



*Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory*

**15 October 2010**

**No. 15**

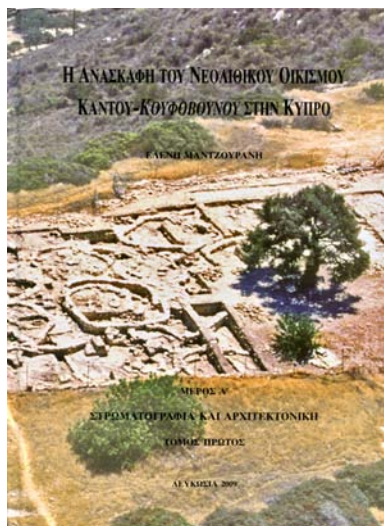
# AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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# 1. NEW BOOKS



*Aegean Library: 2222*

***Η ανασκαφή του Νεολιθικού οικισμού Κάντου-Κουφόβουνου στην Κύπρο. Μέρος Α': Στρωματογραφία και αρχιτεκτονική (2 τόμοι) (The Excavation of the Neolithic settlement Kantou-Koufounou on Cyprus. Part I: Stratigraphy and Architecture - 2 vols)***  
Eleni Mantzourani

**City & year:** Nicosia 2009

**Publisher:** Department of Antiquities of Cyprus

**Series:** -

**Description:** Hardback, vol. I: 582 p., vol. II (Figures): 191 p., 420 b/w & colour ill., maps, tables, drawings, 30x22,5 cm

**ISBN:** 978-9963-36-448-0

**Price:** € 153

## **Abstract (in Greek, from the preface)**

Η ανασκαφή στη θέση Καντού-Κουφόβουνος αποτελεί την πρώτη ανασκαφή του Εθνικού και Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών στην Κύπρο. Έλαβε χώρα υπό την αιγίδα του Πανεπιστημίου και υπό τη διεύθυνση της συγγραφέως αυτού του τόμου.

Οι ανασκαφικές εργασίες στη θέση άρχισαν το καλοκαίρι του 1992 και ολοκληρώθηκαν το καλοκαίρι του 1999. Κατά τις περιόδους του καλοκαιριού του 1996, του χειμώνα του 1998 και των καλοκαιριών των ετών 2000 και 2001 η επιστημονική ομάδα ασχολήθηκε κυρίως με την καταγραφή και μελέτη του υλικού, ενώ παράλληλα διενεργήθηκαν εργασίες συντήρησης των αρχαιολογικών καταλοίπων.

Ο στόχος αυτού του ανασκαφικού προγράμματος υπήρξε εξ αρχής διττός: ερευνητικός και εκπαιδευτικός. Κατά τη διάρκεια της ανασκαφής εκπαιδεύτηκε στην ανασκαφική πρακτική, καθώς και στη μελέτη του υλικού, μεγάλος αριθμός φοιτητών του Τμήματος Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών. Κατ' έτος συμμετείχαν στην ανασκαφή συνήθως 20-25 φοιτητές.

Το Μέρος Α' αυτής της δημοσίευσης με τίτλο «Η ανασκαφή του Νεολιθικού Οικισμού Καντού-Κουφόβουνου στην Κύπρο: Στρωματογραφία και Αρχιτεκτονική» αποτελείται από δυο τόμους. Ο πρώτος τόμος περιλαμβάνει το κείμενο, το οποίο υποδιαιρείται σε επτά κεφάλαια και τον επίλογο, καθώς και το παράρτημα με τον κατάλογο των Ανασκαφικών Μονάδων. Ο δεύτερος τόμος περιλαμβάνει το εικονογραφικό υλικό. Πρόκειται να ακολουθήσει και το Μέρος Β' το οποίο θα περιλαμβάνει το σύνολο των κινητών ευρημάτων. Η διαδικασία συγγραφής για τη δημοσίευση του Μέρους Β' βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη.

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*Aegean Library: 1996*

### ***Contrôle économique et administration à l'époque des palais mycéniens (fin du II<sup>e</sup> millénaire av. J.-C.)***

**Françoise Rougemont**

**City & year:** Athens 2009

**Publisher:** École française d'Athènes

**Series:** BEFAR 332

**Description:** Paperback, 696 p., tables, 8 plates, 29,8x21 cm

**ISBN:** 978-2-86958-215-6

**Price:** € 90

#### **Abstract**

This book examines the economic control and the administration in Greece at the time of the Mycenaean palaces (texts dating to between ca. 1450 and 1200 BC). It relies primarily on the inscribed tablets discovered in the palaces and proposes a synthesis of the main aspects of the subject: the scribes (responsible for the book-keeping) and the organisation of the archives, the administrative geography, the taxation system, the administration of personnel, the control of land, the relationship between palatial

administration and sanctuaries, the degree of palatial involvement in trade, as well as the use of palace functionaries or local dignitaries in procedures of economic control. Whenever possible, the data from the tablets have been compared either with the archaeological evidence or with certain Near Eastern archives (primarily the texts from the Ur III period, as well as the texts from Mari, Nuzi and Ugarit). The second part deals with the administrative problems of sheep rearing and the question of the “collectors”.

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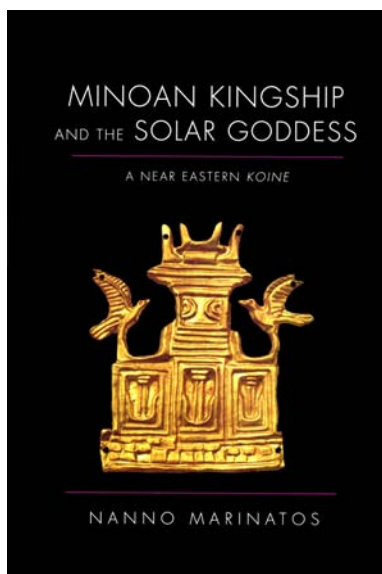
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*Aegean Library: 1999*

### ***Minoan Kingship and the Solar Goddess. A Near Eastern Koine***

**Nanno Marinatos**

**City & year:** Urbana 2010

**Publisher:** University of Illinois Press

**Series:** -

**Description:** Hardback, 263 p., 24 b/w photographs, 137 line drawings, 1 map, 3 tables, 16x24,5 cm

**ISBN:** 978-0-252-03392-6

**Price:** \$ 55 (ca. € 40)

#### **Abstract**

Ancient Minoan culture has been typically viewed as an ancestor of classical Greek civilization, but this book shows that Minoan Crete was on the periphery of a powerfully dynamic cultural interchange with its neighbors. Rather than viewing Crete as the autochthonous ancestor of Greece's glory, Nanno Marinatos considers ancient Crete in the context of its powerful competitors to the east and south.

Analyzing the symbols of the Minoan theocratic system and their similarities to those of Syria, Anatolia, and Egypt, Marinatos unlocks many Minoan visual riddles and establishes what she calls a 'cultural *koine*', or standard set of cultural assumptions, that circulated throughout the Near East and the eastern Mediterranean at the time Minoan civilization reached its peak. She pays special attention to the similarities found in religion and political leadership, which were everywhere entwined. With more than

two hundred illustrations, *Minoan Kingship and the Solar Goddess* delivers a comprehensive reading of Minoan art as a system of thought.

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*Aegean Library: -*

**Θέρμος. Το Μέγαρο Β και το πρώιμο ιερό. Η ανασκαφή 1992-2003 (Thermos. Megaron B and the earlier sanctuary. The 1992-2003 excavation)**

I.A. Papapostolou

**City & year:** Athens, 2009

**Publisher:** Archaeological Society at Athens

**Series:** Library of the Archaeological Society at Athens No. 261

**Description:** Paperback, xiii & 381 p., 90 ill., 20 drawings, 118 plates, 21X28 cm

**ISBN:** 978-960-8145-75-7

**Price:** € 150

## Abstract

The author publishes the results of his excavations at Thermos (Megaron B and the earlier sanctuary), conducted from 1992 until 2003.

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*Aegean Library: 1995*

**20 χρόνια. Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και στη Θράκη. Επετειακός τόμος (20 years. The Archaeological Work at Macedonia and Thrace. Anniversary volume)**

Edited by Polyxeni Adam-Veleni & Katerina Tzanavari

**City & year:** Thessaloniki 2009 (December)

**Publisher:** Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Aristotle University

**Series:** -

**Description:** Paperback, 490 p., b/w ill., drawings, maps, tables, 29x21 cm

**ISSN:** 1106-5311

**Price:** € 20

### Abstract

The volume publishes the Proceedings from the 20th anniversary Conference of the Archaeological Work at Macedonia and Thrace. Most of the articles are written in Greek and are followed by an extensive English summary. A large number of them refer to the prehistoric period and publish new evidence on Macedonia and Thrace.

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## 2. NEW ARTICLES

### 2.1. 'Il disco di Festòs: un centenario autentico!' (The Phaistos disc: an authentic centenary!)

V. La Rosa

*Creta Antica* 10/1 (2009): 13-17.

Keywords: Phaistos disc, Luigi Pernier, Federico Halbherr, Phaistos, history of archaeology.

*Aegean Library*: -

#### Abstract

This paper originates in the recent resumption of the debate about the presumed falsity of the Phaistos disk, and aims at demonstrating that it is indeed authentic. The claims about the particular 'psychological' relationship between Pernier and Halbherr are demonstrated to be lacking in foundations, and decisive proof for the authenticity of the discovery is looked for in Pernier's excavation daybooks. The time and circumstance of the discovery, the character of the persons involved and the preliminary remarks written by Pernier allow any hypothesis about the falsity of the disk to be categorically refuted.

### 2.2. 'Per Luigi Pernier (con Appendice dal primo taccuino cretese)' (For Luigi Pernier)

V. La Rosa

*Creta Antica* 10/1 (2009): 19-35.

Keywords: Phaistos, Luigi Pernier, history of archaeology.

*Aegean Library*: -

#### Abstract

This paper re-examines the opinions so far expressed about the person and work of L. Pernier, excavator and editor of the ruins of the palace at Phaistos. His positivistic formation as a field archaeologist is emphasized, together with his objectivity and with the decisions made about the restoration of the ruins of the palace, which were opposite to the line followed by Evans at Knossos.

A selection of passages from his notebooks that are pertinent to the beginning of the excavations at Phaistos is presented so as to give a representative picture of his personality.

Two unpublished manuscripts of Pernier are therefore presented for the first time, both for their scientific and human interest. Special attention is reserved for three appendices with the summaries and paperwork which Pernier had sketched in view of a final publication of the most recent ruins excavated at Phaistos, which was not eventually published.

### 2.3. 'La città ellenica sovrapposta al palazzo minoico di Festo in Creta (con Appendici nn. 1-3)' (The Greek town superimposed on the Minoan palace of Phaistos in Crete)

L. Pernier

*Creta Antica* 10/1 (2009): 37-47.

Keywords: Phaistos, Luigi Pernier, history of archaeology, Crete.

*Aegean Library*: -

#### Abstract

This typed-script is the transcription of a lecture given by Pernier at Berlin, in April 1929, on the occasion of the jubilee of the DAI. The lecture was published the following year, in German, in a periodical of limited distribution, which is therefore difficult to find. It is undoubtedly a popularising work, which contains a series of otherwise unpublished information about the most recent phases of the Phaistian settlement. Attention is

focused on the cisterns and water catchment system in general, with the clear intention of proposing a sort of continuum between the palatial and Hellenistic periods. Pernier, as is well known, did not manage to complete his publication of the excavations, so that the descriptions of post-palatial Phaistos (from the Mycenaean to the Hellenistic-Roman periods) remained anchored to a few preliminary notes. Pernier wanted to devote an entire volume to Phaistos in the Greek period, but only the summary (in two versions, both of which are published in the appendix) was written and signed.

#### **2.4. 'Lictoria parva. Una grande impresa archeologica e una piccola fondazione italiana a Creta' (*Lictoria Parva. A great archaeological work and a small Italian foundation in Crete*)**

L. Pernier

*Creta Antica* 10/1 (2009): 49-56.

Keywords: Phaistos, Luigi Pernier, history of archaeology, Crete.

*Aegean Library*: -

#### **Abstract**

The original of this type-script, which was probably not written for publication, was sent to Count Fr. Pellati, General Director of Antiquities and Arts at the Ministry of National Education at the end of 1935. The first part is a simple geographic and historical presentation, which uses strong but also clearly didactic tones and adjectives, so as to rouse the interest of the recipient, and enlarge the merits of the actors. The various steps and practical difficulties of the exploration are remembered with extreme reality, with great pleasure and also some 'literary' aspirations. It is in any case a precious direct testimony for those difficult environmental conditions. The central issue is the logistical history of the Cretan Mission, from 1899 to the construction of the house at Phaistos in 1931.

The new structure, labelled 'Lictoria parva', is described in a paradisiacal scenario (in contrast to the infernal conditions at the beginning). The strange fascist term was used to recall the draining of the surrounding marshes, which the members of the Italian mission had witnessed. The reference, therefore, needs to be to the Italian pontine marshes: 'perciò le demmo l'insegna dei fasci e il titolo di "Lictoria parva"'.

#### **2.5. 'Il Neolitico Finale a Festòs: per una riconsiderazione funzionale dei dati dagli scavi Levi' (Final Neolithic at Phaistos: A functional revaluation of the Levi's excavations data)**

S. Di Tonto

*Creta Antica* 10/1 (2009): 57-95.

Keywords: Phaistos, Neolithic period, Neolithic pottery.

*Aegean Library*: -

#### **Abstract**

This work focuses on reviewing the previous publications of Phaistian Neolithic pottery on the base of the new acquisitions provided by the recent excavations at Phaistos (directed by V. La Rosa) and by the study of the new ceramic deposits and related architectures that have reopened the problem of the definition of the Phaistian Final Neolithic.

Since the discovery of the Minoan Civilization, the attention in Minoan studies has been focused on the Palaces and the Neolithic was investigated only in order to better understand the origins of the Minoans. Little attention has been paid to this subject up to the last years, when it has been noted a rising interest, thanks both to new excavations and surveys and to a new trend of research that aim at reviewing old problems, questioning established facts and at re-examining material from old excavations, in order possibly to shed a light on various issues according to the latest studies and discoveries.

L. Vagnetti in her very good publication of the materials of the past excavations gave a typological approach to the ceramic catalogue, not always taking into consideration the bulk of fragmentary materials and

their location. These materials have been now evaluated through a contextual and functional approach to try and reconstruct the ceramic sets used by the inhabitants of the site, and to clarify in some cases, the nature of their deposition and to establish the activity held. Thus the quantity evaluation and the functional study of the pottery and related structures from the past excavations have allowed understanding the articulation and the organization of the different areas of the settlement (domestic and working areas, communal spaces, burials). The study of the Neolithic structures and the related stratigraphies have allowed to date some of them to the EM I, and to understand the function of the others.

The study of the bulk of Neolithic materials has showed certainly the distinctiveness of Phaistos in respect of the other FN Cretan sites in terms of quantity and quality of the pottery wares. Moreover it has been reassessed also the role and the significance of Neolithic Phaistos, that showed a great concentration of vessels of communal consumption used for ritualised drinking/feasting practises, if compared with the other Neolithic sites in Crete. The uniqueness of Phaistos can be without doubt the starting point to determine not only the settlement patterns of this site in the Neolithic, but also its importance from this period onwards.

## **2.6. 'I resti faunistici provenienti dal saggio sotto il vano XIX a Festòs' (The faunal remains from the trench-pits conducted beneath room XIX at Phaistos)**

**S. Masala**

*Creta Antica* 10/1 (2009): 97-103.

Keywords: Phaistos, faunal remains, animal bones, zooarchaeology.

*Aegean Library*: -

### **Abstract**

The faunal remains include a bone sample comprised of 679 fragmentary bones and 86 sea-shells. These finds have been divided into two groups: one attributed to the FN and the other to a period ranging from FN to MM IB. Both groups are largely comprised of sheep/goats, followed by pigs and cattle. Dog, marine turtle and agrimi are attested by very scant remains. In the FN-MM IB group, sheep/goats are prevalent over the other domesticated species - pigs and cattle - which are instead well represented in the FN sample. The bi-valvis *Glycymeris* is the most represented species among the sea-shells. The murex (*Trunculariopsis trunculus* and *Thais haemastoma*), the *Semicassis undulata*, the patelle (*Patella caerulea*) and the tellina (*Donax*), might also have had use as food. These species document the exploitation of both rocky and sandy coastlines, and of the sea-bottom. The cut marks and burning traces attested on the bones show that this sample was mainly formed of food remains.

## **2.7. 'The latest Prepalatial period and the foundation of the first palace at Phaistos: a stratigraphic and chronological re-assessment'**

**S. Todaro**

*Creta Antica* 10/1 (2009): 105-145.

Keywords: Phaistos, Early Minoan period, Middle Minoan period, Prepalatial period, Protopalatial period, Minoan architecture.

*Aegean Library*: -

### **Abstract**

The dating of the first palace at Phaistos has been particularly problematic because the architectural complex is comprised of two blocks that were set at different levels on the slope of the hill, and they have been dated to different ceramic phases due to the lack of accuracy in the selection of the relevant deposits, and a rather loose application of Evans' chronological system. The materials retrieved from the sub-floor excavations that were conducted in the area between piazzale I and cortile 40 of the palace have proved to be a major problem. They consist of a few fully preserved vases that were found either on red floors and paved areas, or within stone or

wood enclosures or within benches and apart from having been dated to different phases of the Early and Middle Minoan periods, have also been attributed either to structures that preceded the first palace or to the palace itself. This article aims to clarify the formation processes of these deposits and the relationship that they had with one other, and with those found beneath the southern block of the first palace, and to define their chronological position with reference to the settlement history of the site, as recently re-assessed by the author, and to the Knossian sequence.

## 2.8. 'Revisioni festie II' (Phaistian revisions II)

F. Carino & V. La Rosa

*Creta Antica* 10/1 (2009): 147-300.

Keywords: Phaistos, Minoan architecture.

*Aegean Library*: -

### Abstract

This article continues the programme of revision of the stratigraphies, chronologies and functions of the Protopalatial spaces and buildings uncovered by Levi at Phaistos, and focuses on the so-called Bastione Ovest. This is a building located on the N-W border of the west court, which represented the ceremonial area par-excellence in MM IB-MM II. Re-examination of the excavation notebooks and of the materials associated with the various architectural structures of which it is comprised has allowed us to detect two major phases of use characterised by a distinct plan and internal articulation, both within MM II. The position of the building, its relationship with Vasca XXX in both phases, and the composition of the scarce floor assemblages, suggests that Bastione Ovest should be attributed to the same liturgical sphere as Vasca XXX, and Levi's hypothesis that its main function was to host a group of soldiers so as to defend the palace should be rejected. Although it was destroyed after the MM II earthquake, the N-W corner of the building was partially re-used in the so-called fase dei Sacelli as a modest service room. One of the most important outcomes of this research is a new proposal for the plan and function of the later building, the back wall of which coincided with the eastern wall of the earlier building. Stratigraphy and a few materials attributable to the new structure (building CIV) allow a chronology to be proposed within MM IIIA, and suggests that it had inherited the function of the Protopalatial building.

In the second part of this work, and taking inspiration from a recent workshop held at Knossos, all the structures and ceramic deposits of Pernier's and Levi's excavations which can be attributed to the period under discussion have been re-examined.

## 2.9. 'Colour in Minoan faience'

M.S. Tite, Y. Maniatis, D. Kavoussanaki, M. Panagiotaki, A.J. Shortland & S.F. Kirk

*Journal of Archaeological Science* 36.2 (February 2009): 370-378.

Keywords: Faience, weathering, colorants, manganese, copper, iron, replication, scanning electron microscopy, energy-dispersive spectrometry, Crete, Middle Minoan period, Late Minoan period.

*Aegean Library*: Dig. Tite *et al.* 2009

### Abstract

The microstructures and chemical compositions of some 15 faience objects from Crete spanning the period from Middle Minoan IIIA through to Late Minoan IA are determined using analytical scanning electron microscopy. The Minoan faience is compared with replicate faience beads produced in the laboratory using various combinations of manganese, copper and iron as colorants. The alkali contents of the replicate beads are varied so that the colorants are present both as ions in a glass phase and as particulate oxides. These data are then used to try to infer the original colour of the Minoan faience, the great majority of which has suffered severe weathering during burial. The results suggest that instead of the present day 'hallmark greys and browns' and



‘subtle greens and blues’, Minoan faience originally exhibited a wide range of colours, including bright turquoise blue, purple and violet, and pale yellow-green and greenish turquoise.

#### **2.10. ‘New light on old pumice: The origins of Mediterranean volcanic material from ancient Egypt’**

Johannes H. Sterba, Karen Polinger Foster, Georg Steinhauser & Max Bichler

*Journal of Archaeological Science* 36.8 (August 2009): 1738-1744.

Keywords: pumice, Egypt, Neutron Activation Analysis, Thera eruption.

*Aegean Library*: Dig. Sterba et al. 2009

##### **Abstract**

This paper presents and discusses the Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) results newly obtained from pumice pieces found decades ago at the Egyptian sites of Maiyana, Sedment, Kahun, and Amarna – now in the collections of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, London – which could be successfully related to several volcanic eruptions in the Mediterranean. The work contributes to the constant accumulation of knowledge concerning the first appearance of pumice from the so-called Minoan eruption of the Santorini volcano. In addition, it unexpectedly sheds more light on the long-distance trade of Mediterranean volcanic material in the Bronze Age world by disclosing another connection between Lipari and the Eastern Mediterranean.

#### **2.11. ‘Approaching Levantine shores. Aspects of Cretan contacts with Western Asia during the MM-LM I periods’**

Annette Højten Sørensen

*Proceedings of the Danish Institute at Athens VI* (2009): 9-55.

Keywords: Contacts, Crete, Western Asia, Levant.

*Aegean Library*: -

##### **Abstract**

This article presents an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the foreign relations of Crete towards the Levant and beyond, from their first encounter to the end of the New Palace Period, with the main focus on the MM-LM I periods. The archaeological material indicates contacts during the EM II and from the MM I period onwards, whilst the textual evidence strongly indicates direct royal connections perhaps from the Old Palace Period or early New Palace Period, and furthermore offers a mythological remembrance of these contacts during the Late Bronze Age. This article does not review the Western Asian imports in Crete as these have been extensively discussed by Cline, Lambrou-Phillipson and recently by Colburn. Neither does it lend the place for substantial theoretical discussions of trade and its mechanisms.

#### **2.12. ‘The Ayia Triadha cave, Southern Euboea: Finds and implications of the earliest human habitation in the area (a preliminary report)’**

F. Mavridis & Ž. Tankosić

*The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry (MAA)* 9:2 (2009): 47-59.

Keywords: Cave, Euboea, Karystia, Cyclades, Neolithic period, Early Bronze Age, maritime connection.

*Aegean Library*: Dig. Mavridis & Tankosić 2009

##### **Abstract**

The Ayia Triadha cave excavation project aims to explore early maritime connections in the Aegean during the Late Neolithic I and II and the Early Bronze Age. The cave lies in a strategic position close to the crossroads that connect insular regions and the mainland. We also aim to explore the manifestations of the so-called Saliagos culture of the Cyclades and the Aegean. This culture is connected to the White-on-Dark pottery horizon (late

sixth to early fifth millennium B.C.) found in the cave. The Final Neolithic/LNIIa material is also present in the cave in large quantities. It is closely connected to the Attica-Kephala horizon (late fifth/fourth millennium B.C.) known from the Cyclades and the southern part of mainland Greece. Of great importance is the identification of an Early Bronze Age burial context, located inside a small chamber, off the main entrance corridor. Although some scattered evidence for EBA burials exists in the area further north towards the town of Styra, the Ayia Triadha cave is the first location where burials are found in a secured context and are excavated not as a part of rescue efforts. In this paper we present our preliminary results from the 2007 field season and some aspects of the 2008 campaign together with research strategies we plan to apply in the future.

Read the article: [press here](#)

### 3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

**3.1.** Kyriakidis, E., 2010. Review of C.W. Shelmerdine (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to the Aegean Bronze Age* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008), *The Classical Review* (New Series) 60.1 (April): 257-259.

*Aegean Library:* Dig. BR Högberg 2010

**3.2.** Osborne, R., 2010. Review of S. Langdon, *Art and Identity in Dark Age Greece, 1100–700 B.C.E.* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008), *The Classical Review* (New Series) 60.1 (April): 259-261.

*Aegean Library:* Dig. BR Osborne 2010

**3.3.** Ingvarsson-Sundström, A., 2010. Online review of L.A. Schepartz, S.C. Fox & C. Bourbou (eds), *New Directions in the Skeletal Biology of Greece* (Princeton, N.J.: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 2009), *AJA* 114.2 (April).

[Press here](#)

*Aegean Library:* Dig. BR Ingvarsson-Sundström 2010

**3.4.** Marinatos, N., 2010. Online review of C. Gere, *Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism* (Chicago; London: The University of Chicago Press, 2009), *AJA* 114.2 (April).

[Press here](#)

*Aegean Library:* Dig. BR Marinatos 2010

**3.5.** Lane, M.F., 2010. Online review of H.L. Enegren, *The People of Knossos: Prosopographical Studies in the Knossos Linear B Archives* (Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, 2008), *AJA* 114.2 (April).

[Press here](#)

*Aegean Library:* Dig. BR Lane 2010

**3.6.** Gallou, C., 2010. Online review of W.D. Taylour & R. Janko, *Ayios Stephanos: Excavations at a Bronze Age and Medieval Settlement in Southern Laconia* (London: British School at Athens, 2008), *AJA* 114.2 (April).

[Press here](#)

*Aegean Library:* Dig. BR Gallou 2010

## 4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

**4.1.** Spratt, T.A.B., 1865. *Travels and Researches in Crete* (2 vols), London: J. van Voorst.

Vol. I: [press here](#)

Vol. II: [press here](#)

**4.2.** Pashley, R., 1837. *Travels in Crete* (2 vols), London: J. Murray

Vol. I: [press here](#)

For another copy: [press here](#)

For another copy: [press here](#)

Vol. II: [press here](#)

For another copy: [press here](#)

For another copy: [press here](#)

**4.3.** Perrot, G., 1867. *L'île de Crète: souvenirs de voyage*, Paris: Hachette.

[Press here](#)

**4.4.** Skinner, J.E.H., 1868. *Roughing it in Crete in 1867*, London: Richard Bentley.

[Press here](#)

**4.5.** Taylor, B., 1859. *Travels in Greece and Russia, with an excursion to Crete*, London: Sampson Low.

[Press here](#)

**4.6.** Raulin, V., 1869. *Description physique de l'île de Crète* (2 vols), Paris: A. Bertrand.

Vol. I: [press here](#)

Vol. II: [press here](#)

## 5. USEFUL WEBSITES

### The new website of AIA

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) is North America's oldest and largest organization devoted to the world of archaeology. The Institute is a nonprofit group founded in 1879 and chartered by the United States Congress in 1906. Today, the AIA has some 200,000 Members belonging to more than 100 societies in the United States, Canada, and overseas. The organization is unique because it counts among its members professional archaeologists, students, and many others from all walks of life. This diverse group is united by a shared passion for archaeology and its role in furthering human knowledge.

[Visit the website](#)

### Nestor

*Nestor* is an international bibliography of Aegean studies, Homeric society, Indo-European linguistics, and related fields. It is published monthly from September to May (each volume covers one calendar year) by the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati. An Authors Index accompanies the December issue. *Nestor* is distributed in 30 countries world-wide. It is currently edited by Carol R. Hershenson. The primary geographic nexus of *Nestor* is the Aegean, including all of Greece, Albania, and Cyprus, the southern area of Bulgaria, and the western and southern areas of Turkey.

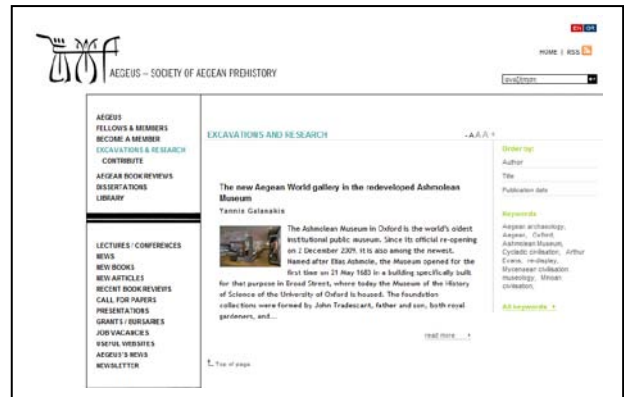
[Visit the website](#)

# 6. AEGEUS'S NEWS

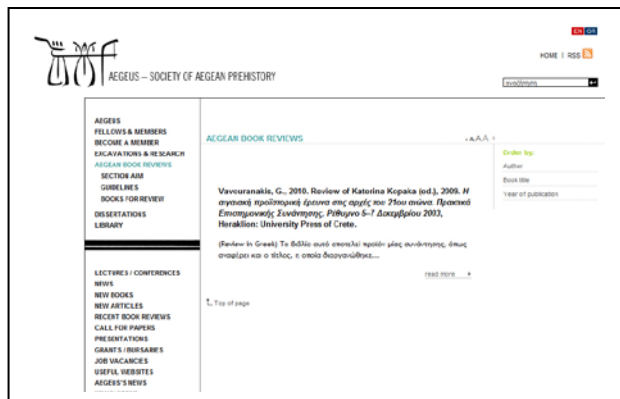
The website of *Aegeus* will be with you in November 2010!

As already mentioned in our previous newsletter the first part of *Aegeus* website refers to its activities. This part consists of seven sections:

1. **AEGEUS:** Information about *Aegeus* (aims and scopes, financial statements, address, etc.).
2. **FELLOWS & MEMBERS:** A few words about the Fellows and Members of *Aegeus*. Furthermore, members, who are prehistoric archaeologists will be able to have their own webpage.
3. **BECOME A MEMBER:** Information about how you can become a member of *Aegeus*.
4. **EXCAVATIONS & RESEARCH:** *Aegeus's* members will be able to present their work in a webpage.



Detail from the section **EXCAVATIONS AND RESEARCH.**



Detail from the section **AEGEAN BOOK REVIEWS.**

5. **AEGEAN BOOK REVIEWS:** This is a new electronic book review department. *Aegeus* is very interested in reviews of recently published books on Aegean and Cypriot archaeology (whether pertaining to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze or Early Iron Age), or any other related fields of study, such as Environmental Archaeology, Anthropology, and Ethnoarchaeology.
6. **DISSERTATIONS:** This section hopes to make dissertations related to Aegean and Cypriot archaeology from early Prehistory and up to the Early Iron Age more accessible and widely known.

7. **LIBRARY:** Divided into 3 smaller sections, *Aegean Library*, *Digital Library* and *Donations of Books and Pamphlets*.
  - *Aegean Library:* Information about *Aegeus's* Library.
  - *Digital Library:* The aim of this section is to compile all the digitised books, articles and other publications that are in some way linked to Aegean and Cypriot prehistory and are available free of charge on the internet.
  - *Donations of Books and Pamphlets:* A list of books and prints that have been donated to the *Aegean Library* from members and friends.

## 7. MISCELLANEA

### THE NEW YORK AEGEAN BRONZE AGE COLLOQUIUM

will meet at

The Institute of Fine Arts (One East 78<sup>th</sup> Street)

Friday, October 22, 2010, 6:30 PM

Jeffrey Soles will speak on 'New Discoveries at Mochlos: the Beginning and End of a Minoan Town in East Crete (ca. 3000-1430 BC)'.



### International Archaeological Symposium

The Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and the Department of History and Archaeology of the University of Cyprus invite you to the International Archaeological Symposium:

**'On cooking pots, drinking cups, loom weights and ethnicity in Bronze Age Cyprus and neighbouring regions'**

Nicosia, 6-7 November 2010

(*Conference Hall: Foundation Anastasios G. Leventis 40, Gladstonos street*)

See the following documents:

[Cooking Pots Invitation](#)

[Cooking Pots Programme](#)

[Cooking Pots Abstracts](#)

[Cooking Pots Cover Abstracts](#)

URL: <http://www.ucy.ac.cy>



### Researchers unearth 8,500-year-old bodies near Bursa

Ancient bodies believed to be 8,500 years old have been unearthed at a burial mound in the Akçalar area of the Marmara province of Bursa. The five bodies, reportedly belonging to two adults and three children aged between 3 and 5, were found at the Aktopraklık mound.

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com>

### Mycenaens up to Date: The Archaeology of the NE Peloponnese - Current Concepts and New Directions

Athens, 10-14 November 2010

An international conference organized by Assoc. Prof. Ann-Louise Schallin, Swedish Institute at Athens, and Prof. Iphiyenia Tournavitou, University of Thessaly, with the participation of more than fifty scholars.

Press here for the programme:

<http://www.sia.gr/el/node/570>



### The study of ceramic 'standardization' and 'variability' as a search for human choices in the Mediterranean of the late 2nd to late 1st millennium BC

On 3 September 2010, the project New Perspectives on Ancient Pottery (<http://www.npap.nl>) organized a pottery session entitled: 'The study of ceramic "standardization" and "variability" as a search for human choices in the Mediterranean of the late 2nd to late 1st millennium BC'. Organized by Antonis Kotsonas and Elissavet Hitsiou, the session took place in the context of the 16th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, which was held in The Hague, Netherlands, on 1-5 September 2010. The session involved contributors from different academic institutions in Europe and the United States and combined a methodological focus with a wide array of case studies. These case studies extended from the eastern Mediterranean (Lebanon) to the western (Spain) and covered a time span which ranged from the 14th to the 3rd century BC. Several papers focused on Greece and Italy of the late second and the early first millennium BC.

For a detailed report, see:

<http://www.npap.nl>



## Nestor Goes Online!

The September 2010 (37.6) issue of *Nestor* is now available as a free download. This is the first issue under the new publication model for *Nestor*. The remaining 2010 issues will be made available after the corresponding print issues have been mailed. *Nestor* encourages subscribers to switch to this free digital format for 2011, instead of continuing to pay to receive paper copies.

Press the following issues:

[January \(37.1\)](#)

[February \(37.2\)](#)

[March \(37.3\)](#)

[April \(37.4\)](#)

[May \(37.5\)](#)

[September \(37.6\)](#)



### 67 ωρομίσθιοι συντηρητές, αρχαιολόγοι και εργάτες

Με 67 ωρομίσθιους υπαλλήλους θα ενισχυθούν δεκαέξι φορείς του υπουργείου Πολιτισμού και Τουρισμού. Πρόκειται κυρίως για υπαλλήλους από τους κλάδους των Συντηρητών, των Αρχαιολόγων και των Εργατών, των οποίων η απασχόληση θα είναι ανάλογα πενθήμερη ή εξαήμερη και δεν θα υπερβαίνει τις 37,5 ώρες την εβδομάδα.

<http://www.ethnos.gr>



### Μετά την άνοιξη του 2012 τα εγκαίνια του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Ηρακλείου

Αξιοσημείωτες καθυστερήσεις, επί πέντε χρόνια, στα έργα ανακαίνισης του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Ηρακλείου διαπίστωσε η γενική γραμματέας του υπουργείου Πολιτισμού και Τουρισμού Λίνα Μενδώνη. Όπως δήλωσε στη διάρκεια συνάντησης με τον γραμματέα της Περιφέρειας Κρήτης Αθανάσιο Καρούντζο, το μουσείο δεν πρόκειται να είναι έτοιμο πριν την άνοιξη του 2012.

<http://news.in.gr>

## Cyprus: Crossroads of Civilizations

September 29, 2010 – May 1, 2011  
Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History  
10th Street and Constitution Ave. Washington, USA

Some 11,000 years ago, seafaring people from the Near East landed their boats on the island of Cyprus. The easternmost isle in the Mediterranean, Cyprus has long been a place where influences from East and West meet. The antiquities presented in this exhibition represent objects that range from the earliest villages to masterpieces of medieval religious art, presenting the American public for the first time an overview of the unique culture of Cyprus.

<http://www.mnh.si.edu>

<http://omogeneia.ana-mpa.gr>



### Σεμινάρια από το Μουσείο Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης

Με την επανέκθεση της μόνιμης συλλογής Αρχαίας Ελληνικής Τέχνης το φθινόπωρο του 2009, το Μουσείο Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης επιχείρησε να αναδείξει μια άλλη διάσταση του υλικού πολιτισμού, δίνοντας ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στο τεχνολογικό κομμάτι. Συνεχίζοντας την προσπάθεια αυτή, το μουσείο ξεκινά φέτος σειρά σεμιναρίων-εργαστηρίων που στόχο έχουν να γνωρίσουν στο κοινό τις μεθόδους και τα εργαλεία που χρησιμοποιούσαν οι αρχαίοι τεχνίτες για να δώσουν μορφή στα υλικά τους. Η αρχή γίνεται τον ερχόμενο μήνα με θέμα τον χρυσό. Τα σεμινάρια θα περιλαμβάνουν παρουσιάσεις για την ιστορία και εξέλιξη της κάθε τεχνικής από την Δρ Ελένη Κωνσταντινίδη-Συβρίδη, επιμελήτρια του Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου, αλλά και επί τόπου εργαστηριακή εφαρμογή τους από τον ερευνητή-μεταλλοτέχνη κ. Άκη Γκούμα. Στην τελευταία από τις συνολικά έξι συναντήσεις, η συντηρήτρια του ΕΑΜ, κ. Μαρία Κοντάκη θα μιλήσει για τις σύγχρονες μεθόδους ανάλυσης των τεχνολογικών χαρακτηριστικών των χρυσών κοσμημάτων.

<http://www.cycladic.gr>

**New Position Announcement**  
**The Cyprus Institute (Cyl)**  
**Director of Science and Technology in**  
**Archaeology Research Centre (STARC)**

The Cyprus Institute ([www.cyi.ac.cy](http://www.cyi.ac.cy)) is a novel, non-profit research and educational institution, with a scientific and technological orientation, pursuing issues of regional importance and of global significance in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and North Africa. The development of Cyl involves the progressive launching of several cross-disciplinary research centres. STARC is being jointly developed in collaboration with Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France (C2RMF) and is intended to serve as an important research resource for Cyl, Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean region, and as a gateway between the EU and the region for advancing science and technology in archaeology and cultural heritage.

**Position Description:**

The Director of STARC will be responsible for the conduct of all affairs of the research center, and will report to the Vice President for Research of Cyl. He/she will work in Cyprus, and will be offered a professorial appointment with tenure, with an internationally attractive salary and benefits package, commensurate to his/her high degree of responsibility and qualification.

A more detailed description of the profile and responsibilities of the successful candidate can be found at: <http://www.cyi.ac.cy/node/936>

For further information contact Prof. Loukas Kalisperis ([l.kalisperis@cyi.ac.cy](mailto:l.kalisperis@cyi.ac.cy)). To be assured full consideration, applications should be received by November 15, 2010 via e-mail to [jobs@cyi.ac.cy](mailto:jobs@cyi.ac.cy). Please show the following reference in the subject heading: STARC-00-21. Recruitment will continue until the position is filled.



**Homo sapiens**

Πριν από 70.000 - 80.000 χρόνια η μετανάστευση τους από την Αφρική. Η ανακάλυψη νέων ευρημάτων - πέτρινων εργαλείων - 'σπρώχνει' πιο πίσω στο παρελθόν την χρονολογία εξόδου από την Αφρική των προγόνων των σύγχρονων ανθρώπων. Ενώ οι γενετιστές μέχρι σήμερα πίστευαν ότι αυτή η μαζική μετανάστευση του homo sapiens πραγματοποιήθηκε πριν από 60.000 χρόνια ή πιο πρόσφατα, τα νέα στοιχεία βρετανών ερευνητών δείχνουν ότι η εξάπλωση αυτή προς τις άλλες ηπείρους συνέβη πριν από 70.000 - 80.000 χρόνια ή και παλαιότερα.

<http://www.tovima.gr>



**Καστοριά: Μυστικά και θαύματα 7.500**  
**ετών**

**Ο νεολιθικός οικισμός της Αυγής λίγα χιλιόμετρα**  
**έξω από το Αργος Ορεστικό αποκαλύπτεται...**

Σε μία καταπράσινη περιοχή με λόφους, λίγα χιλιόμετρα έξω από το Αργος Ορεστικό, στο νομό Καστοριάς, ο νεολιθικός οικισμός της Αυγής έχει αποκαλύψει τα τελευταία χρόνια πολλά από τα πανάρχαια μυστικά του, κρύβει όμως πολύ περισσότερα: Πώς ζούσαν οι άνθρωποι εκεί πριν από 7.500 χρόνια και πώς οργάνωναν την οικονομική και την κοινωνική ζωή τους; Τι καλλιεργούσαν; Πώς έθαβαν τους νεκρούς τους; Οι απαντήσεις ξαφνιάζουν ακόμη και τους εξοικειωμένους στην ανασκαφική καθημερινότητα αρχαιολόγους που ασχολούνται με την έρευνα εκεί -πόσο μάλλον το κοινό, που έχει την ευκαιρία να επισκεφτεί το χώρο. Ένα φιλόδοξο πρόγραμμα, που βρίσκεται υπό σχεδιασμό, υπόσχεται να κάνει το «θαύμα» της Αυγής ακόμη πιο ελκυστικό και ενδιαφέρον στους επισκέπτες κάθε ηλικίας, με τη βοήθεια σύγχρονων οπτικοακουστικών μέσων και εκπαιδευτικών δράσεων.

<http://www.agelioforos.gr>

## **The Lost World of Old Europe The Danube Valley, 5000-3500 BC &**

### **The relations between Greece and the Balkans in the Neolithic period**

7 October 2010 – 10 January 2011

*Stathatos Mansion*

The unknown world of 'Old Europe' is revealed in this exhibition, which features more than 200 Neolithic objects from Romania, Bulgaria and Moldova. Among the exhibits are impressive models of the human form, stunning painted pottery and metalwork, including the earliest known assemblage of gold artifacts from the cemetery of Varna. The exhibition, which is organized by the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University, in collaboration with the National History Museum of Romania, Bucharest and with the participation of the Varna Regional Museum of History, Bulgaria, and the National Museum of Archaeology and History of Moldova, Chisinau, demonstrates that during the Neolithic the various regions of Southeastern Europe had more things in common than differences.

In parallel with the exhibition 'The Lost World of Old Europe. The Danube Valley, 5000-3500 BC', the Museum of Cycladic Art, in collaboration with the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism - General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, is organizing a small presentation of characteristic artifacts from Greek Neolithic sites of the 5th and 4th millennium BC for comparative reasons.

Press the following links:

<http://www.cycladic.gr>

<http://www.cycladic.gr>

See, also, the following articles (in Greek):

<http://www.tovima.gr>

<http://www.ethnos.gr>

## **Archaeologists at ancient Eleutherna (Crete) find skeleton covered with gold foil in 2,700 year-old grave**

Greek archaeologists have found an ancient skeleton covered with gold foil in a grave on the island of Crete. Excavator Nicholas Stampolidis said his team discovered more than 3,000 pieces of gold foil in the 7th-century B.C. twin grave near the ancient town of Eleutherna. Cemeteries there have produced a wealth of outstanding artifacts in recent years. The tiny gold ornaments, from 1 to 4 centimetres (0.4 to 1.5 inches) long, had been sewn onto a lavish robe or shroud that initially wrapped the body of a woman and has almost completely rotted away but for a few off-white threads.

'The whole length of the (grave) was covered with small pieces of gold foil — square, circular and lozenge-shaped', Stampolidis told The Associated Press. 'We were literally digging up gold interspersed with earth, not earth with some gold in it'. The woman, who presumably had a high social or religious status, was buried with a second skeleton in a large jar sealed with a stone slab weighing more than half a ton. It was hidden behind a false wall, to confuse grave robbers. Experts are trying to determine the other skeleton's sex. The grave also contained a copper bowl; pottery; perfume bottles imported from Egypt or Syria and Palestine; hundreds of amber, rock crystal and faience beads; as well as a gold pendant in the form of a bee goddess that probably was part of a rock crystal and gold necklace.

The ruins of Eleutherna stand on the northern foothills of Mount Ida — the mythical birthplace of Zeus, chief of the ancient Greek gods. Past excavations have discovered a citadel, homes and an important cemetery with lavish female burials.

Press the following links:

<http://www.google.com>

<http://archaeologynewsnetwork.blogspot.com>

<http://www.ethnos.gr>

<http://www.ethnos.gr>

<http://www.tovima.gr>

<http://www.tovima.gr>

<http://www.tanea.gr>

<http://www.tanea.gr>

<http://www.tovima.gr>

## Stonehenge skeleton came from Mediterranean

A wealthy young teenager buried near Britain's mysterious Stonehenge monument came from the Mediterranean hundreds of miles away, scientists said Wednesday, proof of the site's importance as a travel destination in prehistoric times.

The teen — dubbed 'The Boy with the Amber Necklace' because he was unearthed with a cluster of amber beads around his neck — is one of several sets of foreign remains found around the ancient ring of imposing stones, whose exact purpose remains unknown.

<http://news.yahoo.com>



## 8,000-year-old seal unearthed in western Turkey

Archaeologists have unearthed a seal believed to be 8,000 years old during excavations in the Yesilova Tumulus, one of the oldest settlements in western Turkey. Associate Professor Zafer Derin, who has been leading the excavations from Ege University's Department of Archaeology, said they found a historical artifact that proved that settlement in the western province of Izmir began some 8,500 years ago.

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com>



## Στη Γαύδο βρέθηκαν φύλλα 9 εκατ. ετών

Απολιθωμένα φύλλα φοίνικα ηλικίας περίπου εννέα εκατομμυρίων χρόνων ανακαλύφθηκαν πρόσφατα στη Γαύδο, στοιχείο το οποίο μαζί με τα υπόλοιπα πλούσια ευρήματα που έχουν βρεθεί τα τελευταία χρόνια από ερευνητές του Μουσείου Φυσικής Ιστορίας Κρήτης αποδεικνύει πως η Κρήτη και το Αιγαίο συνολικότερα αλλά και ο ηπειρωτικός ελλαδικός χώρος ήταν ένας τροπικός τόπος για διάφορα είδη ζώων και φυτών.

<http://www.enet.gr>

## Richard Seager Doctoral Fellowship

The (new) 2011 Richard Seager Doctoral Fellowship (\$ 4000) will be awarded to a qualified applicant for work to be done in the spring and summer at the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete. The fellowship is intended for scholars in the field of Aegean Bronze Age/Early Iron Age who are working to complete their PhD Dissertation. Applications are due 1 November 2010.

Please see the website for details:

<http://www.friendsofinstapstudycenter.net>



## Παράνομος σκουπιδότοπος πλάι σε προϊστορικό οικισμό

Ένα απίστευτο κι όμως ελληνικό σίριαλ παραλόγου συμβαίνει στην Άνδρο, με επίκεντρο τα σκουπίδια. Ο προϊστορικός οικισμός του Στρόφιλα, με τις περίφημες βραχογραφίες, που ίσως αποτελούν μέρος του αρχαιότερου οργανωμένου οικισμού στην Ευρώπη, απέχει μόλις 700 μέτρα σε ευθεία γραμμή από τον παράνομο σκουπιδότοπο της Σταυροπέδας!

<http://www.enet.gr>



## Βρέθηκαν ίχνη ύαινας στην Κρήτη

Μια προϊστορική ύαινα άφησε τις πατημασιές της, σε μια ορεινή περιοχή της Κρήτης, πριν από 7 εκατομμύρια χρόνια. Στην ίδια αγροτική περιοχή, στις Γούβες Χανίων, όπου σήμερα υπάρχει ο ελαιώνας ενός παραγωγού, βρέθηκαν ίχνη από πατημασιές και άλλων ζώων, και συγκεκριμένα από αρτιοδάχτυλα, μια τάξη οπληφόρων μεγαλόσωμων θηλαστικών. Την εποχή εκείνη η Δυτική Κρήτη ήταν ενωμένη με την Πελοπόννησο και γιγάντια σαρκοφάγα ζούσαν παντού στην άγρια και πυκνή βλάστηση.

<http://www.ethnos.gr>

<http://www.ethnos.gr>

## Reconstructing a Roundhouse in Kissonerga, Cyprus

Since reporting to the AIA in June 2010, we have made an impressive amount of progress towards the goal of building a replica of a Chalcolithic roundhouse within the roofed and fenced visitor area of the site of Kissonerga-Mosphilia near Paphos. The site was excavated by Professor Edgar Peltenburg of the University of Edinburgh from 1979–92 and is one of the largest and most important Chalcolithic settlements on the island, with preserved structures dating from around 4000–2400 BC.

<http://www.archaeological.org>



## Palaeolithic funeral feast unearthed in Northern Israel

The remains of a huge 12,000 year old feast have been found in a cave in Northern Israel. Archaeologists working in Hilazon Tachtit found what they thought was a late Palaeolithic campsite, when they discovered tools and animal bones. However they soon realised they were looking at a large burial site, with huge numbers of animal bones. They found the remains of at least three aurochs - giant extinct cattle - and over 70 tortoise skeletons. The site, from the era known as the Natufian phase, had at least 28 human bodies, ranging from babies to those who would have been elderly for the time - aged about 45.

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



## Online σπάνια χειρόγραφα της Βρετανικής Βιβλιοθήκης

Η πλουσιότερη ίσως συλλογή στον κόσμο σε βιβλία, χειρόγραφα και χάρτες από την ιστορία της αρχαίας Ελλάδας, στη Βρετανική Βιβλιοθήκη του Λονδίνου, θα είναι πολύ σύντομα διαθέσιμη δωρεάν στο διαδίκτυο.

<http://www.enet.gr>

## Pavlopetri, ‘the city beneath the waves’ to surface in BBC Two documentary

The underwater city of Pavlopetri was discovered in 1967, off the coast of southern Laconia in Greece. It is about 5000 years old. So far, evidence for inhabitation during the late Bronze Age, middle Minoan and Mycenaean periods has been found at the 30,000 square meters archaeological site.

Pavlopetri is unique in having an almost complete town plan, including streets, courtyards, more than 15 buildings, two chamber tombs and at least 37 cist graves. Although eroded over the centuries, the town layout – never built over or disrupted by agriculture – is as it was thousands of years ago.

<http://heritage-key.com>



## Bulgarian archaeologist stumbles upon 2 ancient Thrace tombs

Bulgarian archaeologist Nikolay Ovcharov has discovered two tombs of Ancient Thracian rulers near the famous rock city and sanctuary of Perperikon. The tombs are dated to 1100-1000 BC judging by the pottery and ceramics found in them, which are characteristic of the later Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. One of the most interesting finds in the tombs is a bronze coin with the face of Emperor Alexander the Great, dated to the 4th century BC. Prof. Ovcharov believes this is a clear evidence that the tomb was venerated as a shrine by the Thracians in the Antiquity for a long time after its original creation. The archaeological team stumbled across the two tombs as they were working on diverting a tourist path away from a spot of excavations at Perperikon, the holy city of the Thracians. The tombs are situation in an east-west direction, with the buried notable facing the rising sun, a clear sign of a sun cult. The excavations have revealed ritual hearths and others signs of sacrifices that were connected with the traditions of venerating the dead as godly creatures.

<http://www.novinite.com>



## Cité sous terre. Des archéologues suisses explorent la cité grecque d'Érétrie

L'École suisse d'archéologie en Grèce vous informe de la parution du catalogue de l'exposition *Cité sous terre. Des archéologues suisses explorent la cité grecque d'Érétrie*.

Antikenmuseum Basel, du 22 septembre 2010 au 30 janvier 2011.

Plus d'informations sur [www.eretria.ch](http://www.eretria.ch)

Die Schweizerische Archäologische Schule in Griechenland informiert Sie über die Erscheinung des Ausstellungskataloges *Ausgegraben! Schweizer Archäologen erforschen die griechische Stadt Eretria*.

Antikenmuseum Basel, 22. September 2010 bis 30. Januar 2011.

Weitere Informationen [www.eretria.ch](http://www.eretria.ch)

## Μουσείο Μπενάκη: Η ζωή αρχίζει στα 80

Το ιστορικό μουσείο στη Βασιλίσσης Σοφίας γιορτάζει την όγδοη δημιουργική δεκαετία της «ζωής» του. Τα 80 χρόνια του γιορτάζει σήμερα το μουσείο που θεωρείται η διαχρονική κιβωτός της ιστορίας του Ελληνισμού. Από το 1930 που ο ιδρυτής του *Αντώνης Μπενάκης* μετέτρεψε το νεοκλασικό οίκημα της οικογενείας επί της Βασιλίσσης Σοφίας σε μουσειακό χώρο προκειμένου να στεγάσει τις συλλογές αντικειμένων τα οποία είχε αρχίσει να συλλέγει ήδη από την εποχή της Αλεξάνδρειας ως σήμερα, η εξέλιξη του Μουσείου Μπενάκη υπήρξε τέτοια που ίσως ούτε ο δημιουργός του θα μπορούσε να φανταστεί. Νέα κτίρια και εκθεσιακοί χώροι, παραρτήματα, αρχεία, εργαστήρια και εκδόσεις συγκροτούν ένα πλέγμα δραστηριοτήτων που εξακτινώνονται στους τομείς της τέχνης και της πνευματικής δημιουργίας.

<http://www.tovima.gr>



## DUBLIN- Annual Meeting

You are cordially invited to the Annual Meeting of the Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies at Athens 2010.

October 21st 2010-10-06, 7 p.m.

Davis Theatre, Arts Building -Trinity College Dublin

1. Welcome. Activities of the IIHSA in Ireland. Dr Christina Souyouzoglou-Haywood (IIHSA Chair; University College Dublin)

2. The IIHSA in Greece - Professor John Dillon (Director of the IIHSA; Emeritus Regius Professor of Greek, Trinity College Dublin)

3. The Kefhalonia - Livatho Valley Project: Results of recent work of the archaeological survey under the direction of Christina-Souyouzoglou-Haywood and Andreas Sotiriou

4. The Priniatikos Pyrgos Project (Crete) Results of the 2010 excavation campaign under the direction of Dr Barry Molloy

Reception to follow

*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 or in Aegeus's website.*

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