



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

15 – 31 May 2010

No. 12

AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. LECTURES – WORKSHOPS – CONFERENCES

Sunday 16 May

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 17 May

Greece, Athens, 20.00

The Archaeological Society at Athens (22 Panepistimiou Street)

Lecture organized by the Cycladic Museum

Prof. Colin Renfrew

'The secrets of Keros - The function and development of Early Cycladic sculpture in the light of the Keros excavations'

Wednesday 19 May (2 lectures)

Greece, Athens, 18:00

German Archaeological Institute (Pheidou 1)

AΙΓΕΙΠΟΣ lecture series

Piraye Hacigüzeller (Université Catholique de Louvain)

'Take it from the Top; a new approach to studying the use of space in Quartier Mu'

Response by Carl Knappett

Greece, Athens, 18:30

Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies (51a Odos Notara).

Seminar: Social Memory in Archaeology

The seminar is led by Dr. Yannis Hamilakis (University of Southampton).

Please RSVP to request the reading as spaces are limited: ijhsa@hol.gr

Thursday 20 May

Greece, Athens, 19:00

Scuola Archeologica Italiana (Parthenonos 14)

The 25th Anniversary of the official inauguration of the Finnish Institute at Athens.

Dr Martti Leiwo, 'The work of the Finnish Institute at Athens.

Prof. Jaakko Frösén, 'From carbonized papyri to the Monastery of Saint Aaron at Petra, Jordan'.

Email: office@finninstitute.gr

URL: www.finninstitute.gr

Friday 21 May

Greece, Thessaloniki, 10:00–13:30

Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki

Workshop:

The work of the Italian Archaeological School

Email: arch.museum.thess@gmail.com

Programme: [press here](#)

Tuesday 25 May

Greece, Athens, 20:00

Academy of Athens, 28 Panepistimiou Street

Prof. Vassos Karageorghis

'Οι Έλληνες στην ανατολική Μεσόγειο γύρω στα 1200 π.Χ: τυχοδιώκτες, έμποροι ή μετανάστες;'

Email: info@academyofathens.gr

URL: www.academyofathens.gr

Wednesday 26 May

Greece, Athens, 19:00

Scuola Archeologica Italiana (Parthenonos 14)

Open Meeting - Australian Archaeological Institute

Alexandros Kabitoglou (director of the Australian Archaeological Institute), The work of the Institute

Dr Stavros Paspalas, 'The Study Seasons at Torone and Zagora, and the Field Season at Paphos, Cyprus'

Prof. Elizabeth Minchin (The Australian National University), 'Troy, Landscape and Memory: Commemoration and Pilgrimage in the Ancient World'

Email: aaia@otenet.gr

Friday 28 May (1 lecture – 1 meeting)**Greece, Athens, 18:30**

The Archaeological Society at Athens (22 Panepistimiou Street)

Minoan Seminar

Iphiyenia Tournavitou

'Religion as spectacle: Ritual fires in the Minoan peak sanctuaries'

Greece, Athens, 18:30

Netherlands Institut in Athens (Odos Makri 11)

Annual meeting of the Belgian School at Athens

Program:

Dr. Steven Soetens (Director of the Belgian School at Athens), 'Presentation of the activities of the school in 2009'

Dr. Roald Docter (Professor of the Ghent University on Punic Carthage), 'Urbanism and chronology'

Followed by a reception

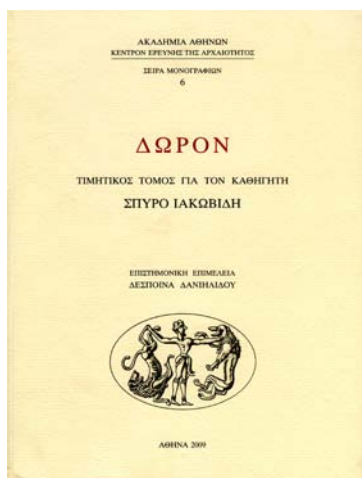
31 May – 2 June**Greece, Patras**

Conference & Cultural Center of the University of Patras

8th International Symposium on the Conservation of Monuments in the Mediterranean Basin

<http://monubasin8.ntua.gr>

2. NEW BOOKS



AEGEAN LIBRARY:
No. 2158

Δώραν. Τιμητικός τόμος για τον Σπύρο Ιακωβίδη (Doron. A volume in honour of Spyros Iakovides)

Edited by Despoina Daniilidou

City & year: Athens 2009

Publisher: Academy of Athens

Description: Paperback, 715 p., colour & b/w ill., maps, tables, charts, 28x21 cm

ISBN: 978-960-404-160-2

Price: € 80

Abstract

In 2008, Professor Spyros Iakovides celebrated his 85th birthday as well as 50 years of contribution to the excavation of Mycenae. He originally collaborated with George Mylonas and has been excavation director for the last 20 years. In order to honour his contribution, students, colleagues and friends dedicated a volume of studies on Mycenaean archaeology, the main field of research for Spyros Iakovides. The volume is a small token of appreciation, respect and caring for the academic professor and friend, with the fitting title of - ΔΩΡΟΝ -, a word first recorded on a Linear B tablet (TY Tη 316) with the meaning of contribution (do-ra). The volume was designed and implemented by the Centre for the Research of Antiquity of the Academy of Athens, which the honoured professor has been a valuable contributor since 1992. The contributors to this volume and all those who worked towards its completion wish Professor Spyros Iakovides all the best with his important and continuous academic research.

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AEGEAN LIBRARY:
No. 2131

Schliemann und Troja

Alix Hänsel

City & year: Berlin 2009

Publisher: Staatliche Museen zu Berlin & Verlag Schnell und Steiner

Series: Die Sammlungen des Museums für Vor- und Frühgeschichte (Band I)

Description: Hardback, 96 p., b/w and colour ill., maps, drawings, 28,5x22,5 cm

ISBN: 978-3-7954-2270-7

Price: € 25

Abstract (in German)

Bis heute ist Heinrich Schliemanns Bedeutung — Schatzgräber oder Pionier archäologischer Forschung — ebenso umstritten wie die Frage, ob die von ihm ausgegrabene Stadt tatsächlich das homerische Troja war. Das Berliner Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte besitzt weltweit die größte Sammlung von archäologischen Funden aus Schliemanns Grabungen in Troja, der sagenhaften Stadt des Dichters Homer.

Schliemann vermachte seine Ausgrabungsfunde testamentarisch seinem Herkunftsland „zu ewigem Besitz und ungetrennter Aufbewahrung in der Reichshauptstadt“. Obwohl als Folge des Zweiten Weltkriegs von der Sowjetarmee Bestände der Trojasammlung, darunter die meisten Kostbarkeiten aus dem berühmten „Schatz des Priamos“, in Berlin requiriert und bis heute nur zum Teil restituiert worden sind, lassen sich Schliemanns Grabungsergebnisse nur anhand der Berliner Kollektion umfassend darstellen. Schliemanns „trojanische Altertümer“ bilden einen der Höhepunkte in der Ausstellung des Neuen Museums auf der Berliner Museumsinsel.

Der Katalog zur Ausstellung thematisiert die Person Heinrich Schliemanns, seine Grabungsmethoden und wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse sowie das Schicksal der Berliner

Trojasammlung. Berichtet wird über neueste Forschungsergebnisse zu den bedeutendsten Exponaten der Ausstellung, den über 4000 Jahre alten Silbergefäßen aus dem „Schatz des Priamos“, und über die Wetterführung der Grabungen in Troja bis in die jüngste Zeit.

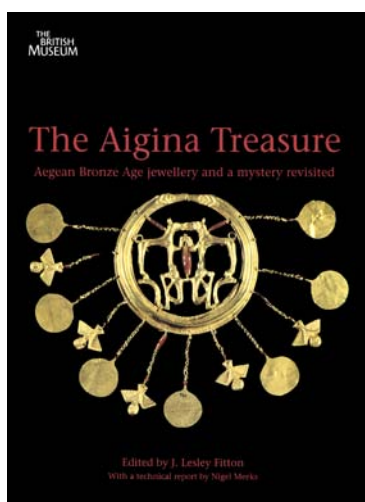
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Vorwort

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- Die Suche nach Troja: Von Lechevalier bis Schliemann
- Heinrich Schliemann: Vom Handelslehrling zum Altertumswissenschaftler
- Die Grabungen Heinrich Schliemanns und Wilhelm Dörpfelds in Troja
- Die Besiedlungsphasen von Troja
- Gab es tatsächlich das homerische Troja?
- Heinrich Schliemanns „Sammlung Trojanischer Alterthümer“: Schicksal und Verbleib
- Neue Forschungen zur Schliemann-Sammlung

Weiterführende Literatur

Bildnachweis



AEGEAN LIBRARY:
No. 2154

The Aigina Treasure: Aegean Bronze Age Jewellery and a Mystery Revisited

Edited by J. Lesley Fitton

City & year: London 2009

Publisher: British Museum Press

Description: Hardback, 127 p., 130 b/w and 80 colour ill., 30x21 cm.

ISBN: 978-0-7141-2262-5

Price: £ 50 (ca. € 60)

See also the review by John G. Younger: [press here](#)

Abstract

The Aigina Treasure, a group of Greek Bronze Age gold jewellery and other objects believed to come from the island of Aigina, was memorably described by Reynold Higgins as 'a rich, beautiful and very perplexing collection'. It has both fascinated and puzzled scholars and the wider world since it first came to notice in 1891, when it was offered to the British Museum for sale. The fascination arises from the recognition that such rich assemblages are rare: the Treasure potentially provides very significant evidence both for the history of early jewellery and for the history of the culture that made and used it. However, the lack of precise provenance and known associations makes it difficult to determine exactly where in our picture of the ancient world the Aigina Treasure fits.

Much new information has come to light since the publication in 1979 of Reynold Higgins's landmark study of the Treasure, along with major discoveries at Aigina such as the excavation of a warrior shaft grave in 1981 and an exciting new find of Early Bronze Age treasure in 2000. This is reflected in the ten essays collected in this volume. Through examination of stylistic elements and comparison with objects

from other collections, the contributors variously argue for the Treasure's possible Minoan, Mycenaean, Near Eastern and Egyptian connections.

The essays are complemented by a complete catalogue of the Treasure. This presents a full technical study recently completed by the British Museum's Department of Conservation and Scientific Research, accompanied by specially taken colour photographs.

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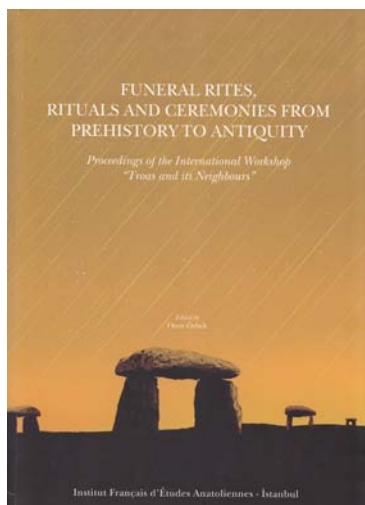
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AEGEAN LIBRARY:
No. 2132

Funeral Rites, Rituals and Ceremonies from Prehistory to Antiquity. Proceedings of the International Workshop "Troas and its Neighbours"

Edited by Onur Özbek

City & year: Istanbul 2008

Publisher: Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes

Description: Paperback, 188 p., b/w ill., 27x19,5 cm.

ISBN: 978-975807208-8

Price: € 28

Abstract

This book constitutes a thoroughly refereed International Workshop held in Çanakkale in 2006 and organized by two universities conjointly on funeral rites, rituals and ceremonies from Prehistory to Antiquity. The book covers a time span from mostly Bronze Age to Classical Periods and examines some of the archaeological evidence while presenting and discussing individual sites on funeral practices. Scholars of history and archaeology from different countries, contribute to this volume by providing examples not only from the Troas region itself but also from neighbouring and more distant lands. Recent excavations

and field surveys in the Troas and its neighbours provide additional information about the details of our ancestors' response to the universal inevitable reality: the death.

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3. NEW ARTICLES

3.1. 'Placing social interaction: an integrative approach to analyzing past built environments'

Kevin D. Fisher

Journal of Anthropological Archaeology 28.4 (December 2009): 439-457.

Keywords: Architecture, social interaction, space syntax, access analysis, nonverbal communication, proxemics, visibility analysis, Cyprus, Enkomi, Late Bronze Age.

Abstract

A growing recognition of the vital role that built space plays in social reproduction has created a need for analytical methods and interpretive frameworks with which to investigate this relationship in archaeological datasets. I address this by developing an integrative approach that emphasizes the role of the built environment as the context for interactions through which social structures are created, transformed and reproduced. This approach uses access analysis to examine how buildings structure patterns of movement and encounter that allow social actors to engage in or avoid particular forms of interaction. With its focus on the topological properties of built space, however, access analysis does not take adequate account of a building's symbolic aspects, especially architectural characteristics and furnishings that social actors mobilize in the creation of meaningful contexts for interaction. I therefore integrate access analysis with an examination of how built environments encode meanings and nonverbally communicate them to inhabitants and visitors, potentially influencing their actions and interactions. The integrative approach allows determination of probable contexts for various types of

social interactions during which social identities could be displayed, negotiated and reified. I conclude by demonstrating the potential of this approach with an analysis of the monumental Ashlar Building from the Late Bronze Age (c. 1650-1100 BC) site of Enkomi, Cyprus.

3.2. 'Stable isotope analysis of the Middle Helladic population from two cemeteries at Asine: Barbouna and the East Cemetery'

A. Ingvarsson-Sundström, M. P. Richards & S. Voutsaki

Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry 9.2, 2009: 1-14.

Keywords: Bioarchaeology, diet, human bones.

Abstract

In this paper we report the results of the stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analyses of humans from two Middle Bronze Age cemeteries at Asine, Greece: Barbouna (n=6) and the East Cemetery (n=13). In general, the dietary pattern of adults and juveniles shows a heavy reliance on mainly terrestrial foods; C3 plants and a varying amount of animal protein (meat, milk or dairy products). The high nitrogen values of some individuals from the East cemetery indicate a substantial consumption of animal protein, although the carbon values show that no detectable amounts of marine foods, or C4 plants such as millet had been consumed. High nitrogen values as well as the high slaughter age of domestic animals, as found in previous studies point towards a significant utilization of milk and dairy products at Asine. A low increase of nitrogen values in subadults younger than one years of age from Barbouna compared to females at the East cemetery indicates that these children may have been fed breast milk as well as supplementary foods. Therefore, despite the poor preservation and uneven sample size, the Asine isotopic data give us information on diet during the MH period, as well as variation between the members of the community.

3.3. 'Life and death in the periphery of the Mycenaean world: Cultural processes in the Albanian Late Bronze Age'

Lorenc Bejko

Ocnus 17, 2009: 11-22.

Keywords: Burial contexts, interaction, contacts, Albania, Mycenaean presence.

Abstract

The identification and description of the Mycenaean type objects found in the late Bronze Age contexts of Albanian sites has been object of several previous publications. As objects that stand out from the characteristic types of the local cultures, the finds of Mycenaean types have received particular attention. They have served extensively in the establishment of the late Bronze Age, early Iron Age chronologies as well as in the characterization of some form of contacts between the Aegean and Albanian territories in the later prehistory. Their presence in many burial contexts has been very important in making general assessments on social differentiation within communities of late Bronze Age in Albania. The exploration of the patterns of distribution of these objects in the country has been particularly important. The discussion, however has been enriched when the trends of the Mycenaean presence in Albania has been compared to the contemporary developments of neighboring regions, such as Macedonia, Epirus, or southern Italy. Wallerstein's study of the world systems (Wallerstein 1974) and the core-periphery model applied in explanation of the relationships between the Mycenaean palatial systems with their northern neighboring areas, have put the earlier observations not only in a wider context, but also within a working theoretical framework. The author revisits here some of these data, with a view from within the "periphery" and try to evaluate the forms and degrees of interactions as well as their role in the cultural processes observed during the Albanian late Bronze Age.

3.4. 'Farfalle nell'Egeo: Una rassegna delle raffigurazioni dell'età del Bronzo nelle Cicladi, a Creta e nella Grecia continentale'

Giorgia Baldacci

Rivista di Archaeologia, anno XXXI 2007 [2009]: 29-51.

Keywords: Butterflies, iconography, symbol, art.

Abstract

Among the Aegean Bronze Age images of the natural world, those of butterflies, which appear on various media (seals, signet-rings, gold leaf ornaments, ivory, frescoes) in Crete, in the Greek Mainland and in the Cyclades, play an interesting role, for their diffusion as well as for their possible symbolic meaning. This contribution collects and reviews all the representations of butterflies, in an overall view and on the basis of both iconographic and archaeological survey, with a particular attention of find contexts. The aim is to verify the occurrences of the motif, as well as its possible symbolic values that, on the basis of the variety of representations, must not be considered *a priori* as univocal.

3.5. 'The debate on Aegean High and Low Chronologies: an overview through Egypt'

Tiziano Fantuzzi

Rivista di Archaeologia, anno XXXI 2007 [2009]: 53-65.

Keywords: Absolute chronology, Thera eruption, traditional chronology, radiocarbon, Late Bronze Age.

Abstract

One of the most important problems which affect the reconstruction of the Aegean Late Bronze Age (LBA), and its significance in the Mediterranean world, is the absolute chronology of the Minoan LM I-II periods, and, in turn, the absolute dating of the mature LM I A Thera eruption, and their relationships with the Egyptian and Cypriote relative chronologies. Since the last three decades, the traditional chronology has been challenged by radiocarbon results obtained from a few key sites, which, during the late 1990's seemed to be confirmed by several other dating techniques. In turn, an impressive amount of new data, often supporting the traditional view, has been obtained from the (re)analysis of the Aegean, Cypriote and Egyptian assemblages, which have yielded good evidence for their chronological correlation. As a consequence, the archaeologists face with an impasse, given that none of the two parts involved in the debate can rely upon conclusive arguments, or be confident of the outcome. However, a slightly modified version of the traditional "Low" chronology might be put forward, maintaining both archaeological and radiocarbon evidence. It is interesting to point out that the radiocarbon results, when individually calibrated, do not seem homogeneous enough to justify a shift of some 120 calendar years in the traditional chronology.

3.6. 'Wilusa: Reconsidering the Evidence'

Vangelis D. Pantazis

Klio 91 (2009): 291-310.

Keywords: Hisarlik, Troy, Ilios, Hittites.

Abstract

A wide consensus among archaeologists and classicists today prevails that Ilios of the Homeric epics should be identified with the hill of Hisarlik. Moreover, a growing number of Hittitologists tends to believe, with less hesitance than before, that Taruisa of the Hittite texts should be identified with Troy and Wilusiya/Wilusa with (F)Ilios. A strong argument in favour of this view is, among others, the striking similarity between the names of the Wilusan ruler Alaksandu and Homeric Alexander (the second name of

the unfortunate Trojan hero Paris). Many linguists render these equations as very likely. There is also a growing belief that recent discoveries make the above conclusions even more solid. To use the words of a leading Anatolist, scepticism now “is beginning to look somewhat out of place”. Nonetheless, despite the authoritative and sometimes pompous way such assertions are often expressed, there are serious flaws in their argumentation. For the author, a reconsideration of the evidence regarding the Hittite geography of Asia Minor is now more urgent than ever. This paper will focus on the important issue of Wilusa, arguing for a new theory regarding its location.

4. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

- 4.1.** Triantaphyllou, S., 2010. Online review of Anne Ingvansson-Sundström, *Asine III: Supplementary Studies on the Swedish Excavations 1922-1930. Fasc. 2, Children Lost and Found: A Bioarchaeological Study of Middle Helladic Children in Asine with a Comparison to Lerna* (Stockholm: Svenska institutet i Athen, 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.04.26.
[Press here](#)
- 4.2.** Nikoloudis, S., 2010. Review of Hedvig Landenius Enegren, *The People of Knossos: Prosopographical Studies in the Knossos Linear B Archives. Boreas. Uppsala Studies in Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Civilizations 30* (Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.05.10.
[Press here](#)
- 4.3.** Lefèvre-Novaro, D., 2009. Review of M. Yon, *Kition de Chypre, Mission française de Kition-Bamboula* (Paris), *Revue des Études Grecques* 122 (juillet-décembre): 647.
- 4.4.** Lefèvre-Novaro, D., 2009. Review of S. Privitera, *Case e rituali nel period neopalaziale* (Atene: Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene, 2008), *Revue des Études Grecques* 122 (juillet-décembre): 647-648.
- 4.5.** Lefèvre-Novaro, D., 2009. Review of O. Dickinson, *The Aegean from Bronze Age to Iron Age. Continuity and Change between the Twelfth and Eighth Centuries B.C.* (London: Routledge, 2006), *Revue des Études Grecques* 122 (juillet-décembre): 648.
- 4.6.** Powell, B.B., 2009. Review of H. Benigni & B. Carter, *The Goddess and the Bull: A Study in Minoan-Mycenaean Mythology* (Lanham: University Press of America, 2007), *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 37: 249-251.

5. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

- 5.1.** Glotz, G., 1923. *La civilisation égéenne*, Paris: La Renaissance du Livre.
[Press here](#)
- 5.2.** Torr, C., 1896. *Memphis and Mycenae; An Examination of Egyptian Chronology and its Application to the Early History of Greece*, Cambridge: University Press.
[Press here](#)

Dispilio excavations

The first indications for the existence of a prehistoric lakeside settlement at the village Dispilio, near the Kastoria Lake were attested in the dry winter of 1932, when a vast number of wooden posts, potsherds and stone tools revealed because of the dramatically lowered water level of the lake. Professor A. Keramopoulos undertook a limited survey back then and after almost 30 years, this time an architect and Professor of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, N. Moutsopoulos undertook a new survey that led to a more complete description. Since 1992 excavations are carried out by Prof. George Hourmouziadis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki).

Visit the webpage: <http://dispilio.web.auth.gr/>

6. USEFUL WEBSITES**Petrota. Surveying Palaeolithic & Neolithic Stone Sources in Greece**

The Petrota graben, an area c. 100 sq. km in Greek Thrace, is rich in sources of siliceous rocks suitable for the manufacture of stone tools. Some of the sources were exploited in prehistory, from the Middle Palaeolithic on.

The area has been under archaeological exploration since 1998. The information you find in these pages is based on the first five seasons of fieldwork, until 2005. It is likely to change drastically as fieldwork and study of the material continue.

Visit the webpage:

<http://petrotasurvey.hist-arch.uoi.gr/>

7. CALL FOR PAPERS**7.1. Β΄ ΠΑΓΚΡΗΤΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΡΗΤΗ**

Deadline: 11 June 2010

Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι,

Η Α΄ Συνάντηση για το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στην Κρήτη άφησε σε όλους μας τις καλύτερες εντυπώσεις. Ο σκοπός, που ήταν ανακοινώσεις νέων ερευνών, εκπληρώθηκε σε ικανοποιητικό βαθμό. Έγιναν πάνω από 70 ανακοινώσεις ευρείας θεματικής και από όλους τους νομούς του νησιού. Με χαρά μας είδαμε επιπλέον νέους συναδέλφους να παρουσιάζουν ταχύτατα και εξαιρετικά τις πρόσφατες αρχαιολογικές εργασίες στην Κρήτη. Τα πρακτικά είναι έτοιμα προς δημοσίευση και ελπίζουμε αυτό να γίνει τους αμέσως επόμενους μήνες. Την έκδοση ανέλαβαν οι Εκδόσεις Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης. Με την παρούσα εγκύκλιο

αναγγέλλεται η Β΄ συνάντηση για το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο Κρήτης. Η συνάντηση οργανώνεται από την 28^η Εφορεία Βυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων, το Τμήμα Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης και το Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Κρητολογικών Σπουδών. Η συνάντηση θα πραγματοποιηθεί από τις 25 έως τις 28 Νοεμβρίου 2010 στις εγκαταστάσεις του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης.

Υπενθυμίζουμε ότι οι ανακοινώσεις πρέπει να αφορούν νέες έρευνες και να είναι εικοσάλεπτες. Γλώσσα των ανακοινώσεων είναι η ελληνική και η αγγλική. Παράλληλα, σας ενημερώνουμε ότι γίνονται δεκτές και παρουσιάσεις σε μορφή αναρτημένων

ανακοινώσεων (poster), οι οποίες στην τελική έκδοση των πρακτικών μπορούν να δημοσιευτούν ως πλήρη άρθρα.

Σκοπός της διοργάνωσης παραμένει η ενημέρωση των ενδιαφερομένων για τα αρχαιολογικά αποτελέσματα της τελευταίας διετίας (2008-2010), η διεπιστημονική συζήτηση μεταξύ επιστημόνων διαφορετικών ειδικοτήτων και η παρουσίαση τόσο στους ειδικούς επιστήμονες, όσο και στο ευρύτερο κοινό:

α. του πρωτογενούς υλικού, όπως αυτό προκύπτει από τα αποτελέσματα πρόσφατων ανασκαφικών και επιφανειακών ερευνών

β. των πορισμάτων νέων ερευνών σε μνημεία

γ. των αναστηλωτικών και σωστικών επεμβάσεων σε μνημεία και αρχαιολογικούς χώρους, καθώς και εργασίες συντήρησης αρχαιοτήτων.

Την οργανωτική επιτροπή αποτελούν οι Προϊστάμενοι των τοπικών περιφερειακών Υπηρεσιών του ΥΠ.ΠΟ.Τ. και καθηγητές του Τμήματος Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης.

Οι ενδιαφερόμενοι παρακαλούνται να γνωστοποιήσουν στην 28^η Ε.Β.Α. την αποδοχή της πρόσκλησης μέχρι τις 11 Ιουνίου 2010, επιστρέφοντας συμπληρωμένο το Δελτίο Συμμετοχής, μαζί με μια σύντομη περίληψη, ταχυδρομικά στη διεύθυνση Αρκαδίου 214, 74100 Ρέθυμνο, υπόψη Π. Βαρθαλίτου, και ηλεκτρονικά στο ergokritis@yahoo.gr

Για περισσότερα: <http://www.phl.uoc.gr>

Για το δελτίο συμμετοχής: [πατήστε εδώ](#)

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)

NEW DEADLINE: 23 May

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 typo-morphological 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

For more press: <http://www.congrex-events.nl> & <http://www.eaa2010.nl>

7.3. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology (Astrom Editions - Åströms förlag)

Astrom Editions was founded by the late Professor Paul Åström in 1962 to publish monographs on Mediterranean archaeology. He had a vision to share and spread knowledge about Mediterranean archaeology, mainly from Cyprus and Greece. Almost 50 years later, the series Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology (SIMA) comprises about 170 excavation reports and other monographs covering a broad area of different topics within the field. In 1974 Paul Åström started a parallel series, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology and Literature - Pocket-books which now consists of over 170 titles mainly on Greek, Cypriote, Italian and Near Eastern archaeology.

Paul Åström passed away in 2008. Åströms förlag continues the publishing activity in honour of his major contribution to the history and archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean region.

The publishing company, Åströms förlag - Astrom Editions, now managed by Dr Lennart Åström. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, is now edited by Professor David Frankel and Dr Jennifer Webb (La Trobe University, Melbourne) with the assistance of an Editorial Board of specialists in the area.

The Editors welcome enquiries regarding publication of monographs on the archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean world from Palaeolithic to Roman times. The monograph series focuses on research carried out in Cyprus and Greece, but other areas of the Eastern Mediterranean, including Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Turkey, are included within its scope.

For further information, contact the Editors (sima@astromeditations.com or go to <http://www.astromeditations.com>)

8. GRANTS – BURSARIES – JOB VACANCIES

8.1. THE MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST - GRANTS TO ASSIST PUBLICATION

Deadline: 15 January 2011

The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust, set up in 1959 for the promotion of the study of archaeology, invites applications for grants, made on a competitive basis, for expenses in 2011-12, in the preparation for publication of material from archaeological fieldwork in the Mediterranean world, excluding subventions to publishers and publication of material not from a specific excavation. Within the terms of the Trust, priority may be given to publication of Bronze Age sites. Grants for any amount, however small, will be considered, provided they expedite publication. The grants do not normally exceed £ 2000.

Applications comprising a 2000-word (maximum) description of the proposed work and an outline budget, together with two referees'

names, and an indication of means of payment, if successful, should be sent no later than 15 January 2011, to:

Professor Sir John Boardman
(Mediterranean Archaeological Trust)
Classics Centre
66 St. Giles
Oxford OX1 3LU
G.B.

[or also by fax to 01865 610237; NOT by email]

The references (which are essential) should be sent directly by the referees and must meet the deadline of 15 January, or accompany the application in a sealed envelope. Successful applicants will be informed in April 2011.

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

Raos Excavation on Santorini reveals Frescoes and Gold Ring

At a presentation on the University of Toronto campus, Dr. Marisa Marthari, of the KA Ephorate of the Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities Greece, discussed a new discovery on Santorini. Her team is in the process of excavating a site called Raos. It's a building complex on the Akrotiri peninsula, but a good distance from the ancient city itself. The team has dated it to the time when Akrotiri was at its height - before the volcanic eruption. The site wasn't spared the volcano's wrath, before the team could get to the archaeological remains they had to clear out a layer of pumice and ash.

Read the article: <http://heritage-key.com>



Κέρος: παράδεισος αρχαιοκαπήλων

Το ακατοίκητο νησί των Κυκλάδων, μεταξύ της Νάξου και της Αμοργού, που ήταν το θέατρο μιας από τις μεγαλύτερες υποθέσεις λαθρανασκαφής του 20ού αιώνα, εξακολουθεί να είναι από τα πιο σκοτεινά πεδία της αρχαιολογικής έρευνας.

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



Lost World of Old Europe to be found at Ashmolean Museum starting May

Read the article: <http://heritage-key.com>

9. MISCELLANEA

Was Antikythera Island a Hunting Base for Goats and Birds?

The island of Antikythera occupies a unique place in the ancient world. It is about three kilometres long and was used as a base for pirates during Hellenistic Times. A shipwreck dating to this period carried a complex device called the Antikythera Mechanism which could calculate astronomical positions. Now there is a new chapter to add to the island's past. It seems that during the Late Neolithic (ca. 4500 BC) Antikythera was used quite heavily for bird and possibly wild goat hunting.

Press: <http://heritage-key.com>



Fortifications on Gournia Debunk Myth of Peaceful Minoan Society

A team of archaeologists, led by Professor Vance Watrous and Matt Buell of the University at Buffalo, have discovered a fortification system at the Minoan town of Gournia.

The discovery rebukes the popular myth that the Minoans were a peaceful society with no need for defensive structures. That idea arose from work done in the early 20th century by Sir Arthur Evans who proposed that a "pax Minoica" existed on Crete during their time. "Certainly the Minoans were afraid of somebody," Professor Watrous said.

To read the article: <http://heritage-key.com>



Πικέρμι: Προς ίδρυση Παλαιοντολογικού Μουσείου

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

10. DONATIONS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

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

By Georgia Kourtessi-Philippakis:

- Kourtessi-Philippakis, G., 2010. 'Bronze Age lithic production in Northern Greece. The evidence from settlements', in Berit Valentin Eriksen (ed.), *Lithic technology in metal using societies Proceedings of a UISPP Workshop, Lisbon, September 2006* (Højbjerg): 169-182 [as a PDF file].

By Nanno Marinatos:

- Marinatos, N. & Anderson, S., 2010. 'Elysion and Egypt', *Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections* 2.2: 13–24 [as a PDF file].
- Marinatos, N., 2010. Review of C. Gere, *Knossos & the Prophets of Modernism* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2009), *AJA* 114.2 (April) [as a PDF file].

By a member of *Aegeus*:

- Tsakanika-Theohari, E., 2009. 'The constructional analysis of timber load bearing systems as a tool for interpreting Aegean Bronze Age architecture', in *Proceedings of the Symposium 'Bronze Age Architectural Transitions in the Eastern Mediterranean: Diffusion and Diversity', 07.-08. 05. 2008 in Munich* (Weilheim 2009): 127-142 [as a PDF file].

By a member of *Aegeus*:

- Δανιηλίδου, Δ. (επιμ.), 2009. *Δώρον. Τιμητικός τόμος για τον Σπύρο Ιακωβίδη*, Αθήνα: Ακαδημία Αθηνών.

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

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

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