



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

1 June – 14 September 2010
(summer edition)

No. 13

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1. LECTURES – WORKSHOPS – CONFERENCES

June

3 June

Greece, Athens, 19:30
 École française d'Athènes
 Dominique MULLIEZ
 « Les activités de l'École française d'Athènes en 2009 »

7 June

Cyprus, Nicosia, 19.30
 Old Pallouriotissa Market (7 Agiou Andreou Street, Pallouriotissa)
 Constantinos Constantinou
Early Pre Pottery Neolithic Cyprus: Reappraisal and problematization in explaining the origins of the first Neolithic societies on the island of Cyprus

9 – 11 June

Germany, Koeln
 International Conference Cologne
Economic Archaeology: From Structure to Performance
[Programm \(PDF\)](#)
[Location](#)
<http://www.ufg.uni-koeln.de>

11 June

Greece, Athens, 18:30
 The Archaeological Society at Athens (22 Panepistimiou Street)
Minoan Seminar
 Lefteris Platon, 'Putting the finger "into the print of the nails": restudying and publishing the old excavation material from Kephali and Kephali Lazana, Chondros, Viannos'

16, 17, 18 June

France, Nanterre Cedex
 Maison René-Ginouvès Archéologie et Ethnologie (21 allée de l'Université)
 Colloque international:
PROFILS D'OBJETS - APPROCHES D'ANTHROPOLOGUES ET D'ARCHEOLOGUES
[Programme](#)

25-26 June

Greece, Sifnos
 Fourth International Sifnian Congress

August

First week of August

Greece, Lefkas
NIRIKOS The longest-lived-habitated of Lefkas

23-26 August

Austria, Vienna
Paleopathology - Shedding light on the past using novel strategies and perceptions
<http://ppa2010.nhm-wien.ac.at/>

September

1-5 September

Netherlands, Hague
 16th Annual Meeting of EEA
<http://www.eaa2010.nl/>

10-12 September

Greece, Levidia
 International Congress
6th International Congress of Boeotian Studies

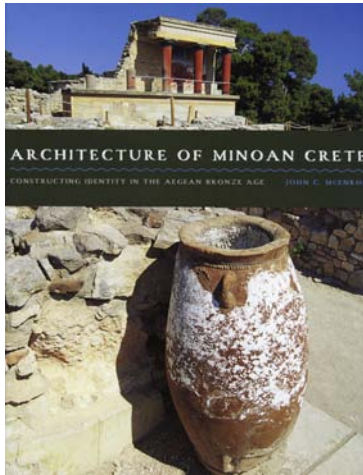
13-17 September

Spain, Santander
Eighth International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe
<http://www.meso2010.com/welcome.html>

21-25 September

United Kingdom, Bristol
Seduction and Power. IMAGINES II - Antiquity in the Visual and Performing Arts
WWW.IMAGINES-PROJECT.ORG

2. NEW BOOKS



AEGEAN LIBRARY:
No. 2159

Architecture of Minoan Crete: Constructing Identity in the Aegean Bronze Age

John C. McEnroe

City & year: Austin 2010 (May)

Publisher: University of Texas Press

Description: Hardback, 220 p., b/w ill., 8 colour ill., maps, tables, 28,5x22 cm

ISBN: 978-0-292-72193-7

Price: \$ 60 (ca. € 50)

Abstract

Ever since Sir Arthur Evans first excavated at the site of the Palace at Knossos in the early twentieth century, scholars and visitors have been drawn to the architecture of Bronze Age Crete. Much of the attraction comes from the geographical and historical uniqueness of the island. Equidistant from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, Minoan Crete is on the shifting conceptual border between East and West and chronologically suspended between history and prehistory. In this culturally dynamic context, architecture provided more than physical shelter; it embodied meaning. Architecture was a medium through which Minoans constructed their notions of social, ethnic, and historical identity: the buildings tell us about how the Minoans saw themselves, and how they wanted to be seen by others.

Architecture of Minoan Crete is the first comprehensive study of the entire range of Minoan architecture – including houses, palaces, tombs, and cities – from 7000 BC to 1100 BC. The author synthesizes the vast literature on Minoan Crete, with particular emphasis on the important discoveries of the past twenty years, to provide an up-to-date account of Minoan architecture. His accessible writing style, skillful architectural drawings of houses and palaces, site maps, and color photographs make this book inviting for general readers and visitors to Crete, as well as scholars.

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Preface

Acknowledgments

CHAPTER 1

The Land, the People, Identity

CHAPTER 2

Architecture and Social Identity in Neolithic Crete (ca. 7000-3000 BC)

CHAPTER 3

Local, Regional, and Ethnic Identities in Early Prepalatial Architecture (ca. 3000-2200 BC)

CHAPTER 4

Architectural Experiments and Hierarchical Identity in Late Prepalatial Architecture (ca. 2200-1900 BC)

CHAPTER 5

The First Palaces and the Construction of Power (ca. 1900-1750 BC)

CHAPTER 6

The Protopalatial City and Urban Identity (ca. 1900-1750 BC)

CHAPTER 7

The Second Palace at Knossos and the Reconstruction of Minoan Identity (ca. 1750-1490 BC)

CHAPTER 8

Comparing the Neopalatial Palaces (ca. 1750-1490 BC)

CHAPTER 9

Houses and Towns in the Neopalatial Period (ca. 1750-1490 BC)

CHAPTER 10

Buildings, Frescoes, and the Language of Power in the Final Palatial Period (ca. 1490-1360 BC)

CHAPTER 11

After the Palaces (ca. 1360-1200 BC)

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Survival and Memory in LM IIIC (ca. 1200-1100 BC)

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Architecture and Identity

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Useful Websites

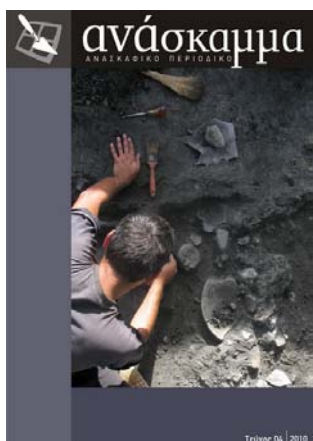
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AEGEAN LIBRARY:

Anaskamma. Excavating Journal

Vol. 4, 2010

Publisher: G. H. Hourmouziadis

Description: Paperback, 23,8x16.9 cm

ISSN: -

Price: Not for sale; free download

Abstract

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

Contents

Editorial

[Press here](#)

Eftychia Yannouli, 'The archaeology of animals: Definitions, tendencies and heresy'

[Press here](#)

Maria Ntinou, 'Palaeoenvironment and human activities: Wood charcoal analysis at the neolithic lake-settlement at Dispilio, Kastoria'

[Press here](#)

Anastasia Pournou, 'Biodeterioration of archaeological wood in aquatic ecosystems'

[Press here](#)

Georgia Tsartsidou, 'Phytolith analysis from the sediments of Dispilio: An approach of understanding the subsistence practices of the prehistoric settlement'

[Press here](#)

Soultana-Maria Valamoti, 'Post-harvest plant processing in prehistoric societies: A symposium in Patagonia presented at the 5th International Conference of Ethnobotany'

[Press here](#)

Michalis A. Tiverios, 'The application of new technologies in archaeology'

[Press here](#)

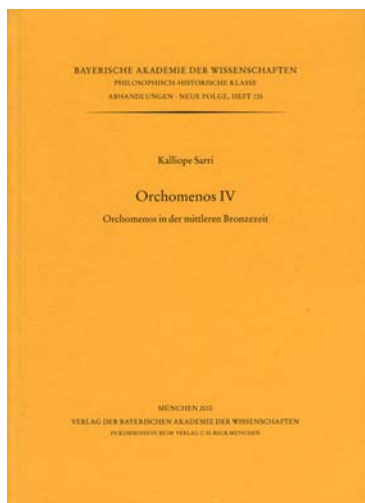
Anastasia Chourmouziadi, 'From finds to exhibits'

[Press here](#)

"DRAFTS"

Fotis Ifantidis - Copy and paste? A Neolithic clay "stamp"

[Press here](#)



AEGEAN LIBRARY:

Orchomenos IV. Orchomenos in der mittleren Bronzezeit Kalliope Sarri

City & year: Munich 2010

Publisher: Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften

Series: Philosophisch-historische Klasse, Abhandlungen, Neue Folge 135

Description: Hardback, 479 p., 8 tables, 77 b/w plates, 7 colour plates, 51 charts, 12 plans, 30x21,5 cm

ISBN: 978-3-7696-0123-7

Price: € 144

Abstract

The book presents that part of the prehistoric settlement of Orchomenos in Boeotia which has remained unpublished until now, despite the recognition of its importance.

In the introductory section of the volume the research conducted thus far on the settlement and its natural surroundings is presented; the Copais region where the gradual exploitation of natural resources created the necessary means for the design of the major drainage works in the Mycenaean period.

The main aim of the publication is the analysis of the Middle Helladic pottery from Orchomenos, and its comparison to other more recent acquired data from other known sites of the Middle Bronze Age. Factors such as shape, local production and its individualized characteristics, imported categories, while quantitative comparisons of the different groups are also presented. Particular emphasis is given to the historiography of the study of Middle Helladic pottery and the development of the terminology of each type as well as the decorative styles of Mainland Greece. Through the use of the notebooks of the excavations in 1903, 1905 and 1929, there is an attempt to reconstruct the stratigraphy of the Middle Helladic settlement, while a different interpretation of the funerary complex is given.

The volume is written in German, but extensive summaries are provided in both English and Greek.

Contents

Editorische notiz

Vorwort

- Die Umwelt
Zur Geographie von Bötien

Die Kopaisebene und der Kopaissee

Die Kopais in prähistorischer und historischer Zeit

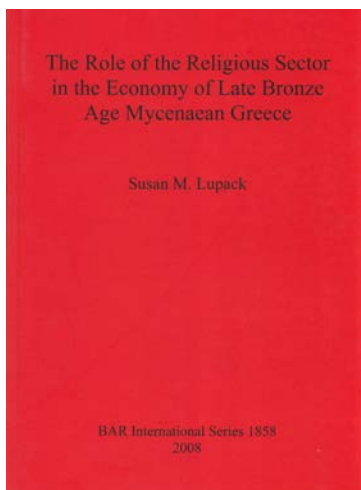
Klima und Vegetation

Einfluß des Menschen auf die Umwelt

- Das Mittelhelladikum in Böotien
 - Der Fundort
 - Zur Forschungsgeschichte
 - Befund
 - Mittelhelladische Hockergräber
- Das Fundmaterial
 - Die mittelhelladischen Keramikwaren. Ein forschungsgeschichtlicher Überblick
 - Die mittelhelladischen Waren in Orchomenos
 - Gefäßformen
- Ergebnisse
 - Der Siedlungscharakter
 - Architektur
 - Der Grabbefund
 - Die mittelhelladische Keramik
 - Das Formenrepertoire

Keramikwaren
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Zur Entwicklung der mittelhelladischen Siedlung

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Katalog und Tafeln der Keramik
Abbildungen
Statistik
Luftbilder
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Literaturverzeichnis



AEGEAN LIBRARY:
No. 2133

The Role of the Religious Sector in the Economy of Late Bronze Age Mycenaean Greece

Susan M. Lupack

City & year: Oxford 2008

Publisher: *Archaeopress*

Series: BAR International Series 1858

Description: Paperback, 181 p., 5 b/w ill., 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 978-1-4073-0341-3

Price: £ 34 (€ 41)

Abstract (from the introduction)

There is a great deal of evidence within the Linear B tablets that the administrations of the Mycenaean palaces took an interest in the religious aspect of their communities. Many tablets record the offerings that the palace sent to various deities and their shrines, and it is clear that there were numerous religious festivals in which the communities of the Mycenaean palaces, presumably with the *wanax* at their head, took part. However, the exact nature of the relationship between the palace and the religious sector is more difficult to discern, and has recently become a matter for debate among some Mycenologists. One of the key questions that has been raised is, how independent from the palatial administration were the sanctuaries? Were they governed entirely by the palace, and did the religious sphere amount to nothing more than a subsidiary branch of the palatial administration to be used and directed as the *wanax* saw fit? Or, were they run more autonomously by the religious personnel of each sanctuary? The answers to these questions depend to a large extent on whether we see the shrines as financially independent. For this reason I have been examining both the Linear B and the archaeological evidence to see what can be

deduced concerning the role of the religious sector, meaning the sanctuaries and the personnel that made up the communities of those sanctuaries, played in the Late Bronze Age Mycenaean economy. This investigation has also shed light on the social standing that religious personnel might have held within their communities as well as on the relative amounts of power, both economic and political, that the palatial and religious sectors wielded in respect to each other.

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Phylakopi and the Production of Obsidian
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The Potter’s Workshop at Berbati

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Bibliography

3. NEW ARTICLES

3.1. 'Rites of passage for young children in Mycenaean Greece'

Georgina Muskett

Childhood in the Past: An International Journal, Volume 1, Number 1, January 2009: 38-48.

Keywords: Children, Mycenaean, amulets, rites of passage.

Abstract

This paper considers whether there is any evidence of rites of passage, the ceremonies commemorating significant stages in the life of a child, which can be identified in Mycenaean Greece. The conclusion is drawn that, despite a comparative scarcity of evidence from the Mycenaean period, there were events in a Mycenaean child's life which can plausibly be compared with landmarks in the life of Athenian children in the Classical period.

3.2. 'Phases of childhood in Early Mycenaean Greece'

Judit Lebegyev

Childhood in the Past: An International Journal, Volume 2, Number 1, April 2009: 15-32.

Keywords: Childhood, age phases, burials, Mycenaean, Argolid.

Abstract

The paper examines the question of whether or not it is possible to distinguish age grades within childhood in Early Mycenaean Greece. The analysis centres upon burial evidence from the Argolid, the core-area of Mycenaean civilisation, from where the largest amount of material suitable for such an analysis is available. The study concludes that on the basis of the available evidence three major phases can be identified within childhood - up until 1-2 years; 1-2 to 5-6 years and post 5-6 years. These approximate age grades, however, appear to have been somewhat fluid and changed over time.

3.3. 'The treasure deposits of Troy: rethinking crisis and agency on the Early Bronze Age citadel'

Christoph Bachhuber

Anatolian Studies 59 (2009): 1-18.

Keywords: Troy, treasures, Anatolia.

Abstract

The treasure deposits of Troy have been largely studied in isolation from both architectural developments and other depositional contexts in Troia II—III. The corpus has been perceived as little more than a catalogue of information that can be assessed to outline various trends related to metallurgical production, expanding networks of exchange and fluctuations in economic wealth. Considerations of agency have been few and limited. This study relates the content and context of the treasures to depositional and architectural patterns that begin in Troia II. Meaningful continuities and transformations between Troia II—III ultimately challenge the widely held reconstruction that the treasures were a concealment of wealth in anticipation of an attack. The study arrives at an alternative explanation with a consideration of the relationship between the destruction and abandonment of the Troia II central megaron complex and the deposition of treasure. The central megaron complex and the treasure deposits represent two distinct and divergent strategies of élite initiative on the citadel. The study concludes with a

consideration of the inherently destabilising practices of treasures deposition, the final destruction of Troia III and the end of the Early Bronze Age in Anatolia.

3.4. 'Trading implements in early Troy: In memoriam Professor Manfred Korfmann'

A. Bobokhyan

Anatolian Studies 59 (2009): 19-50.

Keywords: Troy, balance weights, trade, exchange, Anatolia.

Abstract

The traditional view of Troy as a kind of central site presupposes balance weights and other artefacts that attest weighing procedures among the excavated material. Indeed, already in the works of Homer it is possible to find references to premonetary aspects (for example, the gold standard τάλαντον). The main purpose of this investigation is to provide an archaeological view on the issue of trading implements and their significance in early Troy. The principal group of objects defined as balance weights was unearthed during the excavations of Heinrich Schliemann. By contrast, very little data derive from Wilhelm Dörpfeld's activities at the site. Balance weights are known also from the recent excavations of Manfred Korfmann. In two previous reports I presented the state of balance weights found in the Schliemann and Korfmann excavations. The aim of this article is to consider the main stages of the investigation of balance weights, with special reference to the excavations of Carl Biegen in Troy. The main problem related to the study of the Trojan balance weights is the lack of knowledge about the archaeological contexts for many of the finds. A considerable number of these implements has been lost or is inaccessible. However, their compilation assists in understanding the abstract way-of-thinking and value perception of the population of ancient Troy. The actual number of balance weights from Troy can be estimated at ca 100. The main period of their appearance is during Troy II-V, less in Troy VI. The principal forms represented are ellipsoid ('sphendonoid') and domed, and the materials used most for the weights are haematite as well as granite, basalt, marble and limestone. New research has revealed the existence of multiple weighing systems in Bronze Age Troy, a situation that was typical for mercantile centres such as Tepe Sialk, Susa or Kanis. The investigation of the Trojan balance weights and their contexts hints at the existence of Aegean and eastern Mediterranean, more precisely northern Syrian, directions of contacts.

3.5. 'The emergence and development of a round building tradition in the Aegean and Crete'

Evyenia Yiannouli

The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry (MAA) 9.1: 89-113.

Keywords: Round building, architecture, Crete.

Abstract

This paper examines the emergence of the non-submerged type of round building in the settlements of prehistoric Aegean, including Crete. It complements our earlier discussion of the Minoan evidence that concentrated on the properties of architectural form and the cultural semantics of its perishable structure. This work explores the common characteristics that this particular architectural genre acquires in the prehistoric communities of the Greek mainland, the Aegean islands and Crete, along with the features that seem to demarcate distinct chronological and geographical groupings. More specifically, the systematic co-occurrence of features warrant, in our view, the identification of a hitherto unidentified round building type, detected in the iconography of Minoan Crete. It is the Minoan evidence par excellence that presents the greatest diversity of architectural variants, contexts and apparently function. On a more general level, the tradition of a round building type is inferred on the basis of the persistent adoption of a particular architectural form, along with the local adaptation of certain peculiarities that impinge on its cultural

semantics. Our treatment of the material defines a conspectus of topics for further research, posing a frame for the historical understanding of a general building shape that in the Aegean may often, but not always, preserve the form and contents of a typical settlement house.

3.6. 'Le singe dans le monde minoen et cycladique'

Jacques Vanschoonwinkel

Res Antiquae 6 (2009): 305-322.

Keywords: Monkey, art, iconography, Thera, Minoan.

Abstract

The representations of monkeys are numerous in the Minoan and Thera art although the monkey is not an animal native of the Aegean. Introduced from Egypt, probably via the Levant, first as iconographic motif, afterwards as real animals, the monkey became a pet and even found a place in the Minoan and Cycladic religion.

3.7. 'Mycenaean pottery from Pylos: An indigenous typology'

Julie Hruby

American Journal of Archaeology 114.2 (April 2010): 195-216.

Keywords: Mycenaean pottery, Pylos, Palace of Nestor, pottery typology, Linear B, ideograms.

Abstract

The pantries (Rooms 18–22) of the Palace of Nestor at Pylos provide an ideal opportunity to study the ways in which the Mycenaeans themselves classified their pottery. This is because the material is extensive, varied, well preserved, largely contemporaneous, and was shelved by type. The vessel ideograms, names, and descriptions on contemporary Linear B tablets from Pylos indicate which features were used by the Mycenaeans in differentiation of pottery types and the relative importance of those factors. Analysis of the shapes and sizes of the vessels from the pantries in light of the axes of taxonomic delineation suggested by the tablets demonstrates the division of pottery into discrete classifications whose validity may be verified on the basis of topographic clustering of their findspots. The resulting typology of the pottery contrasts with earlier classification systems, which function as sensitive tools for dating assemblages but do not necessarily provide insight into how ancient people viewed their own vessels. A reconstruction of Mycenaean emic vessel typologies is a significant window on ancient cognition.

4. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

- 4.1.** Thomas, E., 2010. Review of W. Voigtländer, *Die Palastkeramik* (Mainz: von Zabern, 2003), *Gnomon* 82.2: 181-182.
- 4.2.** Trümper, M., 2010. Review of D. Collard, *Function and Ethnicity: 'Bathtubs' from Late Bronze Age Cyprus* (Sävedalen: Paul Åströms, 2008), *Gnomon* 82.2: 182-184.
- 4.3.** Soetens, S., 2009. Review of Ph. P. Betancourt *et al.*, *The Chrysokamino Metallurgy and its Territory* (Princeton: ASCSA Publications, 2006), *Babesch; Annual Papers on Mediterranean Archaeology* 84: 244-245.
- 4.4.** Krauss, R., 2009. Review of M. Ivanova, *Befestigte Siedlungen auf dem Balkan, der Ägäis und in Westanatolien, ca. 5000-2000 v. Chr.*, *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 84.1: 117-118.
- 4.5.** Pomadère, M., 2009. Review of N. Momigliano (ed.), *Knossos Pottery Handbook, Neolithic and Bronze Age (Minoan)* (London: BSA, 2007), *Revue Archéologique* 2009.1: 82-83.
- 4.6.** Siebert, G., 2009. Review of R. Wünsche (ed.), *Mythos, Troja, Staatliche Antikensammlungen und Glyptothek München* (Munich, 2006), *Revue Archéologique* 2009.1: 85-86.

5. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

- 5.1.** Milchhoefer, A., 1883. *Die Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland*, Leipzig: F.A. Brockhaus.
[Press here](#)
- 5.2.** Praschniker, C., 1921. *Kretische Kunst*, Leipzig: E.A. Seemann.
[Press here](#)
- 5.3.** Bent, T., 1885. *Aegean Islands. The Cyclades, or Life among the Insular Greeks*, London: Longmans & Co.
[Press here](#)
- 5.4.** Bent, T., 1884. 'Researches Among the Cyclades', *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.
[Press here](#)

Women in Old World Archaeology

This unique collection of pioneering women's biographies includes not only field archaeologists, but also those who have been deeply involved in the discipline of archaeology: philologists, epigraphers, writers, artists, museum curators, professors, and fund raisers. Not surprisingly, most of these women were right in the middle of the archaeological process. This web project provides a broad view of how these women became major contributors to the field, at the same time crafting their own identities.

The life stories of these women, their extraordinary intellectual and archaeological accomplishments, are provocative, for they transcended the cultures they lived in and, despite the struggles they faced, achieved much of enduring importance.

Visit the webpage:

<http://www.brown.edu>

6. USEFUL WEBSITES

INSTAP-SCEC Kentro Newsletter

The INSTAP-SCEC Newsletter, published annually, is a marvelous way to keep up with events and happenings at the Center. This newsletter contains short articles on member projects, work conducted at the Center, and special features. It regularly offers scholars from the Center a forum for presenting their work.

Visit the webpage:

<http://www.instapstudycenter.net>

7. CALL FOR PAPERS

7.1. MINOAN ARCHAEOLOGY. CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES FOR THE 21st CENTURY

23-27 March 2011, Institute of Classical Archaeology, University of Heidelberg

Deadline: 15 July 2010

The archaeology of Minoan Crete can now look back on more than 100 years of intensive research in which this field of scientific enquiry has experienced many changes and developments in quite different academic traditions. The turn of the new century which coincided with the completion of 100 years of archaeological research on the island has triggered several retrospective and prospective looks at the objectives, methods, deficits and potentials of our discipline. We would like to take the occasion of the 625th anniversary of the University of Heidelberg as an opportunity for organising an international conference for early career researchers which shall provide an

innovative platform for discussing the past, the present and above all the future of Minoan Archaeology.

The main objective of this meeting will be to provide a common basis for future discussion by consenting to the precise meaning of some important theoretical terms and by identifying collective concerns in an attempt to approach new agendas for future research. Young researchers which will represent the main body of the conference participants shall be given the opportunity to present papers and engage themselves in an intellectual dialogue with some of the most distinguished senior colleagues of our

discipline who will be invited to attend the conference as keynote speakers. Approaches focusing on comprehensive objectives, grounded on innovative and promising theoretical and methodological concepts shall be presented with the aim to reflect on the scopes of current research and set forth the trajectories for future Minoan Archaeology.

SUGGESTED THEMES

The topics of the conference focus on theoretical and methodological approaches. The design of the sessions is deliberately not based on material categories. Instead, the focus is on questions - issues pertaining to recent concerns of social and cultural studies. Thus, a de-contextualised approach to the different object groups shall be avoided and a re-integration of the respective objects into their original context is prompted. The key issues include but are not limited to materiality, practices, and discourses and shall be explored within the following fields:

Social Interaction/Communication: pictorial media, written media, administration, rituals, feasts, spaces/places of communal practice, self-representation, ideology, religion

Social Structures: gender, social boundaries, political institutions, households, social stratification

Cultural Processes: diachronic development of palatial society, emergence of palatial Institutions, influence of foreign cultures

Foreign Contacts: cultural interaction, emulation, trade, travel, diplomatic relationships, economic expansion

Environment/Living space: architecture, settlements, landscapes, seascapes, natural resources, geomorphology, climate, natural disasters

Economic Strategies: modes of production, modes of exchange, subsistence, storage

Technologies: lithic industries, metallurgy, ceramic production, processing of raw materials, mining, tools

Legacy of Minoan Culture: antiquity, modern times

CONFERENCE FORMAT

The conference addresses young researchers (Post-Docs and PhD candidates at an advanced

stage of their dissertation) who will have the opportunity to present and discuss perspectives and methodical approaches applied in their own work in an international setting. Each paper will be allotted a 30 minute time slot: 20 minutes for reading the paper and 10 minutes dedicated to discussion. For the last day a final discussion in the form of a round table will be organised.

Conference language is English. It is intended to make the conference also accessible as a live-stream on the web. More information on this will follow soon on:

<http://www.propylaeum.de/klassische-archaeologie/fachservice/MinArch2011.html>

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

The conference will invite keynote speakers to give an introductory lecture to each session and chair the Round Table discussion. Information about invited speakers will be available soon.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

We are intending to prepare an edited volume of conference papers for publication, within one year after the conference. Thus, participants are strongly encouraged to submit their publication-ready version of their paper already during the conference (March 2011). The ultimate deadline is 31 May 2011. Guidelines for publication will be made available soon on our conference website:

<http://www.propylaeum.de/klassische-archaeologie/fachservice/MinArch2011.html>

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Please submit the application form and paper proposal of 300 words to MinArch@zaw.uni-heidelberg.de until 15 July 2010. If you do not plan to give a paper, but would like to register your interest, please get in touch! For further questions or comments regarding the conference, please contact us at the same address.

FEES AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Participation in the conference is free. Accommodation expenses will be covered. Travel expenses cannot be covered.

ORGANISERS

Prof. Dr. Diamantis Panagiotopoulos, Sarah Cappel, Ute Günkel-Maschek, Torben Keßler, Yasemin Leylek, Noach Vander Beken, Eva Wacha

CONTACT

Ute Güntel-Maschek, M.A. & Sarah Cappel, M.A.

Institut für Klassische Archäologie Universität
Heidelberg, Marstallhof 4, 69117 Heidelberg
Email: MinArch@zaw.uni-heidelberg.de

7.2. Iron Age Synchronisms in the Eastern Mediterranean

International Symposium, Zaragoza, December 2010

Deadline: End of July 2010

One of the key problems in the Iron Age archaeology of the east Mediterranean is the lack of a homogeneous chronological framework. Logically, students of different cultural areas use sequences based on their internal material evolution, which are organised and dated according to the body of available information („the archaeological record“). Absolute dates are assigned to local sequences using correlations with other cultures, often through imported objects, or scientific dating methods.

However, the problems with this apparently straight-forward approach are well known, especially as the understanding assigned to both internal cultural sequences and external correlations varies according to different archaeological perspectives and methodologies. These include: outdated models of diffusionism and the over-valorisation of certain imports such as Greek pottery or Phoenician luxury goods as a means of establishing synchronisms (but also cultural dynamics); attempts to correlate archaeological changes with specific event-driven historical frameworks; the application of modern chronological schemes outside the culture area for which they were originally created; the prevalence of circular arguments which develop from these preceding approaches.

In recent years a succession of volumes and colloquia dealing with this problem has attempted to create a more robust and holistic framework to encompass a multi-regional perspective. This

conference aims to complement existing approaches by exploring a possible alternative means of reaching a general consensus. Starting with the assumption that the internal sequence is the basic framework which gives sense to the material culture of a distinct area, the idea is to establish a dialogue between as many components of the material record as possible. According to this model, imports should be fully contextualised within local assemblages as much as possible, while locally-produced artefacts found in foreign contexts should be accurately identified and characterised within their new milieu. The goal is to identify clear synchronisms between sequences as a first step before addressing absolute chronological issues, which will be addressed later on in the colloquia.

The symposium, organised by the Instituto de Estudios Islámicos y del Oriente Próximo, with the collaboration of the British Museum, will take place in Zaragoza in early December 2010 (exact dates to be announced). The proceedings of the symposium will be published in the *Cuadernos de Arqueología* of the Laboratorio de Arqueología, Univesidad Pompeu Fabra of Barcelona.

Please send a provisional title of your lecture followed by a short abstract by the end of July 2010 to:

Dr. Francisco Nuñez (fjnunez@ieiop.csic.es)

or Dr. Giorgos Bourogiannis

(gbourogiannis@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk).

7.3. Iasos (Turkey) 1960-2010. Fifty Years of the Italian Archaeological Mission

1st Circular

1960-2010: in the fifty years elapsed between these dates, the Carian site of Iasos has been object of the activity of archaeological search and

conservation by one of the Italian archaeological missions operating in Turkey. The Mission was started by the Italian Archaeological School of

Athens and by its director Doro Levi. For this reason, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Mission, at the Italian Archaeological School of Athens will be a meeting that will present to the international scientific community the results of some of the searches conducted on the site.

The wide chronological and thematic horizon of the works will range from prehistory to post-Byzantine era and will concern many questions about urban topography, religious sphere, architectural and monumental development of

agora, the chora, the important epigraphic dossier found on the polis.

The convention will occur in the December of 2010.

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Atene,
Odòs Parthenonos 14/16 - GR 11742 Atene
tel. +30 210.9239163-9214024 fax 9220908
segretaria@scuoladiatene.it

7.4. 2nd Symposium Archaeological Research and New Technologies. Department of History, Archaeology and Cultural Resources Management

University of Peloponnese, KALAMATA (Greece), October 21-23, 2010

The Symposium focuses on the use of New Technologies (Archaeometry, Computing Technology, Conservation and Restoration) in the Archaeological Research, notably with the presentation of interdisciplinary approaches, special case studies and research of archaeological materials and assemblages special. Your participation and contribution are most welcome!

Registration cost (indicative): 150 euros. Includes accommodation (two nights) with breakfast, participant bag, coffee and lunch breaks, guided tours and proceedings publication. For further information please visit the Registration Form.

Information: Abstracts must be submitted electronically by August 31st, using the template given on the web page:

<http://kalamata.uop.gr/~Archaeolab>.

All submissions will be reviewed by the members of the Organizing and the Scientific Committee. Presentations will be given either as oral communications or posters depending on the reviewers' decision based on quality and originality criteria. All presentations will be eligible for publication in the Symposium's proceedings (University of Peloponnese Press) after having been peer-reviewed.

Organizing Committee

Chair: N. Zacharias (Univ. of Peloponnese),

Univ. of Peloponnese: E. Banou, E. Yiannouli, M. Xanthopoulou, E. Zimi

Nat. Committee: L. Karali (N.K.U.A.), I. Liritzis (Aegean Univ.), I. Tzachili (Crete Univ.)

8. GRANTS – BURSARIES – JOB VACANCIES

8.1. Director, Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute

(CAARI), Nicosia, Cyprus – July 2011

Deadline: September 1, 2010

The Institute: Founded in 1978, the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI) is an American not-for-profit organization located in Nicosia, Cyprus. The mission of CAARI is to promote the study and knowledge of Cypriot archaeology and related disciplines. CAARI is one of the most important centers for the study of archaeology and related history and culture in the eastern Mediterranean. Affiliated with the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) and the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), CAARI offers international and Cypriot scholars comprehensive research facilities through its world-class library and technical support facilities. CAARI also conducts lectures, seminars, and symposia for professional and lay audiences; offers fellowships for international students and established scholars; and maintains a residence for overseas students and scholars. See our website www.caari.org for further information and job description.

Responsibilities of the Director: The director directs and manages CAARI's research center, its staff, and its residence in line with the policies and decisions of the Board of Trustees. The director reports to the Executive Committee of CAARI. The Director's responsibilities include the on-going development of its library, the preparation and implementation of programs of scholarly and public events, supporting visiting fellows, and providing services for archaeological projects in

Cyprus. The director works with the Board of Trustees in broadening U.S. and international interest in Cypriot studies and on strengthening bonds with the Cypriot community, as well as with U.S. and European research institutions. The director works with the Board of Trustees in preparing strategic plans for CAARI and assists in fund raising.

Qualifications: Must have substantial knowledge of archaeology in the eastern Mediterranean with research experience in Cyprus. Must hold Ph.D. in archaeology or related field. Knowledge of modern Greek an asset. Administrative management experience, leadership skills, ability to converse with US and international academe, strong people skills, good private and public speaking ability.

Compensation: An attractive package of salary and benefits is offered. Specific terms negotiable.

Terms of Service: Three year initial contract preferred, with renewal possible.

Deadline for Application: Application comprising a cover letter, curriculum vitae, a statement of not more than two pages setting out the candidate's vision of CAARI as an American overseas research center, as well as names and contact information for three references must be received by September 1, 2010.

Email application to CAARI at following email address: caari@bu.edu.

PDF: <http://www.caari.org/files/>

8.2. Maternity Leave Cover - Temporary Teaching Associate (Reference GE06673)

University of Cambridge – Faculty of Classics

Limit of tenure applies. This post is until 31 July 2011, or the return of the postholder, whichever is the earlier. Salary for this role will be in the range £27,319 to £31,671 p.a.

Deadline: 8th June 2010

The Faculty of Classics is seeking to appoint a Temporary Teaching Associate in Classics from 01

October 2010 to provide maternity leave cover. This post is open to those, at any stage in their

career, with a primary research interest in Classical Archaeology. Preference may be given to applicants specialising in the Bronze and Iron Ages of the Aegean. The successful applicant will benefit from the world-class facilities offered by the University and the generous support of research and teaching provided by the Faculty. The Faculty currently teaches approx. 250 undergraduates reading Classics (all of whom study both Greek and Latin language to degree level) and almost 100 graduate students (reading for Masters and doctoral degrees). It is one of the leading international centres in Classics, with some 40 teachers in Faculty and College posts. The successful candidate will be expected to take a full share of teaching and examining across the range of Classical Archaeology at all levels from beginners to graduates, and to assist in administration as appropriate.

Further particulars may be obtained from [here](#) or from Carolyn Bartley, Faculty of Classics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DA (tel: 01223 748439, fax: 01223 335409, e-mail: cb520@cam.ac.uk).

Applications consisting of a detailed *curriculum vitae*, list of publications and form CHRIS 6 (Parts 1 and 3 only) can be obtained [here](#) and must include the names of three referees, should be sent to the above address. Referees should be asked to write directly to Professor Martin Millett to reach the Faculty by the closing date. Please quote the vacancy reference number on all correspondence. The University has a legal responsibility to ensure that all employees are eligible to live and work in the UK. Therefore, before you commence work, the University must confirm your eligibility to live and work in the UK. To confirm eligibility you will be asked to bring certain original documents to your interview and a copy will be taken. All offers of employment are made subject to verification of eligibility to work in the UK.

The University values diversity and is committed to equality of opportunity.

* Limit of tenure: 31 July 2011, or the return of the postholder, whichever is earlier.

Closing date: 1pm, Tuesday 8th June 2010

Planned interview date: Tuesday 22nd June 2010

8.3. PhD Scholarship on Textiles terminologies in ancient Greece at the Faculty of Humanities

Deadline: 17 August 2010

The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research (CTR) and the Faculty of Humanities, University of Copenhagen invite applications for a 3-years PhD scholarship on the topic of textile terminologies of Greece in the 2nd and 1st mill. BC with possible outlook to developments in Hellenistic Egypt and into Roman times. The candidate is expected to possess strong qualifications within the fields of linguistics, ancient Greek and ancient Greek dialectology.

The PhD grant is an integral part of the new CTR research plan 2010-2015 and its research programme TEXTILE ECONOMIES IN THE

MEDITERRANEAN AREA (TEMA). See <http://ctr.hum.ku.dk/>

The successful applicant will be enrolled at the Graduate School at the Faculty of Humanities from 1 February 2011 or later. The PhD program is a three-year study program. The daily work place will be at the Centre for Textile Research. The PhD student will be affiliated to the PhD Programme in Archaeology, Ethnology, Greek & Latin, and History, see for more information: <http://phd.hum.ku.dk>

For further information contact director Marie-Louise Nosch, CTR, Njalsgade 80, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark, nosch@hum.ku.dk.

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

9. MISCELLANEA

Νεολιθικός οικισμός Νέας Νικομήδειας

Η μεγάλη σημασία που έχει το γεγονός της ύπαρξης στην Ημαθία του νεολιθικού οικισμού της Νέας Νικομήδειας, ενός οικισμού που η αρχή του χρονολογείται στο τέλος της 7ης χιλιετίας και κατοικήθηκε από τις πρώτες γενιές γεωργών και κτηνοτρόφων, σε πολλούς είναι γνωστή και σε άλλους όχι. Εκείνο που είναι βέβαιο είναι ότι η ανάδειξή του, ενταγμένη στην πορεία ανάπτυξης της περιοχής μας, δεν μας έχει απασχολήσει όσο θα έπρεπε.

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



«Εργαστήριο» 11.000 ετών στη Γαύδο

Η Γαύδος αποτελεί έναν προνομιακό χώρο εντοπισμού της ανθρώπινης δραστηριότητας της Παλαιολιθικής περιόδου, αφού εργαλεία που βρέθηκαν στο νησί της νότιας Κρήτης χρονολογούνται από το 200000-120000 π.Χ., όπως ένας χειροπέλεκυς, «χωρίς να αποκλείεται και μία πρωιμότερη χρονολόγηση έως και το 700000», ενώ το εξίσου εντυπωσιακό στοιχείο είναι πως έχουν βρεθεί εργαλεία που καλύπτουν διαχρονικά την Παλαιολιθική περίοδο μέχρι και το 7000 π.Χ. περίπου.

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



The Italian government plans to stop the funding of the Italian School of Archaeology at Athens

Please sign the petition:

<http://www.petiziononline.it>

Αρώματα 4.000 ετών στη Βόρεια Ελλάδα

Περισσότερα από 4.000 χρόνια φαίνεται ότι μετρά η παραγωγή και η χρήση αρωμάτων στη Μακεδονία. Πίσω στη μακρινή Ύστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού (1700-1100 π.Χ.), οι κάτοικοι της Θεσσαλονίκης και άλλων περιοχών της Βόρειας Ελλάδας έδειχναν ιδιαίτερη μέριμνα για τον καθαρισμό του σώματός τους και την περιποίηση της ομορφιάς τους, χρησιμοποιώντας ντόπια παραγωγής έλαια από φυτά όπως το λινάρι, η παπαρούνα, το σινάπι και η λαλλεμάντια.

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



Στα ίχνη του πρώτου Έλληνα του Ψηλορείτη

Ένα μυστικό, κρυμμένο για 3.400 χρόνια, αποκάλυψε ο καθηγητής Σακελλαράκης στην εσοχή ενός βράχου στον Ψηλορείτη: τη σαρκοφάγο μυκηναίου πολεμιστή και ταφές ακόμη δύο ανθρώπων.

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



The Minoan Civilization - Is Their Empire of Trade and Art Atlantis?

Where is Atlantis? Ever since Plato mentioned the existence of the fabled island-city in the 4th century BC, archaeologists, historians and adventurers have spent much time and ink trying to chase down its origins.

To read the whole article: [press here](#)

Découverte d'une nécropole dans la province de Khemisset datant de 5000 ans

Une nécropole vieille de 5000 ans a été mise à jour par une équipe d'archéologues, d'anthropologues et de paléontologues marocains dans la grotte d'Ifri n'Amr ou Moussa à Oued Beht (Commune d'Aït Siberne dans la province de Khémisset).

Read the article:

<http://www.aufaitmaroc.com>



The Palace of Knossos - Discovery and Renovation

Excavating physical remains that confirm the existence of a civilization only described in legend: it's the dream of every archaeologist, and Sir Arthur Evans is one archaeologist for whom the dream came true.

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



Μινωίτες: θαλάσσιοι βιολόγοι 3.500 χρόνια πριν

Οι αρχαίοι Κρήτες της μινωικής περιόδου είχαν τόσο εξειδικευμένη γνώση για τους θαλάσσιους οργανισμούς και τους έχουν απεικονίσει με τέτοια τελειότητα σε διάφορες παραστάσεις, ώστε μετά από 3.500 χρόνια τουλάχιστον, οι σημερινοί επιστήμονες της θαλάσσιας βιολογίας να μπορούν να ταξινομήσουν με τη σύγχρονη επιστημονική γνώση ανά είδος και γένος.

Read the relevant articles (in Greek):

<http://www.enet.gr>

Οι διαχρονικοί συμβολισμοί της κόμης

Του Χρ. Γ. Ντούμα

Ο τρόπος της κόμμωσης και το κόψιμο των μαλλιών, όπως απεικονίζονται στις τοιχογραφίες από το Ακρωτήρι της Θήρας.

Read the relevant articles (in Greek):

<http://news.kathimerini.gr>



Save and Restore Ancient Diolkos

The *Diolkos*, the unique paved way of 600 B.C. which made possible transportation of entire fleets overland across the Isthmus of Corinth, is crumbling into the water at its western end. After the excavation (ca. 1960), great part of the monument was left at the mercy of its position near the Corinth Canal (itself a property of the Greek State). Although *seemingly* wishing the monument's protection, for years the services of the Greek Ministry of Culture kept themselves *TOTALLY UNPREPARED* to protect Diolkos. *Rescue actions continued to be denied* even when the erosion had left considerable portions of this registered archaeological site in a state of demolition! Appallingly, it is becoming increasingly evident that the Greek Ministry of Culture had actually *ABBANDONED* Diolkos' protection to its destroyers (the Canal Company), *systematically MISINFORMING* everybody about both their own and the Canal Company's doings or intentions.

Sign the petition!

<http://www.thepetitionsite.com>

<http://img192.imageshack.us>

<http://www.youtube.com>



Σκελετοί στο συρτάρι

Σπασμένα οστά τουλάχιστον δέκα νεκρών, θαμμένων πριν από 5.000 χρόνια, αποκαλύφθηκαν σε ομαδικό τάφο στο Τσέπι του Μαραθώνα.

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

10. DONATIONS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

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

By Judit Lebegyev:

- Lebegyev, J., 2009. 'Phases of Childhood in Early Mycenaean Greece', *Childhood in the Past: An International Journal* 2.1 (April): 15-32 [as a PDF file].

By a member of *Aegeus*:

- Τσούντας, Χρ., 1908. *Αι προϊστορικοί ακροπόλεις Διμηγίου και Σέσκλου*, Αθήνα: Βιβλιοθήκη της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας.

By John C. McEnroe:

- McEnroe, J.C. 2010. *Architecture of Minoan Crete: Constructing Identity in the Aegean Bronze Age*, Austin: University of Texas Press.

We thank them cordially.

Note:

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



Best wishes for a pleasant summer!

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