Khania 2009**Publisher:** Ministry of Culture and Tourism – 25<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of  
Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities**Description:** Paperback, 201 p., colour & b/w ill., 20,7x29,3 cm**ISBN:** -**Price:** Not for sale**Abstract (from the preface)**

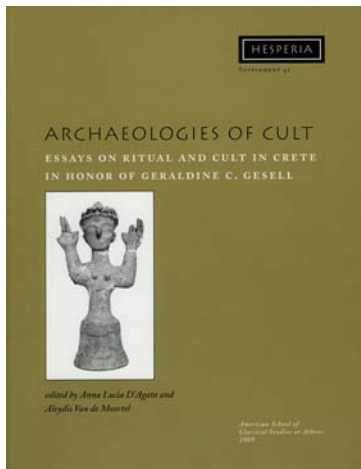
The city of Khania is rightly proud to be included among cities with a long history and especially cities where excavations have revealed a continuous habitation in successive occupation layers. It is the only city of modern Crete which digs up so many memories every day and brings to light so many traces of its distant past. Traces erased and erased, like a palimpsest, but always leaving readable and recognizable impression. This is how the reconstitution of the unique architectural palimpsest of the city of Khania began, which has been described as a city of Mediterranean architecture. At the same time, it is one of the most ancient cities of the Mediterranean and the whole of Europe, a description that is supported by the existence of an organized settlement of “urban” character as early as the third millennium B.C.

In a modern city with such density in time and space as Khania, the mission of the Archaeological Service is very difficult. On the one hand it has to succeed in rescuing the antiquities that appear every day from the total destruction that can be caused by modern digging machinery and, on the other hand, it

must find ways of highlighting the most important antiquities that come to light. It is a costly, time-consuming and often soul-destroying task of rescuing and making them known. The personal problem of each citizen will always be set against the state's obligation to rescue the evidence of the course of the city through time. This obligation is only completed when those ancient remains that are deemed suitable to be viewed and visible are made ready and presented to the citizens. We have already begun to do this in Khania and the present project is the first summary of these efforts, as a result of a collective work of the whole personnel of the 25<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities. The unwinding of another clew of Ariadne begins with the large amount of archaeological evidence as a mainstay, from 21 spots scattered inside the city, which refer to successive layers, multiple periods, different times and people, to their various activities and which constitute a distant yet direct link to the present and to the future of this land.

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AEGEAN LIBRARY:

## ***Archaeologies of Cult: Essays on Ritual and Cult in Crete***

Edited by Anna Lucia D'Agata, Aleydis van de Moortel & M.B. Richardson

**City & year:** Princeton 2009

**Publisher:** American School of Classical Studies at Athens

**Series:** Hesperia Supplement 42

**Description:** Paperback, xxix & 321 p., b/w ill., maps, tables, 28x21,5 cm

**ISBN:** 978-0-87661-542-3

**Price:** £ 45 (ca. € 51)

### **Abstract**

Twenty-five years after Colin Renfrew's seminal book, *The Archaeology of Cult*, was published, the study of ritual and religion in Crete remains one of the most vital and debated areas of research in Old World prehistory. For the present volume, 25 specialists in the archaeology of the island have been invited to bring the subject up to date. Their multivocalist discourse ranges in time from the Bronze to the Iron Age and includes, in five diverse sections, unpublished finds, theoretically-informed discussion of ritual behavior, and innovative reconstructions of sacred landscapes.

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*Bibliography of Geraldine C. Gesell*

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AEGEAN LIBRARY:

### *Εισαγωγή στη γεωαρχαιολογία (Introduction to Geoarchaeology)*

Panagiotis Karkanis

**City & year:** Athens 2010 (March)

**Publisher:** Nefeli

**Description:** Paperback, 296 p., 76 b/w ill., 5 tables, 24x17 cm

**ISBN:** 978-960-211-949-5

**Price:** € 23,50

#### **Abstract (in Greek)**

*Μιας και η αρχαιολογία βρίσκει όλα τα βασικά δεδομένα της με την ανασκαφή, κάθε αρχαιολογικό πρόβλημα ξεκινά ως πρόβλημα της γεωαρχαιολογίας.*

Η ρήση αυτή του διάσημου αρχαιολόγου C. Renfrew φανερώνει τη σημασία ενός επιστημονικού κλάδου που ξεκίνησε μεν τυπικά πριν από τριάντα πέντε χρόνια περίπου, αλλά παραμένει ακόμη νεωτερισμός

για πολλές αρχαιολογικές ανασκαφές. Η γεωαρχαιολογία ως η ανάλυση του πραγματικού συνδυαστικού υλικού των αρχαιολογικών ευρημάτων, δηλαδή, των ιζημάτων και εδαφών (του κοινού χώματος), αλλά και του περιβαλλοντικού πλαισίου που εντάσσεται μια θέση, δηλαδή, του φυσικού τοπίου, δεν μπορεί παρά να αποτελεί θεμελιώδες κείμενο πάνω στο οποίο θα πρέπει να στηρίζεται οποιαδήποτε αρχαιολογική ερμηνεία.

Σήμερα, έχει γίνει πια κατανοητό ότι χωρίς τη γνώση των αποθέσεων και της στρωματογραφίας μιας θέσης, είναι αδύνατον να διαπιστωθεί η πραγματική συνάφεια και διάταξη των αρχαιολογικών ευρημάτων. Από την άλλη η γεωαρχαιολογία, που σχετίζεται με την ανασύσταση του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος γύρω από μια αρχαιολογική θέση, δίνει σημαντικές πληροφορίες για την αλληλεπίδραση ανθρώπου και περιβάλλοντος στην εξέλιξη του χρόνου, τις αλλαγές στην κατοίκηση και τις επιλογές στη χρήση και την οικονομία του χώρου.

Το παρόν βιβλίο αποτελεί μια πρώτη προσπάθεια να εισαχθούν οι έννοιες της γεωαρχαιολογίας στο ελληνικό κοινό σε ολοκληρωμένη μορφή. Απευθύνεται στους φοιτητές, προπτυχιακούς και μεταπτυχιακούς, αλλά και στους επαγγελματίες και τους ανθρώπους της ακαδημαϊκής κοινότητας γενικότερα, είτε αυτοί σχετίζονται με τις επιστήμες της γης (γεωλογία, φυσική γεωγραφία) είτε με την αρχαιολογία. Ένα ευρύτερο κοινό θα βρει ενδιαφέρον σε κεφάλαια όπως αυτό της παλαιοκλιματολογίας, των μεθόδων χρονολόγησης και της σχέσης του ανθρώπου με το περιβάλλον κατά την αρχαιότητα.

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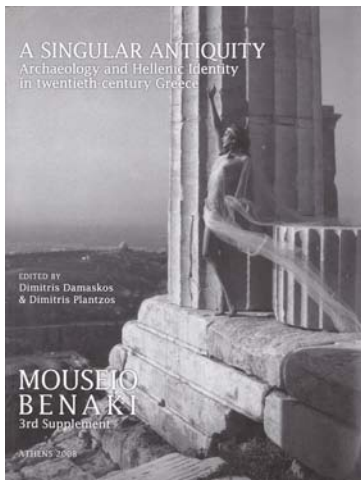
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### ΛΕΞΙΚΟ ΞΕΝΟΓΛΩΣΣΩΝ ΟΡΩΝ

### ΕΥΡΕΤΗΡΙΟ





**AEGEAN LIBRARY:**  
No. 2116

## ***A Singular Antiquity - Archaeology and Hellenic Identity in Twentieth-Century Greece***

Edited by Dimitris Damaskos & Dimitris Plantzos

**City & year:** Athens 2008

**Publisher:** Benaki Museum

**Description:** Paperback, 418 p., 135 b/w ill., 28x21,3 cm

**ISSN:** 978-960-8347-96-0

**Price:** € 20

*See also the book reviews below (p. 14)*

### **Abstract**

Modern Greeks envisage their collective past as a cultural commodity; authentic, usable and eternally present. Archaeology has been instrumental in constructing the nation's identity, built on the tangible evidence it produces. This is by no means just a Greek phenomenon, a peculiarity of the state that inherited 'the glory that was Greece'. The rapport, however, between archaeological research and national(ist) strategy presents some interesting facets in a country which has been struggling, for most of the twentieth century, to counter the predicaments of modernity with the promise of modernization. And it is these peculiarities, concerning the Greek archaeologist as much as the historian and the social anthropologist, which prompted this publication.

Most of the papers collected in this volume were delivered at the 'Antiquity, Archaeology and Greekness' conference held in January 2007 at the Benaki Museum. Many of the papers were later revised by their authors, and some new papers have been added. The purpose of the conference was to investigate and assess the role of antiquity and archaeology in the forging of a national identity in twentieth-century Greece. Our stated aim at the time was to trace the steps, intentional or otherwise, which have determined the present state of Greek archaeology — as an academic discipline, as an educational practice, as the producer and at the same time the consumer of a multi-layered cultural reality. In the process, there emerged a wider picture of Classical antiquity as a cultural presence in Modern Greece — and a daunting one at that. What resulted from the conference, and what we hope this volume is offering in a more structured fashion, is the intricate network of Greek archaeologies, or rather the archaeologies of Greek modernity (and within it): academic and institutional, or alternative, habitual and indigenous.

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M. Georgiadis

*Aegean Archaeology* 8 (2005-2006) [2009]: 7-19.

Keywords: Dodecanese, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Island, stone tools.

#### Abstract

This is a preliminary report on the six most important prehistoric sites identified during the Halasarna Survey Project. The early occupation of Kos was until recently only slightly touched on by archaeological investigations and this survey has provided substantial data for better understanding of settlement on the island, in particular during the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age. The six sites are presented here, emphasizing on their geographical setting and the general character of surface finds. The most diagnostic pottery fragments, chipped stone and ground stone tools are discussed in their chronological and functional contexts. The project revealed interesting characteristics of settlement patterns from the Late Neolithic through the Late Bronze Age.

### 3.2. 'Rapid cooling effects in Early Bronze Age copper smelting Slags from Chrysokamino'

M.G. Clinton, S. Martino, G.H. Myer, D.O. Terry, Jr. & P.P. Betancourt

*Aegean Archaeology* 8 (2005-2006) [2009]: 21-30.

Keywords: Crete, metallurgy, Mirabello, chimney, olivine.

#### Abstract

During the Early Bronze Age, the promontory of Chrysokamino in the Mirabello Bay area of Crete housed a small copper smelting installation. Under the direction of Philip P. Betancourt, a team from Temple University excavated the site from 1996 to 1997. Slag from the smelting operations was abundantly present, up to sixty centimeters deep. Initial analyses of the slag suggested that the smelting operation, although relying upon simple technology, was nonetheless effective. With chimneys and artificial draft, the furnaces probably reached temperatures of up to 1230° C, sufficient to separate copper from its ores and produce slag. Utilizing petrographic thin section analysis, we offer new descriptions of Chrysokamino slags, including slag condensed inside chimneys and slag from furnaces. Our analysis of the furnace slag identifies several microscopic structures, such as plagioclase crystals, pyroxene crystals, and a glassy matrix with olivine. Olivine only forms at temperatures above 1200° C, so we confirm that the furnaces reached temperatures high enough to smelt copper. In addition, the form of the crystalline structures, which appear to be quench crystals, suggests that the slag cooled rapidly upon exposure to air; thus, we suggest that we have identified tapped slag. We differentiate the tapped slag from the chimney slag by illustrating the greater abundance of crystalline structures, especially pyroxene, and absence of olivine, which indicates that the chimney slag cooled at a lower temperature and more slowly. This new analysis confirms that the smelting process at Chrysokamino was both effective and efficient.

### 3.3. 'A reconsideration of depositional practices in Early Bronze Age Crete'

E. Miller Bonney

*Aegean Archaeology* 8 (2005-2006) [2009]: 31-50.

Keywords: Lebena, Koumasa, Kyriaki, elites, ritual, palatial, funerary customs, EM.

#### Abstract

Aegeanists typically argue that the state formed on Crete as it did in the ancient Near East. Hierarchical structures developed over the course of the Bronze Age culminating in the centralization of civil and

religious power at Knossos near the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. Already at EM I Knossos emerging elites competed in the conspicuous consumption of food, drink and fine pottery to legitimate their authority. Artistic productions in all media reflected the wealth, access to specialized knowledge, and power of these elites in the competitive display that was a hallmark of elite life on palatial Crete. Analysis of the pottery placed in tombs at Lebena, Koumasa and Ayia Kyriaki presents a more egalitarian society that was ordered heterarchically not hierarchically. While some of the deceased no doubt were wealthier than others none of the grave goods displayed the cosmologically charged symbols that distinguished the deceased as a prince or high priest. For all the pyxis was a significant component of the burial kit at Lebena and Koumasa although apparently not at Ayia Kyriaki from EM I through EM IIA. Across this area in EM IIB, however, the pyxis disappears from the burial assemblages replaced by the broadly shared custom of depositing large quantities of cups in and around the tombs. These cups were used in drinking or toasting rituals by which the survivors celebrated the ancestors and re-affirmed the corporate cognitive code.

### **3.4. 'Inferences for use of Skotino Cave during the Bronze Age and later based on a speleological and environmental study at Skotino Cave, Crete'**

L. Tyree, F.W. McCoy, A. Kanta, D. Sphakianakis, A. Stamos, K. Aretaki & E. Kamilaki  
*Aegean Archaeology* 8 (2005-2006) [2009]: 51-63.

Keywords: Cave, speleology, refuge, ritual, Crete, Minoan.

#### **Abstract**

Inferences for the use of Skotino Cave in the Bronze Age are based on a speleological and environmental study of the cave conducted in 2007. Level II of the cave, an area excavated by Davaras, was the focus of the inquiry. Three speleological questions were posed for investigation, and answered, even if not definitively: (1) were idiosyncrasies of stalagmites and other natural features in the cave the result of natural processes or of anthropogenic sculpting; (2) were ambient atmospheric conditions – temperature, relative humidity, carbon dioxide concentrations, and air flow – possibly influential on anthropogenic uses of the cave, including temporary occupation, refuge, and ritual uses; and (3) was light penetration and intensity a possible controlling factor in the Bronze Age use of the cave. Data from this study infer limitations in the uses of the cave.

### **3.5. 'From the Ground Up: Earth in Minoan construction. The case of Building 5 at Palaikastro'**

M. Devolder

*Aegean Archaeology* 8 (2005-2006) [2009]: 65-80.

Keywords: Crete, mudbrick, wood, architecture, Minoan.

#### **Abstract**

The violent destruction by fire of Building 5 at Palaikastro, Crete, provided an interesting and varied collection of well-preserved fired-earth elements. Those include fragments of mudbricks, mud coatings, roofs/ceilings, doorjambs, and other samples which bear impressions of wooden elements, probably from installations made of a combination of earth and wood. The publication of a selection of the samples has two purposes. The first is to offer a typological description of the earthen features in order to elucidate their various functions and their importance in Minoan architecture. Thus considered, the fragments described illustrate particular construction techniques and help reconstructing the original appearance of the building. The second purpose of this study is to consider the knowledge Minoan builders had of materials and techniques involved in earthen architecture. This study may allow some insights into the status of the practitioners of architecture and the degree of involvement of inhabitants or of specialists in construction.

### **3.6. 'The ownership of hard stone seals with the motif of a pair of recumbent bovines from the Late Bronze Age Greek mainland: A contextual approach'**

E. Drakaki

*Aegean Archaeology* 8 (2005-2006) [2009]: 81-93.

Keywords: Society, elite, tholos, chamber tomb, Mycenaean, Mycenaeanization, Cretan, glyptic.

#### **Abstract**

Hard stone seals with the motif of a pair of side-to-side recumbent bovines form one of the most recognizable groups of Late Bronze Age Aegean glyptic. In an attempt to shed some light on aspects of their ownership, this paper examines in detail the contextual associations of a small corpus of these seals from eight Late Bronze Age burials and burial assemblages of the Greek mainland. This examination concludes that the majority of these seals were favored by a small group of elite individuals interred in large tholos and chamber tombs at key sites of the Mycenaean heartland. Their burials are of martial character or replicate certain features of Cretan and Greek mainland 'warrior burials'; most of them date to the LH IIB–IIIA1 period, the time of the presumed Mycenaeanization of Crete, whereas the few of later date are furnished with objects that might have been acquired in LH IIIA1 or have originated from LM IIIA1 Crete. It is suggested that perhaps the Mycenaean became familiar with this class of seals during LM II/LH IIB–IIIA1; following the example of the Cretan elites before them, they adopted them as high status emblems and probably tokens of their participation in or involvement with contemporary Cretan affairs.

### **3.7. '2006–2007 Excavations of the Mycenaean cemetery at Ayia Sotira, Ancient Nemea'**

R.A.K. Smith, E. Pappi, M.K. Dabney, S. Triantaphyllou & J.C. Wright

*Aegean Archaeology* 8 (2005-2006) [2009]: 95-109.

Keywords: Chamber tomb, LH, Tsoungiza, geophysical survey.

#### **Abstract**

During the summers of 2006 and 2007 the Canadian Institute in Greece sponsored the excavation of a Mycenaean chamber tomb cemetery at Ayia Sotira near Koutsomodi in the Nemea valley. The cemetery was discovered in 2002, when the 4<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities discovered illegal digging in an olive grove above the small church of Ayia Sotira, and immediately conducted salvage excavations of one of the chamber tombs. Our team returned in 2006 and 2007 and carried out geophysical survey, surface pickup, test trenching, and the excavation of another four tombs with material dating from LH IIIA1 to LH IIIB2. These tombs almost certainly belong to the nearby settlement of Tsoungiza. The location and alignment of these tombs suggest that there are others yet to be discovered in fields to the north and west of our original excavation area, and we are in the process of purchasing this land in order to continue excavations in 2008.

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

### **3.8. 'A sword of Naue II type from Ugarit and the historical significance of Italian-type weaponry in the Eastern Mediterranean'**

R. Jung and M. Mehofer

*Aegean Archaeology* 8 (2005-2006) [2009]: 111-135.

Keywords: Armament, weapon, Aegean, Cyprus.

#### **Abstract**

In this paper we treat changes in weaponry and armament, which occurred in the Aegean and Levantine regions between the late 14<sup>th</sup> and the early 12<sup>th</sup> century BC. We aim at reconstructing these changes in a sequence as fine-phased as possible and try to identify the regions in which they originated. As a case study we use a sword of Naue II type found at Ugarit. As it has no clearly stratified context, we try to fix its

chronology on one hand by reference to the overall stratigraphy of the site, and on the other by discussing better datable archaeological evidence from the Aegean and Cyprus. Swords of the Naue II group belong to new weapon types introduced to the eastern Mediterranean a few decades before the breakdown of many palace states around 1200 BC. There are different reasons that lead us to believe that these new weapon types arrived together with their users and producers from the central Mediterranean and cannot be seen as a result of goods exchange.

## 4. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

- 4.1.** Eleni Konstantinidi-Syvridi, 2010. Online review of C. Paschalidis, *The LMIII Cemetery at Tourloti, Siteia: The 'Xanthoudidis Master' and the Octopus Style in East Crete. With a contribution by P.J.P. McGeorge* (BAR International Series 1917) (Oxford: Archaeopress, 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.03.51.  
[Press here](#)
- 4.2.** Carl Knappett, 2005-2006 [2009]. Review of R. Koehl, *Aegean Bronze Age Rhyta* (Philadelphia: INSTAP, 2006), *Aegean Archaeology* 8: 141-144.
- 4.3.** Krzysztof Nowicki, 2005-2006 [2009]. Review of C. Davaras and Ph.P. Betancourt, *Hagia Photia Cemetery I: The Tomb Groups and Architecture* (Philadelphia: INSTAP, 2004), *Aegean Archaeology* 8: 144-146.
- 4.4.** Kostis Kourelis, 2010. Online review of D. Damaskos & D. Plantzos (eds.), *A Singular Antiquity: Archaeology and Hellenic Identity in Twentieth-Century Greece* (Athens: Benaki Museum, 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.01.43.  
[Press here](#)
- 4.5.** Jonathan Hall, 2009. Review of D. Damaskos & D. Plantzos (eds.), *A Singular Antiquity: Archaeology and Hellenic Identity in Twentieth-Century Greece* (Athens: Benaki Museum, 2008), *Mediterranean Historical Review* 24: 64-69.
- 4.6.** Michael Fotiadis, 2010. Review of D. Damaskos & D. Plantzos (eds.), *A Singular Antiquity: Archaeology and Hellenic Identity in Twentieth-Century Greece* (Athens: Benaki Museum, 2008), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 20.1 (February 2010): 155-156.

## 5. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

- 5.1.** Reinach, S., 1891. *Chroniques d'Orient: documents sur les fouilles et découvertes dans l'Orient hellénique de 1883 à 1890*, Paris: F. Didot frères.  
[Press here](#)
- 5.2.** Reinach, S., 1896. *Chroniques d'Orient. Deuxième série, documents sur les fouilles et découvertes dans l'Orient hellénique de 1891 à 1895*, Paris: E. Leroux.  
[Press here](#)

### 27<sup>th</sup> (KZ') Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities

The 27<sup>th</sup> (KZ') Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities was established in January 2004. It is based at Katerini (Macedonia). The Ephorate is responsible for the prehistoric and classical antiquities of the prefecture of Pieria. Its first director was Polyxeni Adam-Veleni (2004 – spring 2006); the present director is Efi F. Poulaki-Pantermali.

Visit the webpage: <http://www.kz-epka.gr>  
(in Greek)

## 6. USEFUL WEBSITES

### 35<sup>th</sup> (ΛΕ') Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities

The 35<sup>th</sup> (ΛΕ') Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities is responsible for the Ionian Islands of Kefalonia, Ithaca and Zakynthos. It is one of the most recent Ephorates of the Greek Ministry of Culture, established in June 2006. The director is Andreas Sotiriou.

Visit the webpage: <http://www.leepka.gr/>  
(in Greek and Italian)

## 7. CALL FOR PAPERS

### 7.1. “Nostoi”. Indigenous Culture, Migration and Integration in the Aegean Islands and Western Anatolia during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age

Deadline: 30 June 2010

*Nostoi. Indigenous, Migration and Integration in the Aegean Islands and Western Anatolia during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age* is being planned to take place in March 18<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey. Purpose of the symposium is to offer to scholars of different disciplines, who work either on the Aegean Islands or on the Western Anatolian Coast, a forum for the presentation of new finds and the discussion of innovative research results on various aspects of indigeneity, migration and the process of integration in local communities during the LBA and EIA.

All papers should be focused on less well known aspects of this complex subject, such as the various Anatolian and Aegean cross-cultural

“interfaces”, the archaeological testimonies for the “indigenous” population (e.g. Seha, Arzawa, Mira, Luwians, Mysians, Lycians, Carians, Pelasgoi etc.), the impact of the Mycenaean and Ionian migration movements on the pre-existing population, as well as inter-cultural and cross-cultural mingling of the Aegean and Anatolia or vice versa.

Please confirm with an email to Çiğdem Maner ([cmaner@ku.edu.tr](mailto:cmaner@ku.edu.tr)) or Konstantinos Kopanias ([kkopanias@arch.uoa.gr](mailto:kkopanias@arch.uoa.gr)) by June 30<sup>th</sup> 2010 if you would like to participate and present a paper. With your confirmation we would like you to send us the title of your lecture and a short abstract of max. 200 words. The presentation of the papers should not be longer than 20 minutes.

All papers must be delivered in English. The proceedings of the Symposium should be published before the end of 2011, so all manuscripts must be submitted by the end of August 2011.

Please feel free to address your question to [cmaner@ku.edu.tr](mailto:cmaner@ku.edu.tr) or [kkopanias@arch.uoa.gr](mailto:kkopanias@arch.uoa.gr)  
Nikolaos Chr. Stampolidis (University of Crete)  
Çiğdem Maner (Koç University Istanbul)  
Konstantinos Kopanias (University of Athens)

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## 7.2. The Study of Ceramic ‘Standardization’ and ‘Variability’ as a Search for Human Choices in the Mediterranean of the late 2nd to late 1st millennium BC

The Hague, Netherlands

16th Annual Meeting, 2010

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS (EAA)

The session is intended to formally introduce the concepts of ‘standardization’ and ‘variability’ in Mediterranean pottery studies of the late 2nd to late 1st millennium BC. In recent archaeological and ethnographic literature, ceramic ‘standardization’, as the antonym of ceramic ‘variability’, denotes the relatively high degree of homogeneity in the formal and material characteristics of a ceramic assemblage. ‘Standardization’ can also refer to the operational sequence of technological actions and choices through which that homogeneity is achieved by the agency of producers and consumers alike.

The two concepts have largely been overlooked in Mediterranean pottery studies of the period in question, which places particular emphasis on chronology and typology, as well as on stylistic analyses. In this respect, the field has downplayed a theoretical/methodological line which can contribute significantly to the interpretation of a range of pottery data. This line can shed important light on the organization and intensity of local and/or regional ceramic production, of intra-site consumption and of inter-regional distribution and trade.

In the session, ‘standardization’ and ‘variability’ of select pottery groups will be assessed within a flexible interpretative framework, in which typomorphological and contextual inquiries are related to archaeological materials science analyses. The focal point of this integrated approach remains the search for human choices, as expressed through the materiality of the studied ceramic objects, which are perceived as solid indicators of socio-economic and ideological structures in the ancient Mediterranean.

Dr. E.S. Hitsiou Assistant Professor University of Amsterdam The Netherlands

Dr. A. Kotsonas Post-doctoral Researcher for the NPAP

An abstract of the session can be found in the page attached. It is also available at:

<http://www.congrex-events.nl>

Information on the EAA can be found at:

<http://www.eaa2010.nl>

Guidelines on how to apply for joining the session and attending other sessions are available at:

<http://www.eaa2010.nl>

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## 7.3. 15η Επιστημονική Συνάντησή του Τμήματος Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης στο Καστέλι Κισσάμου, στις 30 Απριλίου – 2 Μαΐου 2010

Προθεσμία υποβολής: 22 Απριλίου

Το Τμήμα Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης προγραμματίζει την 15η Επιστημονική Συνάντησή του στο Καστέλι Κισσάμου, στις 30 Απριλίου – 2 Μαΐου 2010. Η

Επιστημονική Συνάντηση του Τμήματος Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας (Ε.Σ.Τ.Ι.Α.) πραγματοποιείται κάθε χρόνο την άνοιξη με συμμετοχή διδασκόντων, μεταπτυχιακών και



προπτυχιακών φοιτητών. Στη διάρκεια της τριήμερης συνάντησης οι διδάσκοντες του Τμήματος έχουν τη δυνατότητα να παρουσιάσουν τόσο προσωπικές τους έρευνες που βρίσκονται σε εξέλιξη όσο και ευρύτερους προβληματισμούς πάνω σε επιστημονικά ζητήματα. Το κλίμα της κοινότητας που δημιουργείται σε αυτές τις συναντήσεις ευνοεί την ανταλλαγή απόψεων και παρέχει πολλαπλά επιστημονικά ερεθίσματα στους συμμετέχοντες. Παράλληλα, προσφέρει την ευκαιρία να

συσφιχθούν οι σχέσεις των μελών του Τμήματος εκτός της καθημερινότητας του χώρου του Πανεπιστημίου. Στις συνεδρίες παραδοσιακά προεδρεύουν φοιτητές, ενώ η συζήτηση συνεχίζεται τα βράδια κατά τη διάρκεια των κοινών δείπνων.

Για τη συμμετοχή στη συνάντηση, θα πρέπει να έχετε επικοινωνήσει μέχρι τις 22 Απριλίου: [kokkinakis@phl.uoc.gr](mailto:kokkinakis@phl.uoc.gr)

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#### **7.4. International Colloquium on Geoarchaeology. LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY. EGYPT AND THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD Cairo, 19th-21st September 2010**

The international colloquium “Landscape Archaeology” will be dedicated to Egypt and the Mediterranean context. Within the framework of relations between Man and his environment, the primary objective of the colloquium is to throw light on the evolution of the River Nile, a major component of the Egyptian landscape and its impact on the peripheral spaces (coasts, flood plain, desert wadis and their tributaries). However, are hoping to throw a wider net over the larger Mediterranean environment by welcoming additional case studies that will better emphasise Egyptian conditions.

“Landscape Archaeology” will be held in Cairo. The opening session will take place in the conference room of Egyptian Geographical Society, which has kept its historic character. All

sessions will be organised at the French Cultural Centre (CFCC), conveniently located in Central Cairo close to the IFAO.

The Cairo international colloquium on geoarchaeology is organised by the Institut français d’archéologie orientale (Ifao) in association with the Centre Européen de Recherche et d’Enseignement des Géosciences de l’Environnement (CEREGE, CNRS, UMR 6635) and the Centre Franco-Égyptien d’Étude des Temples de Karnak (CFEETK), USR 3172, CNRS, under the patronage of the Working Group on Geoarchaeology of the International Association of Geomorphologists.

For more, press: <http://www.ifao.egnet.net>

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#### **7.5. Fourth International Symposium on Biomolecular Archaeology**

Copenhagen, between 7-11 September, 2010

Deadline: 1 May 2010

This is the first official call for abstracts for the Fourth International Symposium on Biomolecular Archaeology (ISBA4), which will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, between 7-11 September, 2010. The symposium aims to highlight recent advances in biomolecular archaeology and to provide an international forum to present and discuss research results. This year’s symposium is being hosted by the Center for GeoGenetics of the

University of Copenhagen and will be held at the [Geocenter](#) in central Copenhagen.

Judging by the three previous meetings in Amsterdam, Stockholm, and York, we anticipate a wide range of interesting podium and poster presentations on all aspects of research in biomolecular archaeology, including proteomics, ancient DNA and stable isotope analysis. In addition, we are pleased to announce several key-

note speakers, including Anne Pedersen from the National Museum of Denmark, Eske Willerslev from the Centre for GeoGenetics, and T. Douglas Price from the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

To register for the symposium, please go to our website at [www.isba4.net](http://www.isba4.net) and follow the links to registration. Once you have registered online you will receive an email, containing the payment details. The registration fee is 130 Euros, if you register before 1 June 2010. Thereafter, the registration fee will increase to 150 Euros. This includes a symposium pack, lunch, wireless access, and a buffet reception at the [Carlsberg Academy](#) on Friday evening (but NOT accommodation). Registration closes 25 August.

To submit an abstract please use the abstract template provided on our website and submit it no

later than 1 May 2010. We welcome submissions on all aspects of research on ancient biomolecules, including recent applications of biomolecular techniques to archaeological questions, as well as papers dealing with recent technological advances and the use of newly emerging technologies in biomolecular archaeology, such as high-throughput sequencing or laser ablation isotope analysis. A selection of papers will be published in a special issue of the [Journal of Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences](#).

For more information on the symposium, including an outline program, as well as other useful information regarding travel to Copenhagen, the location of the symposium venue, and accommodation options please visit our website at [www.isba4.net](http://www.isba4.net).

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## 7.6. IDENTITY and OTHERNESS - Dealing with Difference without Borders

College of Arts and Law Graduate School - University of Birmingham

Date: 28 May 2010, Muirhead Tower, University of Birmingham

Deadline: 23 April

The question of identity permeates all realms of research in current times. The breaking down of boundaries associated with the discourses of post-modernism, post-colonialism, multiculturalism and globalisation has seen the emergence of new markers of identity. However, the issue of identity and how a society relates to difference is not a new one. From Tacitus to Todorov, the established dichotomy between “us” and “them” has been debated and challenged. This one-day transdisciplinary Postgraduate Conference, organised by the College of Arts and Law Graduate School, seeks papers in the fields of law, arts and humanities, which would converge on this central question of identity and otherness.

How do the different disciplines conceive of these concepts and what they stand for? What distinguishes self from other? How do identities and subjectivities emerge, and how has this changed? How should we address the issue of power here? Which are the dominant and subordinate groups? How can we approach the relationship between the universal and the

particular? How do discourses about social exclusion and marginalisation fit into this debate?

### Possible topics might include, but are not limited to:

- Theoretical approaches to the concept of identity;
- The nature of identity and otherness within the contexts of diaspora, geographical boundaries, transnationality, exile, immigration;
- Representations and social constructions of identity in relation to gender, race, sexuality, ethnicity, and class;
- Nation, identity, and otherness: politics and citizenship;
- European/non-European cultural, religious, political, economic pluralism;
- Hybridisation;
- The concept of individual and communal identity and human agency in pre-modern societies and cultures;
- Treatment of subordinate or dominated groups in legal frameworks;

- Identity and translation

The conference is NOT restricted to the students of the University of Birmingham. Abstracts may be submitted across all schools and departments in law, arts and humanities. Papers should be 20 minutes in length, and will be followed by questions and further comments for 10 minutes. If you are interested in offering a paper at this one-day event (free registration, and

refreshments provided), please send an abstract of not more than 300 words to: [CALGS GRADUATE CONFERENCE 2010@yahoogroups.co.uk](mailto:CALGS_GRADUATE_CONFERENCE_2010@yahoogroups.co.uk) by 23<sup>rd</sup> April.

For any enquiries or for further information please contact:

Claire Peters on [cim951@bham.ac.uk](mailto:cim951@bham.ac.uk) or Sarah Botfield [SJB923@bham.ac.uk](mailto:SJB923@bham.ac.uk)

### 7.7. International Aerial Archaeology Conference. AARG 2010 Bucharest, Romania

15th – 18th of September 2010

Deadline: 31st May 2009

Organised by the Institutul de Memorie Culturală (CIMEC) and the Aerial Archaeology Research Group

\*\* Proposals for sessions, papers and posters are invited\*\*

16th – 17th of September: Conference Papers.

18th of September: Field Trip Neolithic sites south of Bucharest, towards the Danube.

Closing date for proposals of papers, posters and sessions is 31st May 2010.

Address for conference correspondence:

Dave Cowley, RCAHMS, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX, Scotland.

Email [dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk](mailto:dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk)

#### *STUDENT/YOUNG RESEARCHERS BURSARIES FOR AARG 2010*

These are to support bona fide students and young researchers who are interested in aerial archaeology and wish to attend the conference. Applications to Dave Cowley at the above address, by letter or email. There is no formal application form but please provide the following information: Your interests in archaeology and aerial archaeology; place of study; the name and contact details of a supervisor or employer who can provide a reference; an estimate of travel costs to attend. Further information: <http://aarg2010.cimec.ro/>

## 8. GRANTS – BURSARIES – JOB VACANCIES

### 8.1. Θέση Επίκουρου καθηγητή Προϊστορικής Αρχαιολογίας στο Τμήμα Μεσογειακών Σπουδών

Προθεσμία υποβολής: 24 Απριλίου 2010

Το Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου ανακοινώνει την προκήρυξη της παρακάτω θέσεως Δ.Ε.Π.: «Εποχή του Χαλκού στο Αιγαίο» στη βαθμίδα του Επίκουρου Καθηγητή στο Τμήμα Μεσογειακών Σπουδών (Πληρ.: Δ. Κολοκυθά, Σ. Χαλκιά, τηλ.: 22410 99316 -314, Fax: 22410 99309, email: [grammateiaTMS@rhodes.aegean.gr](mailto:grammateiaTMS@rhodes.aegean.gr)).

Η προκήρυξη της παραπάνω θέσεως Δ.Ε.Π. δημοσιεύτηκε στο ΦΕΚ με αριθ. 82/09.02.2010 τ. Γ. Οι προθεσμίες υποβολής υποψηφιοτήτων με τα απαραίτητα δικαιολογητικά λήγουν στις 24.04.2010. Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες απευθυνθείτε στην Γραμματεία του Τμήματος Μεσογειακών Σπουδών.

## 8.2. Δύο υποτροφίες της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας για μεταπτυχιακές σπουδές ενός αρχαιολόγου & ενός αρχιτέκτονα μηχανικού στο Πανεπιστήμιο YORK της Αγγλίας το 2010-2011

Προθεσμία υποβολής: 22 Απριλίου 2010

Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ Περιβάλλοντος & Πολιτισμού με χορηγία του «The John S Fafalios Foundation» προκηρύσσει διαγωνισμό για δύο (2) υποτροφίες, μία για αρχαιολόγο και μία για αρχιτέκτονα μηχανικό, για μεταπτυχιακές σπουδές διάρκειας ενός (1) έτους για το ακαδημαϊκό έτος 2010-2011 στο Centre for Conservation Studies του Πανεπιστημίου York (Αγγλία) σε θέματα αναστήλωσης, αποκατάστασης και διαχείρισης μνημείων. Οι υποτροφίες καλύπτουν το κόστος σπουδών και μέρος του κόστους διαβίωσης.

Οι θέσεις προκηρύσσονται καταρχήν για Έλληνες, Ελληνοκυπρίους και ελληνικής κατάγωγής αρχιτέκτονες μηχανικούς και αρχαιολόγους. Οι υποψήφιοι πρέπει να έχουν άριστη γνώση της αγγλικής γλώσσας και, στην περίπτωση που είναι υπάλληλοι (Δημοσίου, Οργανισμών Τοπικής Αυτοδιοίκησης, ΝΠΔΔ ή ιδιωτικοί), να μπορούν να εξασφαλίσουν άδεια απουσίας ή εκπαιδευτική άδεια ενός πλήρους έτους, η οποία να αρχίζει την 1.9.2010. Επίσης, μέχρι την ημερομηνία των εξετάσεων θα πρέπει να έχουν λάβει το βασικό πτυχίο τους (αρχαιολόγου ή αρχιτέκτονα μηχανικού).

Οι ενδιαφερόμενοι πρέπει να υποβάλουν αίτηση στην ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ, όπου θα αναγράφονται τα πλήρη στοιχεία του αιτούντος (διεύθυνση, τηλέφωνο κ.λπ.). Η αίτηση θα συνοδεύεται από συνοπτικό αλλά πλήρες βιογραφικό σημείωμα (σπουδές, ομιλούμενες γλώσσες, ενδεχόμενη προγενέστερη πείρα σε θέματα αναστήλωσης, αποκατάστασης, διαχεί-

ρισης, δημοσιεύματα κ.λπ. με όλα τα σχετικά αποδεικτικά).

Οι υποψήφιοι πρέπει να δηλώσουν απαραίτητως στην αίτησή τους κατά πόσον έχουν άλλη τυχόν υποτροφία για μεταπτυχιακές σπουδές στο Πανεπιστήμιο York της Αγγλίας για το έτος 2010-2011. Εάν τυχόν έχει χορηγηθεί άλλη υποτροφία στον υποψήφιο, τούτο δεν αποκλείει τη συμμετοχή του στον παρόντα διαγωνισμό. Εάν όμως ο υποψήφιος επιλεγεί για τη χορήγηση της παρούσας υποτροφίας, προϋπόθεση της χορήγησης της είναι η παραίτηση από οποιαδήποτε άλλη παράλληλη υποτροφία.

Οι αιτήσεις μπορούν να υποβληθούν ιδιοχείρως στο γραφείο της ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ, Τριπόδων 28, 10558 Αθήνα (Πλάκα), καθημερινά, 10.00-17.00, εκτός Σαββάτου και Κυριακής, τηλ. 2103225245, 2103226693, να σταλούν με fax (2103225240) ή να σταλούν ταχυδρομικώς (στην ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ), το αργότερο μέχρι την Πέμπτη 22 Απριλίου 2010 (Πληροφορίες: 210-3225245 εσ. 3, [sak@ellinikietairia.gr](mailto:sak@ellinikietairia.gr), [www.ellet.gr](http://www.ellet.gr))

Οι υποψήφιοι θα πρέπει, έπειτα, να περάσουν γραπτή και προφορική εξέταση στην αγγλική γλώσσα την Πέμπτη 6 Μαΐου 2010, στις 15:00 στα γραφεία της ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ Εταιρείας. Οι επιτυχόντες θα έχουν προσωπική συνέντευξη με την Εξεταστική Επιτροπή ειδικών καθηγητών και επιστημόνων, τη Δευτέρα 10 Μαΐου 2010, 15:00-17:00. Τα αποτελέσματα θα ανακοινωθούν την Δευτέρα 17 Μαΐου 2010 στα γραφεία της ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ, ώρες 12:00-17:00.

## 8.3. Fulbright Scholar Program for US Faculty and Professionals for 2011-2012 is open

Deadline: 2 August 2010

The Fulbright Scholar Program offers 17 awards in teaching, research or combined teaching/research in archaeology, including a Fulbright Distinguished Chair. Even better, faculty and professionals in

archaeology also can apply for one of the 175 "All Discipline" awards open to all fields.

For more information, visit: <http://www.cies.org/>

#### 8.4. Past Preserves. Putting the Past into Perspective. Media Training Masterclasses

Historian? Archaeologist? Anthropologist? Do you have what it takes to work in the media? Join renowned and respected professionals from the media world along with the Past Preservers Team for Masterclasses designed to develop and strengthen your skills. Upcoming courses will include:

- Developing your career as a TV Historian, Writer & Presenter
- Devising program concepts

- Research skills for the specialist Media Historian/Archaeologist

Courses will be held in the UK, USA, Europe and where demand leads us. Dates to be announced soon!

Interested? Send a statement of interest ASAP to [nigel@pastpreservers.com](mailto:nigel@pastpreservers.com)  
See also: [www.pastpreservers.com](http://www.pastpreservers.com)

#### 8.5. ICREA SENIOR CALL GUIDELINES 2010 – ICREA opens 20 senior research positions

Deadline: 19 April 2010

Minimum requirements are a Ph.D. degree obtained preferably before 2006, with four years of international exposure at pre-doctoral and/or post-doctoral level. Only very strong candidates with an outstanding research record and excellent leadership capabilities will be considered.

Successful applicants will have a permanent contract with ICREA and will work at universities, research centres in Catalonia. ICREA researchers are required to make substantial contributions to their own areas of research and have a strong impact in the Catalan research system by becoming active members and leaders of the Catalan research community.

Part of the offered positions will be focalized in order to fulfill the objectives of the Catalan Government in orienting research. Thus, the

selection of applicants will take into consideration the objectives of the Research and Innovation Plan (2010-2013) (pending of being approved during April 2010) in order to establish the strategic areas of research.

Scholars who have a permanent position in the Catalan research system will not be accepted as candidates. Successful candidates will be required to join the host institution no later than September 2011.

Salaries will be in line with those paid at Catalan universities. ICREA research professors will be subject to an evaluation of their research progress and general performance after a three-year period and subsequently every five years.

Applications must be submitted electronically before 2:00 pm (local time) on 19 April 2010. Press: <http://www.icrea.cat>

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

Press the following link for **No. 9: 15 March-14 April** (and see pp. 23-25):  
[http://www.aegeussociety.org/pdf/march/NACP9\\_15Mar2010\\_En.pdf](http://www.aegeussociety.org/pdf/march/NACP9_15Mar2010_En.pdf)

Press the following link for **No. 8: 1-14 March** (and see pp. 15-19):  
[http://www.aegeussociety.org/pdf/march/NACP8\\_1Mar10\\_En.pdf](http://www.aegeussociety.org/pdf/march/NACP8_1Mar10_En.pdf)

Press the following link for **No. 7: 15-28 February** (and see pp. 14-15):  
[http://www.aegeussociety.org/pdf/february/NACP7\\_15Feb10\\_En.pdf](http://www.aegeussociety.org/pdf/february/NACP7_15Feb10_En.pdf)

## Sad news

Researcher Yiouli Spantidaki, specialised in the study of ancient textiles, is no longer with us. Yiouli worked with the Hellenic Centre of Research and Maintenance of Ancient (Archaeological) Textiles (Κέντρο Έρευνας και Συντήρησης Αρχαιολογικού Υφάσματος).

Press: <http://archaeologyplanet.blogspot.com>  
& the Greek article: <http://www.arxaiologia.gr>



## Mycenaean tombs discovered might be evidence of classless society

A team of archaeologists have unearthed five chamber tombs at Ayia Sotira, a cemetery in the Nemea Valley in Greece, just a few hours walk from the ancient city of Mycenae. The tombs date from 1350 – 1200 BC, the era in which Mycenae thrived as a major centre of Greek civilization.

To read the whole article:  
<http://www.independent.co.uk>



## Ως την Αιανή της Κοζάνης είχε φθάσει ο Μυκηναϊκός πολιτισμός

Μυκηναϊκούς τάφους έφερε στο φως η ανασκαφή που διεξάγεται στη νεκρόπολη της Αιανής στην Κοζάνη αποδεικνύοντας τον ενιαίο πολιτισμό της εποχής του Χαλκού, που ήταν εξαπλωμένος σε όλο τον ελλαδικό χώρο, από την Κρήτη ως και τη Μακεδονία.

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

## 9. MISCELLANEA

### 188 houses from Neolithic era unearthed in Middle Euphrates Region

Tal Bokrous is a sample of the first agricultural village built according to the architectural style of the Stone Age in Deir Ezzor, (432 kms northeast of Damascus, Syria).

The site is the only archaeological discovery at the Middle Euphrates Region which belongs to the booming phase of the Neolithic era. The Neolithic era (New Stone Age), was a period in the development of human technology, beginning about 9500 BC in the Middle East that is traditionally considered the last part of the Stone Age.

Read the whole article:  
<http://www.english.globalarabnetwork.com>



### Possible new human ancestor found in Siberia

Genetic material pulled from a pinky finger bone found in a Siberian cave shows a new and unknown type of pre-human lived alongside modern humans and Neanderthals, scientists reported on Wednesday.

The creature, nicknamed 'Woman X' for the time being, could have lived as recently as 30,000 years ago and appears only distantly related to modern humans or Neanderthals, the researchers reported.

Press:  
<http://news.yahoo.com>  
<http://www.in.gr/news>  
<http://www.arxaiologia.gr>

## New method could revolutionize dating of ancient treasures

Scientists today described development of a new method to determine the age of ancient mummies, old artwork, and other relics without causing damage to these treasures of global cultural heritage. Reporting at the 239th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society (ACS), they said it could allow scientific analysis of hundreds of artifacts that until now were off limits because museums and private collectors did not want the objects damaged.

Read the articles:

<http://www.eurekalert.org>

<http://www.arxaiologia.gr>



## Sanctuaries of Cults of Demeter in the ancient Greek world

The papers from the conference were made available in March 2010.

Publication editors: Ifigeneia Leventi and Christina Mitsopoulou.

For more, press:

<http://extras.ha.uth.gr/demeter/proceedings.shtml>



## Neanderthals go to Washington

The National Museum of Natural History in Washington is celebrating its 100th anniversary with an exhibition on human origins featuring Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon skulls on show for the first time outside Europe.

Read the article:

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

## Τα καλλυντικά της Κυκλαδίτισσας

Από την προϊστορία ως σήμερα ο μόλυβδος κατέχει περίοπτη θέση στον καλλωπισμό των γυναικών. Αυτό αποδεικνύουν ευρήματα των ανασκαφών στο Ακρωτήρι της Σαντορίνης, εγείροντας για άλλη μια φορά το ζήτημα της ασφάλειας του τοξικού μετάλλου.

Read the relevant Greek article:

<http://www.tovima.gr>



## 23,000 year old stone wall found at entrance to cave in Greece

The oldest stone wall in Greece, which has stood at the entrance of a cave in Thessaly for the last 23,000 years, has been discovered by palaeontologists, the ministry of culture said Monday.

The age of the find, determined by an optical dating test, singles it out as "probably one of the oldest in the world", according to a ministry press release.

Press:

<http://news.yahoo.com>

& the Greek article:

<http://www.yppo.gr>



## Η ΔΕΗ σώζει νεολιθικό οικισμό

Τη στιγμή που οι ανασκαφές του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης συρρικνώνονται, λόγω έλλειψης χρημάτων, η ΔΕΗ δίνει ευκαιρία για τη μεγαλύτερη σε έκταση ανασκαφή σε νεολιθικό οικισμό, στον Κλείτο Κοζάνης.

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

## Mummy of Egypt's monotheist pharaoh to return home

The DNA tests that revealed how the famed boy-king Tutankhamun most likely died solved another of ancient Egypt's enduring mysteries — the fate of controversial Pharaoh Akhenaten's mummy. The discovery could help fill out the picture of a fascinating era more than 3,300 years ago when Akhenaten embarked on history's first attempt at monotheism.

No one ever knew what became of the heretic pharaoh, whose tomb in the capital he built at Amarna was unfinished and whose name was stricken from the official list of kings.

Two years of DNA testing and CAT scans on 16 royal mummies conducted by Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, however, gave the firmest evidence to date that an unidentified mummy — known as KV55, after the number of the tomb where it was found in 1907 in Egypt's Valley of the Kings — is Akhenaten's.

For more, press here: <http://apnews.excite.com>



## Rich archaeological findings in Logas region

The riverside region of Logas, in Elati, northwest Greece, was a residential settlement until the Hellenistic Period while the first dwellings date back to the Neolithic Period, based on the findings unearthed during excavations conducted for the Ilarion Dam that is under construction.

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

& for the Greek article:  
<http://www.arxaiologia.gr>

## Organisation and Death: Space used for burial practices in the Neolithic settlement of Avgi, Kastoria

Georgia Stratouli, Sevi Triantafyllou, Nikos Katsikaridis & Tasos Bekiaris

Paper presented at the *Archaeological Work of Macedonia and Thrace*, 11-13 March 2010, Thessaloniki.

Click here for the paper (written in Greek):  
<http://www.neolithicavggi.gr>

Click here for the impressive power-point:  
<http://www.neolithicavggi.gr/>



## Αρχαία πόλη αποκαλύφθηκε στη Σκιάθo

Σημαντικά στοιχεία φέρνει στο φως η αρχαία πόλη που αποκαλύπτεται σταδιακά στην βορειο-ανατολική πλευρά της Σκιάθου, δίπλα στον όρμο Ξάνεμο, κατόπιν συνεργασίας της ΙΓ' Εφορείας Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων και του Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλίας. Τα υπάρχοντα δεδομένα φωτίζουν ευκρινώς την αρχαιότερη θέση εγκατάστασης των πρώτων κατοίκων της Σκιάθου και σύμφωνα με τα μέχρι τώρα ευρήματα η αρχαία πόλη η οποία αποκαλύπτεται σταδιακά, τοποθετείται στην αρχή της γεωμετρικής εποχής, δηλαδή στο 10<sup>ο</sup> αιώνα π.Χ., χωρίς να αποκλείεται ωστόσο από τα μέλη των ερευνητικών ομάδων ότι σε βαθύτερα στρώματα θα εντοπιστούν ενδεχομένως ακόμη παλαιότερα ευρήματα της Μυκηναϊκής, της εποχής του Χαλκού ή και προγενέστερα.

For the Greek article: <http://www.taxydromos.gr>



## 10. DONATIONS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

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

By the 25<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities:

- Ανδρεαδάκη-Βλαζάκη, Μ. (επιμέλεια), 2009. *Χανιά (Κυδωνία). Περιήγηση σε χώρους αρχαίας μνήμης*, Χανιά: Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού και Τουρισμού – ΚΕ' Εφορεία Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων.

By Attila László:

- László, A., 2009. 'The Young Gordon Childe and Transylvanian Archaeology: the Archaeological Correspondence Between Childe and Ferenc László', *European Journal of Archaeology* 12, 35-46 [as PDF file].

By Dimitris Plantzos:

- Damaskos, D. & Plantzos, D. (eds), 2008. *A Singular Antiquity - Archaeology and Hellenic identity in twentieth-century Greece*, Athens: Benaki Museum.

By Antonis T. Vasilakis:

- Βασιλάκης, Α. Θ., 2001. 'Μια άλλη άποψη: οι προϊστορικές γραφές αποτυπώνουν τις τοπικές διαλέκτους', *Αρχαιολογία* 81: 65-68 [as PDF file].
- Βασιλάκης, Α. Θ., 1998. 'Η επιγραφή σε Γραμμική Α στη χρυσή καρφίτσα του Μουσείου Αγ. Νικολάου Κρήτης (αίθουσα 3, προθήκη 27)', *Αρχαιολογία* 66: 39-40 [as PDF file].

***We thank them cordially.***

**Note:**

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



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