

*Ενημερωτικό δελτίο για την αιγαιακή και
κυπριακή προϊστορία*

**1 Ιουνίου – 14 Σεπτεμβρίου 2010
(καλοκαιρινή έκδοση)**

No 13

ΑΙΓΕΥΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ

Περιεχόμενα

1. ΔΙΑΛΕΞΕΙΣ – ΗΜΕΡΙΔΕΣ – ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ	3
2. ΝΕΑ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ	4
3. ΝΕΑ ΑΡΘΡΑ	9
4. ΠΡΟΣΦΑΤΕΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΚΡΙΣΙΕΣ	12
5. ΨΗΦΙΟΠΟΙΗΜΕΝΕΣ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΣΕΙΣ	12
6. ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΙ ΔΙΚΤΥΑΚΟΙ ΧΩΡΟΙ	13
7. ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΩΝ	13
8. ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ – ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ	17
9. ΕΠΙΜΕΡΟΥΣ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ	18
10. ΔΩΡΕΕΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΤΥΠΩΝ	21



1. ΔΙΑΛΕΞΕΙΣ – ΗΜΕΡΙΔΕΣ – ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ

Ιούνιος

3 Ιουνίου

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

7 Ιουνίου

Κύπρος, Λευκωσία, 19.30
 Παλιά Αγορά Παλλουριώτισσας
 (Αγίου Ανδρέου 7, Παλλουριώτισσα)
 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 Ιουνίου

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

11 Ιουνίου

Ελλάδα, Αθήνα, 18:30
 Η εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία
 (Πανεπιστημίου 22)
 Μινωικό Σεμινάριο
 Λευτέρης Πλάτων, 'Βάζοντας τα δάχτυλα "εις τον τύπον των ήλων": μελετώντας εκ νέου και δημοσιεύοντας το παλαιό ανασκαφικό υλικό από το Κεφάλι και το Κεφάλι Λαζανά Χόνδρου Βιάννου'

16, 17, 18 Ιουνίου

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

25-26 Ιουνίου

Ελλάδα, Σίφνος
 Δ' Διεθνές Σιφναϊκό Συμπόσιο

Αύγουστος

Πρώτη εβδομάδα του Αυγούστου

Ελλάδα, Λευκάδα
 ΝΗΡΙΚΟΣ: Η μακροβιότερη πρωτεύουσα της Λευκάδας

23-26 Αυγούστου

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

Σεπτέμβριος

1-5 Σεπτεμβρίου

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

10-12 Σεπτεμβρίου

Ελλάδα, Λιβαδειά
 6^ο Διεθνές Συνέδριο Βοιωτικών Μελετών στην Ελλάδα

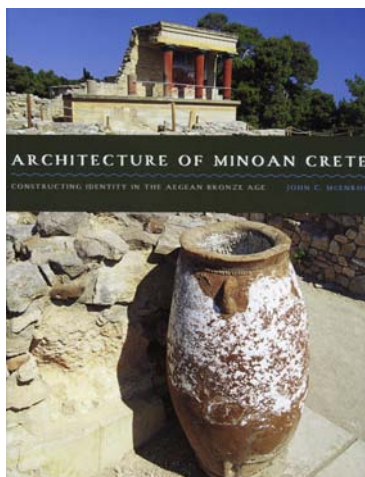
13-17 Σεπτεμβρίου

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

21-25 Σεπτεμβρίου

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

2. ΝΕΑ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ



ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ:
A/A 2159

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

John C. McEnroe

Πόλη και έτος: Austin 2010 (May)

Εκδότης: University of Texas Press

Περιγραφή: Σκληρό εξώφυλλο, 220 σ., ασπρόμαυρες εικόνες, 8
έγχρωμες εικόνες, χάρτες, πίνακες, 28,5x22 εκ.

ISBN: 978-0-292-72193-7

Τιμή: \$ 60 (ca. € 50)

Περίληψη

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.

Περιεχόμενα

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)

CHAPTER 12

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

CONCLUSION

Architecture and Identity

APPENDIX

Useful Websites

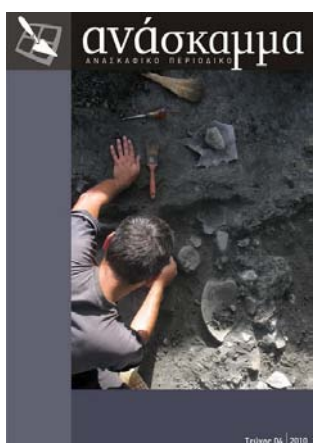
Notes

Glossary

Works Cited

Index

13



ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ:

Ανάσκαμμα. Ανασκαφικό περιοδικό
Τόμος 4, 2010

Εκδότης: Γ. Χ. Χουρμουζιάδης

Περιγραφή: Μαλακό εξώφυλλο, 23,8x16.9 εκ.

ISSN: -

Τιμή: Δεν πωλείται. Διατίθεται σε ψηφιακή μορφή στο διαδίκτυο.

Περίληψη

Πρόκειται για το τελευταίο τεύχος του περιοδικού *Ανασκάμματος*.

Περιεχόμενα

[...που λέει ο λόγος!](#)

Ευτυχία Γιαννούλη, 'Η αρχαιολογία των ζώων: Ορισμοί, τάσεις και αφορισμοί'

[Πατήστε εδώ](#)

Μαρία Ντίνου, 'Παλιωπεριβάλλον και ανθρώπινες δραστηριότητες: Η ανθρακολογία στο λιμναίο Νεολιθικό οικισμό στο Δισπηλιό Καστοριάς'

[Πατήστε εδώ](#)

Αναστασία Πούρνου. 'Η βιογενής αλλοίωση του ξύλου στα υδάτινα οικοσυστήματα'

[Πατήστε εδώ](#)

Γεωργία Τσαρτσίδου, 'Ανάλυση φυτολίθων από τα ιζήματα του Δισπηλιού: Αναζητώντας τις πρακτικές διαβίωσης του προϊστορικού οικισμού'

[Πατήστε εδώ](#)

Σουλτάνα-Μαρία Βαλαμώτη, 'Η επεξεργασία των φυτών μετά τη συγκομιδή στις προϊστορικές κοινωνίες: Ένα συμπόσιο στην Παταγονία στο πλαίσιο του 5ου Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Εθνοβοτανικής'

[Πατήστε εδώ](#)

Μιχάλης Α. Τιβέριος, 'Εφαρμογή νέων τεχνολογιών στην αρχαιολογία'

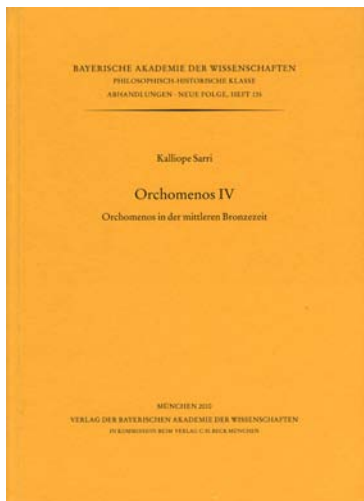
[Πατήστε εδώ](#)

Αναστασία Χουρμουζιάδη, 'Από το εύρημα στο έκθεμα'

[Πατήστε εδώ](#)

«ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣΜΑΤΑ» [“DRAFTS”]
Φώτης Υφαντίδης, 'Αντιγραφή και επικόλληση;
Μία νεολιθική πήλινη «σφραγίδα»'

[Πατήστε εδώ](#)



ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ:

Orchomenos IV. Orchomenos in der mittleren Bronzezeit

Kalliope Sarri

Πόλη και έτος: Munich 2010

Εκδότης: Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften

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

Περιγραφή: Σκληρό εξώφυλλο, 479 σ., 8 + 77 ασπρόμαυροι πίνακες, 7 έγχρωμοι πίνακες, 51 διαγράμματα, 12 σχέδια/χάρτες, 30x21,5 εκ.

ISBN: 978-3-7696-0123-7

Τιμή: € 144

Περίληψη

Το βιβλίο παρουσιάζει το τμήμα εκείνο της προϊστορίας του Βοιωτικού Ορχομενού που - παρά την πρώιμη αναγνώριση της σημασίας του - παρέμενε μέχρι σήμερα αδημοσίευτο. Σε ένα εισαγωγικό μέρος του τόμου παρουσιάζεται η μέχρι τώρα έρευνα στον οικισμό και στο φυσικό του περιβάλλον, τον Κωπαιδικό χώρο, όπου η σταδιακή εκμετάλλευση των φυσικών πόρων δημιούργησε τις απαραίτητες προϋποθέσεις για το σχεδιασμό των μεγάλων αποστραγγιστικών έργων της μυκηναϊκής εποχής.

Το κύριο όμως μέλημα της δημοσίευσης είναι η ανάλυση της μεσοελλαδικής κεραμικής του Βοιωτικού Ορχομενού σε σύγκριση με τα πιο πρόσφατα δεδομένα από άλλες γνωστές θέσεις της Μέσης Χαλκοκρατίας. Ερευνούνται το σχηματολόγιο, η τοπική παραγωγή και τα επιμέρους χαρακτηριστικά της, οι εισηγμένες κατηγορίες, ενώ παρατίθενται ποσοτικές αναλύσεις των διαφόρων ομάδων. Ιδιαίτερη έμφαση δίνεται στη ιστορία της έρευνας σχετικά με τη μελέτη της μεσοελλαδικής κεραμικής και την εξέλιξη της ορολογίας των κατηγοριών και των διακοσμητικών ρυθμών της Ηπειρωτικής Ελλάδας. Παράλληλα με τη βοήθεια των ημερολογίων των παλιών ανασκαφών των ετών 1903, 1905 και 1929 επιχειρείται η αποκατάσταση της στρωματογραφίας του μεσοελλαδικού οικισμού και προτείνεται μια διαφορετική ερμηνεία του ταφικού συμπλέγματος. Γλώσσα του τόμου είναι η γερμανική, αλλά παρατίθενται εκτεταμένες περιλήψεις στην αγγλική και την ελληνική γλώσσα.

Περιεχόμενα

Editorische notiz

Vorwort

- Die Umwelt
Zur Geographie von Böotien

Die Kopaisebene und der Kopaissee

Die Kopais in prähistorischer und historischer Zeit

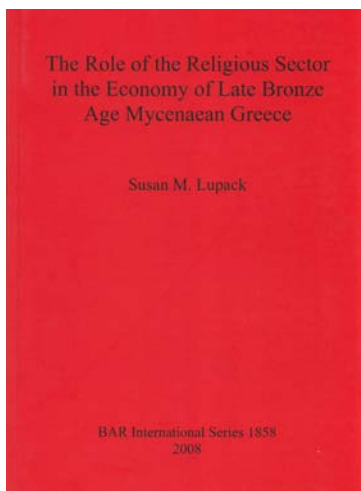
Klima und Vegetation

Einfluß des Menschen auf die Umwelt

- Das Mittelhelladikum in Bötien
 - 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
Zur Chronologie
Zur Entwicklung der mittelhelladischen Siedlung

Summary
Ελληνική περίληψη
Tabellen
Katalog und Tafeln der Keramik
Abbildungen
Statistik
Luftbilder
Karten
Pläne
Abgekürzt zitierte Zeitschriften und Reihen
Literaturverzeichnis



ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ:
A/A 2133

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

Susan M. Lupack

Πόλη και έτος: Oxford 2008

Εκδότης: *Archaeopress*

Σειρά: BAR International Series 1858

Περιγραφή: Μαλακό εξώφυλλο, 181 σ., 5 ασπρόμαυρες εικόνες, 29,7x21 εκ.

ISBN: 978-1-4073-0341-3

Τιμή: £ 34 (€ 41)

Περίληψη (από την εισαγωγή)

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.

Περιεχόμενα

Acknowledgments

List of Figures

CHAPTER I: Introduction: Linear B Literature Review and Discussion of the Mycenaean Economy

CHAPTER II: Discussion of Terminology
The Identification of a Workshop
Sanctuary, Shrine, and Cult Building

CHAPTER III: The Workshop-Shrine Association in the Aegean Bronze Age

Archaeological Literature Review

Arkalochori

Myrtos

Pseira

Mochlos

Thera

Zakros

Knossos

Summary

The Involvement of the Religious Sphere in the Cypriot Copper Industry

Archaeological and Iconographical Evidence

“Ideology” and Religion in the Cypriot Bronze-working Industry

CHAPTER IV: Land Tenure at *Pa-ki-ja-ne*

Pa-ki-ja-ne and its Relationship with the *Wanax* of Pylos

The Land Tenure Series of *Pa-ki-ja-ne*; Who Owns the Land?

Review of the Ep/Eb and En/Eo Series

The Societal Structure behind the Land Tenure Tablets

Ki-ti-me-na and *Ke-ke-me-na*

The *Te-re-ta*

The *Damos*

The Role of the *Te-re-ta* in the *Damos*: Un 718, Er 312 and Er 880

The Religious Landholdings of *Pa-ki-ja-ne*

CHAPTER V: The Linear B Evidence for the Economic Involvement of the Religious Sector in Mycenaean Society

Introduction

Deities as “Collectors”

The Collectors’ Relationship with the Palace and their Standing in Mycenaean Society

The Religious Collectors

Si-ja-du-we and the Potnian Flocks

Possible Textile Workshops at *Si-ja-du-we* and *Ne-wo-pe-o*

The Theban Of Series

The Religious Textile Workshops

Was the *Wo-ko* a Religious Workshop?

The *Ko-ma-we-te-ja*, the *Po-re-si*, and the *A-pi-qo-ro*

Potnian Workers in the Jn Bronze Series

General Summary

Other Religious Workers Associated with the Palaces

Pi-ra-jo the Potnian Unguent Boiler

The Potnian Women of KN G 820

An 1281 and the Northeast Building/Workshop of Pylos

The Industrial and Administrative Aspects of the Northeast Building

An 1281 and the “Seat of Potnia”

Conclusions

CHAPTER VI: Archaeological Evidence for the Involvement of the Religious Sector in Industrial Activities in Late Bronze Age Mycenaean Greece

Introduction

Pylos and the Northeast Building

The Cult Center of Mycenae

The Sanctuary of Ayios Konstantinos at Methana

Phylakopi and the Production of Obsidian Blades

The Potter’s Workshop at Berbati

Conclusions

CHAPTER VII: Conclusions

Bibliography

3. ΝΕΑ ΑΡΘΡΑ

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.

Λέξεις κλειδιά: Children, Mycenaean, amulets, rites of passage.

Περίληψη

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.

Λέξεις κλειδιά: Childhood, age phases, burials, Mycenaean, Argolid.

Περίληψη

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.

Λέξεις κλειδιά: Troy, treasures, Anatolia.

Περίληψη

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.

Λέξεις κλειδιά: Troy, balance weights, trade, exchange, Anatolia.

Περίληψη

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 Kanesh. 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.

Λέξεις κλειδιά: Round building, architecture, Crete.

Περίληψη

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.

Λέξεις κλειδιά: Monkey, art, iconography, Thera, Minoan.

Περίληψη

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.

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

Περίληψη

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. ΠΡΟΣΦΑΤΕΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΚΡΙΣΙΕΣ

- 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. ΨΗΦΙΟΠΟΙΗΜΕΝΕΣ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΣΕΙΣ

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

6. ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΙ ΔΙΚΤΥΑΚΟΙ ΧΩΡΟΙ

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.

Για τον ιστότοπο:

<http://www.brown.edu>

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.

Για τον ιστότοπο:

<http://www.instapstudycenter.net>

7. ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΩΝ

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 Günkel-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.

Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene
Atene,
Odos Parthenonos 14/16 - GR 11742 Atene
tel. +30 210.9239163-9214024 fax 9220908
segretaria@scuoladiatene.it

7.4. 2° Συμπόσιο – Αρχαιολογική Έρευνα και Νέες Τεχνολογίες

ΚΑΛΑΜΑΤΑ 21-23 Οκτωβρίου 2010

Το Συμπόσιο εστιάζει στην χρήση των Νέων Τεχνολογιών (Αρχαιομετρία, Υπολογιστικά Συστήματα, Συντήρηση και Αποκατάσταση) στην Αρχαιολογική Έρευνα, με έμφαση στην παρουσίαση ολοκληρωμένων διεπιστημονικών προσεγγίσεων, ειδικών εφαρμογών και πρωτότυπων μελετών σε αρχαιολογικά υλικά.

Κόστος συμμετοχής: 150 ευρώ. Περιλαμβάνει διανυκτέρευση (δύο νύχτες) σε ξενοδοχείο με πρωινό, φάκελο συνέδρου, διαλείμματα καφέ, γεύματα, επίσημο δείπνο, ξεναγήσεις, έκδοση πρακτικών.

Πληροφορίες: Όποιος επιθυμεί να παρουσιάσει εργασία, πρέπει να υποβάλει ηλεκτρονικά περίληψη της εργασίας μέχρι τις 31 Αυγούστου, χρησιμοποιώντας το αρχείο το οποίο υπάρχει αναρτημένο στην ιστοσελίδα:

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

Όλες οι περιλήψεις θα κριθούν από την Οργανωτική και την Επιστημονική Επιτροπή. Κατόπιν της κρίσης και με βάση την ποιότητα και πρωτοτυπία των εργασιών, θα παρουσιαστούν είτε ως ανακοινώσεις, είτε με τη μορφή αφίσας. Όλες οι εργασίες μπορούν να υποβληθούν για να συμπεριληφθούν, κατόπιν κρίσης στην προγραμματισμένη Έκδοση των Πρακτικών.

Οργανωτική Επιτροπή Πρόεδρος: Ν. Ζαχαριάς (Παν. Πελοπο /νήσου)

Παν. Πελοποννήσου: Ε. Γιαννούλη, Ε. Ζυμή, Α. Μπάνου, Μ. Ξανθοπούλου

Εθν. Επιτροπή: Λ. Καραλή (Ε.Κ.Π.Α.), Ι. Λυριτζής (Παν. Αιγαίου), Ι. Τζαχίλη (Παν. Κρήτης)

8. ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ – ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ

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.

ΜΗΝ ΞΕΧΑΣΕΤΕ να δείτε και τα προηγούμενά μας ενημερωτικά δελτία, καθώς πολλές ανακοινώσεις δεν έχουν λήξει ακόμα.

9. ΕΠΙΜΕΡΟΥΣ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ

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.

Για το άρθρο: <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.

Διαβάστε το σχετικό άρθρο: <http://www.enet.gr>



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

Υπογράψτε τη διακήρυξη:

<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.

Διαβάστε το άρθρο: <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.

Διαβάστε το άρθρο: <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.

Διαβάστε το σχετικό άρθρο: [πατήστε εδώ](#)

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'Ifrî n'Amr ou Moussa à Oued Beht (Commune d'Aït Siberne dans la province de Khémisset).

Διαβάστε το άρθρο:

<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.

Διαβάστε το άρθρο: <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.

Διαβάστε το άρθρο:

<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.

Διαβάστε το σχετικό άρθρο:

<http://news.kathimerini.gr>



Η σύγχρονη ιστορία του αρχαίου Διόλκου

Από το 1956-1960 που ανασκάφηκε η δυτική άκρη του αρχαίου Διόλκου, ένα μεγάλο τμήμα του μνημείου, πλάι στη Διώρυγα, αφέθηκε να διαλυτείται. Πρόκειται για τα τρία τμήματα που ίχνη τους αναφέρει το 1932 ο H.N. Fowler. Το Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού πρόβαλε κατά καιρούς διάφορα επιχειρήματα για την δήθεν φροντίδα του μνημείου, ενώ απείχε και από τις απλούστερες σωστικές ενέργειες. Μόλις το 2007, κάτω από πολύπλευρες πιέσεις, συντάχθηκε ένα 'Σχέδιο Πλαίσιο' για το μνημείο και έγινε μια στοιχειώδης ενέργεια περιορισμού δύο μετώπων της διάβρωσης. Η ήδη εκτεθειμένη έκταση εξακολουθεί να υφίσταται βίαιη καταπόνηση και φθορές. Μια διεθνής έκκληση για την χωρίς άλλες καθυστερήσεις και υποκρισία διάσωση και αναστήλωση του Διόλκου ήδη φέρει υπογραφές από 114 χώρες του κόσμου. Υπογράψτε και εσείς για τη διάσωση ενός μνημείου!

<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.

Διαβάστε το άρθρο: <http://www.tovima.gr>

10. ΔΩΡΕΕΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΤΥΠΩΝ

Τα παρακάτω βιβλία και ανάτυπα δωρίστηκαν πρόσφατα στην **Αιγαιακή Βιβλιοθήκη**:

Από την 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].

Από μέλος του Αιγέα:

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

Από τον John C. McEnroe:

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

Τους ευχαριστούμε θερμά.

Σημείωση:

Τα μέλη του Αιγέα μπορούν να δανείζονται για κάποιο μικρό χρονικό διάστημα βιβλία, που έχουν εκδοθεί από το 1970 και μετά.



Καλό καλοκαίρι!

Εάν γνωρίζετε άλλα νέα ή εκδηλώσεις (στην Ελλάδα ή στο εξωτερικό) ή θέλετε να γνωστοποιήσετε κάποια πρόσφατη δημοσίευση σας, στείλτε μας ένα email για να τα συμπεριλάβουμε σε κάποια από τα επόμενα ενημερωτικά δελτία.

Αιγεύς – Εταιρεία Αιγαιακής Προϊστορίας
Λητούς 6, 15124 Μαρούσι, Αθήνα

Email: info@aegeussociety.org, URL: www.aegeussociety.org

Χρειάζεται να εκτυπώσετε το δελτίο αυτό; Παρακαλούμε, σκεφτείτε το περιβάλλον!