



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

15 November 2010

No. 16

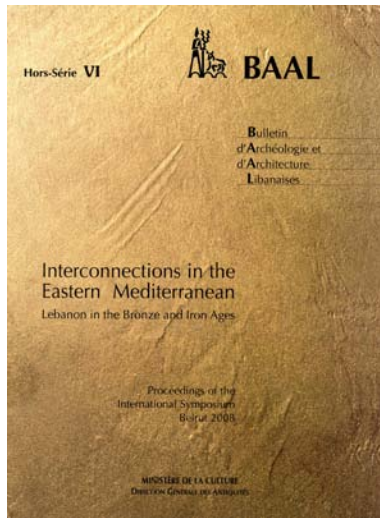
AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. NEW BOOKS



Agean Library: 2241

Interconnections in the Eastern Mediterranean. Lebanon in the Bronze and Iron Ages. Proceedings of the International Symposium Beirut 2008

City & year: Beirut 2009 (October)

Publisher: Ministry of Culture of Lebanon

Series: Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises Hors-Série VI

Description: Paperback, 560 p., b/w ill., maps, tables, drawings, 28,5x21 cm

ISSN: 1683-0083

Price: € 15

Abstract

The book publishes the Proceedings of the four day Symposium 'Interconnections in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Bronze Age (Early, Middle, Late) and the Iron Age' that was held in November 2008 in Beirut (Lebanon).

The aims of the Symposium were:

- 1) To initiate in Lebanon an International forum for Mediterranean archaeology.
- 2) To focus on regionalism between ancient Lebanon and the Mediterranean world during Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- 3) To give young Lebanese archaeologists as well as the general public the chance to meet with Lebanese and international specialists.

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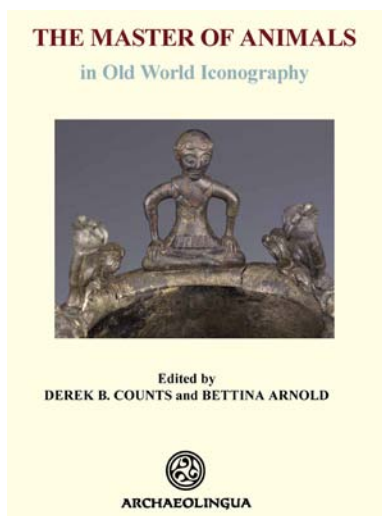
Hermann Genz, 'Tell Fadous-Kfarabida: Regional connections in the Early Bronze Age' [107-116].

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The Master of Animals in Old World Iconography

Edited by Derek B. Counts & Bettina Arnold

City & year: Budapest 2010

Publisher: Archaeolingua

Series: Main Series 24

Description: Paperback, 262 p., with illustrations

ISBN: 978 963 9911 14 7

Price: € 56

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Old World iconography from the Upper Paleolithic to the Christian era consistently features symbolic representations of both female and male protagonists in conflict with, accompanied by or transmuted partly or completely into, animals. Adversarial relationships are made explicit through hunting and sacrifice scenes, including heraldic compositions featuring a central figure grasping beasts arrayed on either side, while more implicit expressions are manifested in zoomorphic attributes (horns, headdresses, skins, etc.) and composite or hybrid figures that blend animal and human elements into a single image. While the so-called Mistress of Animals has attracted significant scholarly attention, her male counterpart, the Master of Animals, so far has not been accorded a correspondingly comprehensive synthetic study. In an effort to fill this gap in scholarship, *The Master of Animals in Old World Iconography* assembles archaeological, iconographical, and literary evidence for the Master of Animals from a variety of cultural contexts and disparate chronological horizons throughout the Old World, with a particular focus on Europe and the Mediterranean basin as well as the Indus Valley and Eurasia. The volume does not seek to demonstrate relatedness between different manifestations of this figure, even though some are clearly ontologically and geographically linked, but rather to interpret the role of this iconographic construct within each cultural context. In doing so, *The Master of Animals in Old World Iconography* provides an important resource for scholars confronting similar symbolic paradigms across the Old World landscape that foregrounds comparative interpretation in diverse ritual and socio-political environments.

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Aegean Library: 1990

Archaic State Interaction. The Eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age

Edited by William A. Parkinson & Michael L. Galaty

City & year: Santa Fe, New Mexico 2010

Publisher: School for Advanced Research Press

Series: -

Description: Paperback, 336 p., 24 figures, 2 tables, 22,8x15,2 cm

ISBN: 978-1-934691-20-5

Price: € 22 (\$ 30)

Abstract

In current archaeological research the failure to find common ground between world-systems theory believers and their counterparts has resulted in a stagnation of theoretical development in regards to modeling how early state societies interacted with their neighbors. This book is an attempt to redress these issues. By shifting the theoretical focus away from questions of state evolution to state interaction, the authors develop anthropological models for understanding how ancient states interacted with one another and with societies of different scales of economic and political organization. One of their goals has been to identify a theoretical middle ground that is neither dogmatic nor dismissive. The result is an innovative approach to modeling social interaction that will be helpful in exploring the relationship between social processes that occur at different geographic scales and over different temporal durations. The scholars who participated in the advanced seminar that resulted in this book used a particular geographic and temporal context as a case study for developing anthropological models of interaction that are cross-cultural in scope but still deal well with the idiosyncrasies of specific culture histories.

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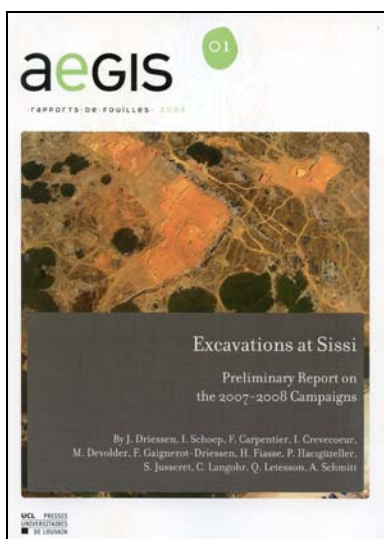
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Aegean Library: 1992

Excavations at Sissi. Preliminary Report on the 2007-2008 Campaigns

J. Driessen, I. Schoep, F. Carpentier, I. Crevecoeur, M. Devolder, F. Gaignerot-Driessen, H. Fiasse, P. Haegüzzeller, S. Jusseret, C. Langohr, Q. Letesson & A. Schmitt

City & year: Louvain-la-Neuve 2009 (January)

Publisher: Presses universitaires de Louvain

Series: AEGIS

Description: Paperback, 192 p., colour & b/w ill., tables, maps, 29,4x21 cm

ISBN: 978-2-87463-164-1

Price: € 39

Abstract

During 2007 and 2008, the Belgian School at Athens undertook its first ever excavation on Crete, at the Minoan site of Sissi on the north coast of the island. Located at a few kilometres from the palatial site of Malia, the Sissi settlement presents a unique test case to examine the relationship between a palace site and its hinterland during the Bronze Age (2600-1250 BC). This volume gives some preliminary results of the two first excavation campaigns as well as an introduction on earlier explorations at Sissi, a report on the topography and some of the techniques used during the work. There is also a report on the Late Minoan pottery. The excavations were carried out by the Université catholique de Louvain under direction of prof. Jan Driessen in collaboration with a team of the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven under direction of prof. Ilse Schoep.

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Die Synchronisierung der nördlichen Levante und Kilikiens mit der ägäischen Spätbronzezeit

Tobias Mühlenbruch

City & year: Wien 2009

Publisher: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften

Series: Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie Band LV / Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean Volume XIX

Description: Paperback, 180 p., tables, 18 b/w ill., 31x23 cm

ISBN: 978-3-7001-6552-1

Price: € 63,20

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

For several decades we know quite a lot of sites in the northern Levant which yield Aegean finds, especially Mycenaean pottery and figurines. This study contains a catalogue of Mycenaean pottery, imported as well as locally made, found in Syria, the Lebanon and Cilicia in undisturbed contexts. These are of particular importance for the synchronization with sites in Southern Greece. There, the typology of the Mycenaean pottery is ensured by several settlement sequences.

In a first step the contexts of each site are described and specified. Second, there is a list of the finds found in these contexts and a detailed description and dating of the sherds and vessels by using the present-day standards. For each of the 25 sites a historical summary is given.

Besides the dating, another potential of the Mycenaean pottery could be exploited, concerning the question of their 'value' and 'meaning' by studying their contexts. Unfortunately, only a few sites offered the possibility to investigate the contexts of the Mycenaean vessels as well as the contexts of the local and the imported Cypriot pottery. By dealing with imported objects, also the trade networks in the Eastern Mediterranean in the course of the Late Bronze Age had to be studied.

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Aegean Library: -

Die geometrische Keramik von Kap Kolonna

Veronika Jarosch-Reinholdt

City & year: Wien 2009

Publisher: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften

Series: Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie Band LVIII / Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean Volume XXIV

Description: Paperback, 319 p., 76 b/w tables, 47 drawings, 30,5x23,5 cm

ISBN: 978-3-7001-6548-4

Price: € 96

Abstract

The Protogeometric and Geometric pottery presented in this volume was mainly found on the Kolonna Hill, a cape protruding into the sea in front of the island of Aigina, bearing a settlement from Neolithic times onwards. The high quantities of Protogeometric pottery indicate that the acropolis of Cape Kolonna, which was abandoned during the Late Mycenaean times, was resettled in the 10th century B.C. It is apparent that the inhabitants of Aigina had close relations with Athens from the beginning, independent of their transmitted Doric descent, as the decorated ceramic fine wares have been almost exclusively imported from there. The shapes are typical of drinking and dining equipment, such as cups, drinking and mixing vessels, oinochoai and amphorae for the delivery and storage of wine. For more than two hundred years the people of Aigina had been using Attic vessels when celebrating their common drinking rituals, taking place under the patronage of local rulers and-or a phratry, which are very likely to be an early form of the cult of Apollon. From the middle of the 8th century B.C. onwards the Athenian monopoly was broken first of all by the increasing importance of the Corinthian ceramic products and later by Argive and Cycladic pottery. Additionally in the pottery of this time we can see a differentiation in society which did not exist before. Different social groups participated in the rituals, some less privileged but also a new aristocratic class which is evidenced by the refinement of dining customs.

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2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. 'Mycenaean Dimini in context: Investigating regional variability and socioeconomic complexities in Late Bronze Age Greece'

Panagiota A. Pantou

American Journal of Archaeology 114.3 (July 2010): 381-401.

Keywords: Dimini, Kastro, Pefkakia, Mycenaean settlements, Thessaly, Bay of Volos, Late Bronze Age, interpretation.

Aegean Library: Dig. Pantou 2010.

Abstract

Recent excavations at the Mycenaean town of Dimini in the Bay of Volos in Thessaly have led to the interpretation of this site by its excavator as the regional “palatial” administrative center. This article discusses the available archaeological evidence from all three known Mycenaean settlements in the Bay of Volos (Dimini, Kastro and Pefkakia) and considers aspects of settlement pattern, architecture, artifact distribution, burial practices, and craft specialization in those settlements. In the analysis of the data, notions of different theoretical approaches are employed, such as heterarchy, power-sharing strategies, and factionalism, in addition to the traditional neo-evolutionary approach. The varied analytical perspectives of these interpretative models allow for a more complete understanding of the political organization and social change in the Bay of Volos during the Late Bronze Age and can expose regional variability in the Mycenaean world. It is argued that, based on present data, there is not sufficient archaeological evidence to suggest a central place hierarchy in the Bay of Volos. Ideological, economic, and political power at both settlement and regional level was not concentrated in one source, as the conventional “palatial” model proposes, but was shared across different groups and sectors of society.

2.2. 'Swords and Swordsmanship in the Aegean Bronze Age'

Barry Molloy

American Journal of Archaeology 114.3 (July 2010): 403-428.

Keywords: sword, warfare, weapons, combat, warrior, experimental archaeology.

Aegean Library: Dig. Molloy 2010.

Abstract

Warfare and combat are often considered to have played central roles in the characterization of elite identities and the social evolution of Aegean Bronze Age polities of Crete and the Greek mainland. Iconography and mortuary practice provide insights into how warrior identity and violence were materially celebrated. To understand better the systemic and reflexive impact of warfare on social structures, consideration of the technical aspects of combat practice is important. The actual weapons, particularly swords and spears, that warriors used to participate in wars survive in large quantities. Practical functions of these weapons can be determined with the help of metric and use-wear analysis and experimental archaeology; these efforts provide insights into the manner in which combat was conducted, a picture that is enhanced by iconographic, literary, and mortuary evidence. By focusing on swords and swordsmanship, this article seeks to use the material culture of war to illuminate the dynamic relationship between war and society in the Aegean Bronze Age.

2.3. 'A Return to the Dark Ages? Reply to Thornton *et al.* 2010'

Nissim Amzallag

American Journal of Archaeology 114.2 (April 2010): 317-329.

Keywords: metallurgy, synthetic theory, contacts.

Aegean Library: Dig. Amzallag 2010.

Abstract

A synthetic theory pointing out the central importance of metallurgy in the emergence of Bronze Age civilizations was recently published in the *AJA* ('From Metallurgy to Bronze Age Civilizations: The Synthetic Theory' [2009] 497-519). In reaction, six well-known authors (Christopher Thornton, Jonathan Golden, David Killick, Vincent Pigott, Thilo Rehren, and Benjamin Roberts) have written a rebuttal devoted mainly to defending the current localizationist paradigm challenged by the synthetic theory. In this reply, the epistemological nature of localizationism and its position regarding scientific theories is considered first, then three critical points underlying the synthetic theory are discussed: (1) the external mode of crucible heating, (2) the incompatibility of crucible and furnace smelting, and (3) the prevalence of southern Canaan in the emergence of furnace metallurgy.

2.4. 'La raccolta del croco a Thera: un tipo particolare di iniziazione femminile?'

Lucia Alberti

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 51 (2009) [2010]: 37-69.

Keywords: Thera, Santorini, Akrotiri, frescoes, Aegean art.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (in Italian, from the introduction)

Gli affreschi rinvenuti nella Xesté 3 di Akrotiri e il loro possibile significato sono stati oggetto di numerosissimi ed autorevoli studi. In questa sede si intende proporre una ulteriore ipotesi, che nasce dall'analisi dell'iconografia e del contesto archeologico, con un riferimento specifico agli oggetti rinvenuti negli ambienti dell'edificio. In particolare, sarà preso considerazione il cosiddetto 'settore femminile' della Xesté 3.

2.5. 'Handmade burnished ware e ceramica grigia tornita in Egeo nella tarda età del bronzo: una messa a punto'

Marco Bettelli

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 51 (2009) [2010]: 95-121.

Keywords: Tiryns, Dimini, Chania, handmade pottery.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (in Italian, from the introduction)

La recente pubblicazione di significativi nuclei di ceramiche d'impasto realizzate a mano (HBW) - a volte associati a ceramiche 'grigie' tornite di tipo pseudominio - provenienti da alcuni importanti centri della Grecia micenea e della Creta tardo-minoica, apre nuovi scenari e spunti di riflessione per chi si occupa delle relazioni tra Egeo e Mediterraneo centrale nella tarda età del bronzo.

Gli scavi pluriennali a Tirinto in Argolide, Dimini in Tessaglia e Chania nella Creta nord-occidentale hanno portato alla luce numeroso vasellame pertinente alle citate classi ceramiche, anche se quantitativamente in misura non confrontabile tra i tre insediamenti. Certamente il nucleo più consistente è quello di Tirinto, grazie anche all'estensione dell'area indagata; nonostante ciò, lo stato di conservazione dei reperti dagli altri siti, spesso ricostruibili quasi per intero, consente un loro inquadramento tipologico piuttosto preciso. Inoltre la loro attestazione in contesti ben identificabili sul piano cronologico e funzionale

permette una serie di riflessioni molto importanti sia per la formulazione di ipotesi sul significato della presenza di queste ceramiche in ambito egeo, sia per la ricaduta che se ne ricava per lo studio di aspetti specifici dell'età del bronzo nel Mediterraneo centrale.

2.6. 'Four Cypro-Minoan inscriptions from Maroni-Vournes'

Gerald Cadogan, Jan Driessen & Silvia Ferrara

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 51 (2009) [2010]: 145-164.

Keywords: Cyprus, Maroni-Vournes, Cypro-Minoan script, inscription.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (from the introduction)

The British School at Athens-University of Cincinnati excavations at Maroni-Vournes, on the eastern edge of the coastal plain of the Maroni river valley in southeast Cyprus, have yielded fragments of four clay vessels bearing signs that clearly belong to the Cypro-Minoan script of the Late Bronze Age. Since they bear more than two adjacent signs, they are defined as inscriptions and are published here ahead of the excavation report. Besides these, some 67 catalogued marks - single signs - on pottery (often added before firing) or stone, of Late Cypriot (LC) I-II date (c. 1650-1200 BC), have also been recorded and will be treated in a separate paper.

2.7. 'Pottery production and consumption in Early Iron Age Crete: the case of Thronos Kephala (ancient Sybrita)'

Anna Lucia D'Agata & Marie-Claude Boileau

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 51 (2009) [2010]: 165-222.

Keywords: Early Iron Age, Crete, ceramic petrography, Thronos Kephala, Sybrita, Geometric pottery, Dark Ages.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (from the introduction)

Recent years have seen a marked increase in interest in the Early Iron Age of Crete, focusing on sites which flourished in the centuries of the so called Dark Ages through to the emergence of the city-states dating from the 8th century BC onwards. Excavations at Knossos, Eleutherna, Thronos Kephala, and Kavousi, and surveys at Vrokastro and elsewhere bear witness to this renewed interest. Still, our understanding of regionalism within Crete in this period remains poor, partly because ceramic studies of Early Iron Age material have mostly concentrated on the stylistic development of fine decorated wares from funerary contexts as an aid to chronological studies. Local developments of, and interactions between, sites and regions can be documented more precisely through the study of pottery technology, production and circulation with the application of analytical techniques.

Here we present the first detailed assessment of Early Iron Age pottery production and consumption from Thronos Kephala (ancient Sybrita). Using mainly ceramic petrography, it sets out to establish the compositional reference fabric groups for the local coarse, semi-fine and cooking pot productions, and to identify non-local fabrics. Results of the integrated petrography and typo-chronological data shed light on issues of clay paste technology, diachronic patterns of local production and consumption, provenance of non-local pottery and, more generally, on the relationship between Thronos Kephala and the other communities of west-central Crete. Greek-Italian excavations at the site of Thronos Kephala, generally identified with Minoan su-ki-ri-ta and the forerunner of the Classical *polis* of Sybrita, have uncovered a settlement which was continuously occupied from the 12th to the 7th century BC.

2.8. 'Patterns of exchange and mobility. The case of the Grey Ware in Middle and Late Minoan Crete'

Luca Girella

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 51 (2009) [2010]: 279-314.

Keywords: Crete, Middle Minoan period, Late Minoan period, Minoan pottery, exchange, mobility, Grey Ware, contacts, bucchero.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (from the introduction)

New finds and important contributions have recently offered a fresh overview on wheel-made grey ware on Crete and have also provided an occasion for an update on pottery imported from outside Crete. As a result the list of Grey Ware in LM III contexts has been expanded, but mentions of such a ware in previous periods have been surprisingly neglected. The aim of this article is to re-examine the evidence of the Grey Ware on Crete, from the first appearance of Grey Minyan Ware to the later distribution of Grey Ware up to the LM IIIC period. As will be understandable from the following overview, most of the information comes from old excavations and publications, when both the identification and terminology of this ware were far from being neatly recognizable (i.e. the use of term *bucchero*). As a second aim of this contribution, drawing upon Grey Ware circulation, we shall inquire into patterns of mobility and exchange; in fact, as a 'foreign ware', the phenomenon of Grey Ware on Crete can be the ideal theatre for the exploration of pottery and human mobility.

For convenience's sake we shall distinguish four moments with distinct patterns of distribution: (1) the small scale world of the late Prepalatial period, when the unique Minyan bowl from Knossos - a MH I import - confirms the picture of the asymmetrical relationship between the Greek Mainland and Crete, which saw a large quantity of Minoan and Minoanizing pottery at coastal sites of southern and northeastern Peloponnese, but not the contrary. (2) A similar model is proposed here also for the Protopalatial period, when neither imports nor imitations were documented. (3) The Neopalatial period, when Grey Ware did remain a rare item and did not include any imports from Greek Mainland. Grey-burnished wheel-made vessels were exclusively produced in Minoan shapes and so far suggest a more internal circulation that seems to keep out the Greek Mainland. (4) The Mycenaean period, the sole period when evidence for Grey Ware increases dramatically, and Crete again participated in a more international circuit, in which both the Greek Mainland and western Mediterranean had active roles. Grey Ware examples from the cemeteries were usually closed shapes, miniaturized, and they might be interpreted as part of the Mycenaean funerary custom similarly attested in eastern Aegean. On the other hand, Grey Ware from the settlements was concentrated at Kommos and Khania, and it showed elements of local production, besides, in the latter case, vague reminiscences of *pseudominyan* ware from southern Italy.

2.9. 'The Mycenaean settlements in the Sparta plain and the ancient traditions'

Richard Hope Simpson

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 51 (2009) [2010]: 315-335.

Keywords: Laconia, Mycenaean settlements, Sparta plain, ancient tradition.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (from the introduction)

In this note I assess the main Mycenaean settlements discovered in and around the Sparta plain and also try to interpret the ancient testimonia related to them. It is both customary and correct to present the more definite (i.e. the archaeological) evidence first and *separately* in such cases, before any speculative attempts to assign ancient names to particular sites. For this reason my note is divided into two parts, the first confined to the (more objective) archaeological data, and the second consisting of arguments based

on these data combined with indications derived from the ancient traditions. The interpretation of the latter is by nature more subjective, involving more diverse and complex factors, especially the historical and topographical, in addition to deductions from the ancient material found at the sites.

2.10. 'Representations and interpretations of dance in the Aegean Bronze Age. Ritual dances in Cycladic and Minoan religions'

Angeliki Liveri

Athenische Mitteilungen 123 (2008) [2009]: 1-38.

Keywords: Bronze Age, Cycladic civilisation, Minoan civilisation, religion, dance.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

During the Bronze Age the Aegean cultures (Cycladic, Minoan) developed music and dance which were connected with religious rituals and ceremonies. There is perhaps only one Cycladic representation depicting a dance scene: it is to be found on one marble plaque from Naxos (EC II-III, ca. 2700-2000 BC). In contrast to Cycladic artists, the later Minoans presented dance scenes with one, two or more persons in different art forms: e.g. seals, seal-impressions, wall paintings, idols or vessels. There are Minoan dance representations dated from the Middle Minoan until the post-Minoan period (2000-1100 BC), which show a variety of dances.

Dances used for invocation and divine appearance as well as dances as an offering were an important part of particular rites for an epiphany of the divinity. Initiation rites included also invocations, ecstatic dances or slow mimetic acts related to the epiphany of the deity. Single female high priestesses sometimes seem also to dance. In another case a female votary offers a dance to the seated divinity. In many examples, worshippers are depicted, without the presence of deities, participating in processions, festivals or public ceremonies, and, in some cases, perhaps dancing. Circular dances relating to the cycle of life and death existed in Crete too.

In Minoan representations most dancers are female, either dressed or with the upper torso left naked. It is difficult to reconstruct the dance performances. The dances would have been performed in different cult places in the country, near an altar, a tree, a holy grove, a pillar or a shrine and in buildings. On the basis of finds and architectural remains, some of the actual dancing places in buildings have already been identified, e.g. in Knossos, Malia, Phaistos, Gortys, Katsambas, Prinias and Archanes. Minoan circular-platforms have also been excavated in some places, e.g. Knossos and Messara.

2.11. 'The Late Bronze Age Near Eastern cylinder seals from Thebes (Greece) and their historical implications'

Konstantinos Kopanias

Athenische Mitteilungen 123 (2008) [2009]: 39-96.

Keywords: Thebes, contacts, seal, Ahhiyawa, Hittite, Kassite.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The collection of imported Near Eastern lapis lazuli cylinder seals from a palatial room in Thebes still remains a unique find in the Aegean. The heterogeneous lot consists of 7 Old Babylonian seals, 12 Kassite, 8 Mitannian, 4 Cypriote, 4 Cypro-Levantine, 2 Cypro-Aegean, 3 Mycenaean, 1 Hittite seal, and 1 of unknown origin. A quarter of a century has passed since their publication by Edith Porada (1981-1982). Therefore, new comparative material and new studies are now at hand, which make their re-examination imperative. In this article a new date in the 14th c., is proposed for the Kassite group of seals, which, as shown below, must have originally belonged to a royal diplomatic gift made by Burna-Buriash II to the king of one of the

major powers of the Amarna Age. Why and how these seals were later imported to Thebes is then examined. Finally, the significance of this hoard to the question of the location of the Ahhiyawan centre is discussed in detail. After examining the available archaeological data we conclude that Thebes must have had enough power to be the main rival of Mycenae. It is argued that usually, but not exclusively, the terms *Tanaja/Danaja* and *Ahhiyawa* referred respectively to the Peloponnese and Central Greece.

2.12. 'Holztüren an mykenischen Kammergräbern' (Wooden doors at Mycenaean chamber tombs)

Ioannis Moschos

Athenische Mitteilungen 123 (2008) [2009]: 97-150.

Keywords: wood, chamber tomb, stomion, dry stone wall, Mycenaean architecture.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Following a burial in a Mycenaean chamber tomb, the stomion was sealed as a rule by means of a dry stone wall and more rarely by a stone door. Generations of archaeologists have grown up with this assertion so that when excavating a chamber tomb we are certain in advance what awaits us at the doorway. Every time the dry stone wall or stone door is exposed, the conviction finds further substantiation. But can we be sure of this, or is there perhaps something we are overlooking? In the following article a new proposal is put forward: when an excavation reaches the dry stone wall or the stomion of a tomb, we must ask ourselves whether originally a wooden door stood in front of it. Characteristic examples of the existence of wooden doors in Mycenaean tombs are considered and, among other things, the various support mechanisms of wooden doors are discussed. The presence of wooden doors is linked on the one hand to Mycenaean eschatological concepts and on the other to the good state of preservation of the dry stone walls.

2.13. 'Die Keramik der ionischen Inseln zwischen stilistischer Abhängigkeit und regionaler Selbständigkeit in der Zeit der Dunklen Jahrhunderte' (The pottery of the Ionian Islands: stylistic dependency and regional autonomy in the Dark Ages)

Maria Deoudi

Athenische Mitteilungen 123 (2008) [2009]: 151-175.

Keywords: Geometric period, Geometric pottery, Ionian islands, Dark Ages, economy, trade.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The economic and cultural development of the Ionian Islands was always closely connected with mainland Greece. In the late Bronze Age and into the early Geometric period the region was supplied solely by Messenian traders, who dominated the market on the Ionian islands of Levkada, Zakynthos and Ithaca from Kefallonia. Examination of large find-complexes primarily from the polis-cave on Ithaca, however, gives a widely differentiated picture of developments: not only characterised by dependence on the mainland but also revealing a tendency to pursue a culturally independent course. The lessening of Peloponnesian influence is manifested in a specific *Ionian* treatment of imported forms as well as in the islands' opening up to other regions such as Aetolia. Between strict reception and the adoption of influences from other regions and workshops, the beginnings of what may be called an *Ionian* style emerge. The rapid rise of Attica and Corinth from the last quarter of the 8th century BC onwards and the great expansion of their economic power meant that this emergent style soon was stifled by new mass imports.

2.14. 'The provenance of some glass ingots from the Uluburun shipwreck'

C.M. Jackson & P.T. Nicholson

Journal of Archaeological Science 37.2 (February 2010): 295-301.

Keywords: Uluburun, Late Bronze Age, glass, ingots, Egypt, trace elements, trade, contacts, Anatolia.

Aegean Library: Dig. Jackson & Nicholson 2010.

Abstract

The discovery of a Late Bronze Age trading vessel at Uluburun near Kaş off the Turkish coast offers exciting possibilities for our understanding of Bronze Age trade. On board the ship was a large consignment of glass ingots that were assumed to originate either from Mesopotamia or Egypt. This paper presents the results of major and trace elemental analyses of three deep blue and turquoise glass ingots from the Uluburun wreck, and for the first time securely demonstrates that their composition is consistent with an Egyptian origin. The compositional similarity of the glass ingots to glasses from the Mycenaean world suggests that Egypt was exporting to that region via trading ships such as that from Uluburun.

3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

3.1. Alberti, L., 2010. Review of P.A. Mountjoy, *The Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Collections. The Mycenaean and the Minoan Pottery* (Wiesbaden 2008), *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* 51 (2009) [2010]: 348-350.

Aegean Library: BR Alberti 2010.

3.2. D'Agata, A.L., 2010. Review of C. Paschalidis, *The LM III Cemetery at Tourloti, Siteia. The 'Xanthoudidis Master' and the Octopus Style in East Crete* (Oxford 2009), *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* 51 (2009) [2010]: 351-353.

Aegean Library: BR D'Agata 2010.

3.3. Becker, M.J., 2010. Online review of A. Ingværsson-Sundström, *Asine III: Supplementary Studies on the Swedish Investigations 1922-1930. Fasc. 2, Children Lost and Found: A Bioarchaeological Study of Middle Helladic Children in Asine with a Comparison to Lerna* (Stockholm 2008), *American Journal of Archaeology* 114.3 (July 2010).

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Aegean Library: Dig. BR Becker 2010.

3.4. Maeir, A.M., 2010. Online review of A. Brysbaert, *The Power of Technology in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean: The Case of the Painted Plaster* (London: Equinox, 2008), *American Journal of Archaeology* 114.3 (July 2010).

[Press here](#)

Aegean Library: Dig. BR Maeir 2010.

3.5. Weingarten, J., 2010. Review of H.L. Enegren, *The People of Knossos. Prosopographical Studies in the Knossos Linear B Archives* (Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, 2008), *The Classical Review* (New Series) 60.2 (September): 549-550.

Aegean Library: Dig. BR Weingarten 2010.

3.6. Erickson, B., 2010. Review of P. Muhly, *The Sanctuary of Hermes and Aphrodite at Syme Viannou IV. Animal Images of Clay. Handmade Figurines; Attachments; Mouldmade Plaques* (Athens: Archaeological Society at Athens, 2008), *The Classical Review* (New Series) 60.2 (September): 553-555.

Aegean Library: -

4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

4.1. Schliemann, H., 1886. *Tiryns. The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns. The Results of the Latest Excavations*, London: John Murray.

[Press here](#)

4.2. Schliemann, H., 1874. *Trojanische Alterthümer. Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Troja*, Leipzig: F.A. Brockhaus.

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4.3. Schliemann, H., 1881. *Ilios: The City and Country of the Trojans. The Results of the Researches and Discoveries on the Site of Troy and throughout the Troad in the Years 1871, 72, 73, 78, 79. Including an Autobiography of the Author*, New York: Harper and Brothers.

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4.4. Schliemann, H., 1885. *Ilios, ville et pays des Troyens: résultat des fouilles sur l'emplacement de Troie et des explorations faites en Troade de 1871 à 1882* (traduit de l'anglais par Madame E. Egger), Paris: Firmin-Didot et Cie.

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4.5. Schliemann, H., 1884. *Troja: Results of the Latest Researches and Discoveries of the Site of Homer's Troy, 1882*, London: John Murray.

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4.6. Schliemann, H., 1874. *Antiquités Troyennes. Rapport sur les fouilles de Troie* (traduit de l'allemand par A.R. Rangabé), Paris: Maisonneuve at Cie.

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5. USEFUL WEBSITES

Petras Excavations

The present web-site was created, in the summer of 2010, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the research activities at Petras, the Minoan urban settlement and palace of Siteia. All excavations, surface surveys and studies, since 1985, are presented here. Furthermore the public outreach, educational programs, exhibitions and the presentation of the site to the public are described. Since 2006 the Petras site is open to the citizens and the visitors of Siteia. The visitor of the web-site can access information on the researchers working at Petras and the increasing bibliography; last but not least, many photographs of the excavations, the finds and the people who worked or visited the excavations are available.

[Visit the website](#)

Mochlos Excavation Project

The Mochlos Excavation Project in eastern Crete is pleased to join the array of active archaeological projects now accessible via the Internet. This web site is designed to acquaint the public at large with the results of the excavation and with its latest publications. It is only an introduction to the project, however, and interested readers who want more details should turn to the project's recent publications, particularly the articles in *Hesperia* and *Aegaeum* and the books, *Mochlos IA, IB, IC* and *Mochlos II*, published by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory Press in Philadelphia.

[Visit the website](#)

6. AEGEUS'S NEWS

The new official website of *Aegeus* is now online!

[CLICK HERE](#)

Excavations and Research

The new Aegean World gallery in the redeveloped Ashmolean Museum

Yannis Galanakis

The Ashmolean Museum in Oxford is the world's oldest institutional public museum. Since its official re-opening on 2 December 2009, it is also among the newest. Named after Elias Ashmole, the Museum opened for the first time on 21 May 1683 in a building specifically built for that purpose in Broad Street, where today the Museum of the History of Science of the University of Oxford is housed. The foundation collections were formed by John Tradescant, father and son, both royal gardeners, and first put on display in their house in London in the 1630s.

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Aegean Book Reviews

Review of K. Koraka (ed.), 2009. *Η αιγαιακή προϊστορική έρευνα στις αρχές του 21ου αιώνα. Πρακτικά Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης, Ρέθυμνο 5–7 Δεκεμβρίου 2003, Heraklion.*

Giorgos Vavouranakis

(Review in Greek) Το βιβλίο αυτό αποτελεί προϊόν μίας συνάντησης, όπως αναφέρει και ο τίτλος, η οποία διοργανώθηκε από το Τμήμα Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης στο Ρέθυμνο το 2003. Η θεματική της συνάντησης περιέλαβε την ιστορία της αιγαιακής αρχαιολογίας, τις νέες τάσεις της έρευνας, τη σχέση της με το κοινό, επιστημονικό και ευρύτερο, καθώς και τη σχέση της έρευνας και εκπαίδευσης.

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DISSERTATIONS

Prolegomena to Aegean Archaeology; from the Renaissance until 1875

Nektarios Karadimas

This dissertation examines the foundations of what is now called 'Aegean archaeology' from the Renaissance until Heinrich Schliemann's momentous discoveries at Mycenae in 1876. Although several books and chapters have been devoted to the history of Aegean prehistoric studies, most begin with either Schliemann's excavations at Hisarlik and Mycenae or, in the case of Minoan archaeology, with Evans's excavations at Knossos, thus implying that the period before the 1870s represents some kind of *tabula rasa*.

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7. MISCELLANEA

The archaeologist Yiannis Sakellarakis has passed away

Yannis Sakellarakis passed away on 28 October 2010 at the age of 74. Even though he was not Cretan by extraction, he had bonded with its research, not only through his excavations in Crete but also as director of the Heraklion Archaeological Museum. Yannis Sakellarakis got his PhD at the University of Heidelberg and was a member of the Greek Archaeological Service since 1963. He was born in Athens in 1936. He got his BA in the Department of History and Archaeology at the University of Athens. He served in many departments in Greece, Crete, at the Heraklion Museum, beginning as a curator (1963-68) there and later as its director (1980-87) and in Athens as curator and Director of the Prehistoric Collection and as vice-director (1987-94) of the National Archaeological Museum. He excavated in Archanes with his wife Efi Sakellaraki, at the Idaian Cave and most recently on Kythera and at Zominthos.

<http://portal.kathimerini.gr>

<http://news.in.gr>

<http://www.tovima.gr>

<http://www.neakriti.gr>

<http://www.archaeology.org>



Human Ancestors Hunted by Prehistoric Beasts

Early humans may have evolved as prey animals rather than as predators, suggest the remains of our prehistoric primate ancestors that were devoured by hungry birds and carnivorous mammals. The discovery of multiple de-fleshed, chomped and gnawed bones from the extinct primates, which lived 16 to 20 million years ago on Rusinga Island, Kenya, was announced today at the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's 70th Anniversary Meeting in Pittsburgh.

<http://news.discovery.com>

Η αρχαιολόγος που αγάπησε την Ελλάδα

Αν η Μέρσι Κούτς Σειραδάκη ήταν κινηματογραφική ηρωίδα, θα επιδίωκαν με πάθος να την υποδυθούν σταρ όπως η Κέιτ Μπλάντσετ ή η Εμα Τόμσον. Όμως ήταν πρόσωπο πέρα για πέρα αληθινό: μία δυναμική Βρετανίδα αρχαιολόγος, που έζησε και δούλεψε τον περασμένο αιώνα στην Ελλάδα, την εποχή που οι μεγάλες ανασκαφές ξένων αρχαιολογικών σχολών έφερναν στο φως θαυμαστά κομμάτια του παρελθόντος μας. Πρόσφατα, το αμερικανικό Πανεπιστήμιο Μπράουν τη συμπεριέλαβε σε ηλεκτρονική βάση δεδομένων με τίτλο «Breaking Ground: Women in Old World Archaeology», που αποτίει φόρο τιμής στη μνήμη μίας σειράς γυναικών αρχαιολόγων οι οποίες έλαμψαν σε έναν ανδροκρατούμενο χώρο, σε μία εποχή που οι ευκαιρίες για μόρφωση των γυναικών ήταν ελάχιστες.

<http://www.agelioforos.gr>



Νεάντερταλ στη Θεσσαλία

Άνθρωπος του Neanderthal ή Homo Sapiens ήταν ο πρώτος κάτοικος του σπηλαιού της Θεόπετρας; Η απάντηση αναζητείται στα ιζήματα του σπηλαιού, που έχουν χρονολογηθεί στα 130.000 με 140.000 πριν από σήμερα και στα ευρήματα των ερευνών, ανάμεσά τους και αποτυπώματα ανθρωπίνων πελμάτων και εργαλεία. «Τα ευρήματα αυτά είναι μοναδικά στον ελλαδικό χώρο και εξαιρετικά σπάνια σε παγκόσμια κλίμακα, αφού είναι τα δεύτερα σε αρχαιότητα αποτυπώματα ποδιών στην Ευρώπη, έπειτα από εκείνα της Terra Amata της Γαλλίας (380.000 πριν από σήμερα)» λέει στο «Βήμα» η προϊσταμένη της Εφορείας Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας και Σπηλαιολογίας Νότιας Ελλάδας κυρία Νίνα Κυπαρίσση-Αποστολικά.

<http://www.tovima.gr>

Neanderthals had a naughty sex life, unusual study suggests

Neanderthals may be lampooned as slack-jawed low-brows who could just about wield a heavy club on a good day, but in one important respect they outperformed us: in the number of sex partners.

<http://news.yahoo.com>



Τα πορνό της Προϊστορίας

Απεικονίσεις ερωτικών σκηνών σε προϊστορικά σπήλαια, χρυσές πεοθήκες, ειδώλια γυναικών με τονισμένα στήθη, καψαλισμένα απομεινάρια αφροδισιακών βοτάνων. Πλήθος αρχαιολογικών ευρημάτων, διάσπαρτα σε διάφορα μέρη της γης, άγνωστα τα περισσότερα έξω από τους κύκλους των ειδικών, αποκαλύπτουν πώς διαμορφώθηκε η κουλτούρα του σεξ στην αρχαιότητα.

<http://www.enet.gr>



Swiss archaeologists find 5,000-year-old door

Archaeologists in the Swiss city of Zurich have unearthed a 5,000-year-old door that may be one of the oldest ever found in Europe. The ancient wood door is 'solid and elegant' with well-preserved hinges and a 'remarkable' design for holding the boards together, chief archaeologist Niels Bleicher said Wednesday. Using tree rings to determine its age, Bleicher believes the door could have been made in the year 3,063 B.C. — around the time that construction on Britain's world famous Stonehenge monument began.

<http://english.sina.com>

Archaeologists uncover early Neolithic activity on Cyprus

Cornell archaeologists are helping to rewrite the early prehistory of human civilization on Cyprus, with evidence that hunter-gatherers began to form agricultural settlements on the island half a millennium earlier than previously believed. Beginning with pedestrian surveys of promising sites in 2005, students have assisted with fieldwork on Cyprus led by professor of classics Sturt Manning, director of Cornell's archaeology program. The project, Elaborating the Early Neolithic on Cyprus (EENC), has involved undergraduate and graduate students from Cornell, the University of Toronto and the University of Cyprus.

<http://www.news.cornell.edu>



Τι έπιναν στο Αιγαίο το 3000 π.Χ.

Σταθμό στην ιστορία των διατροφικών συνηθειών στο Αιγαίο αποτελεί η ξαφνική αύξηση των τύπων σε επιτραπέζια σκεύη που σημειώθηκε περί τα μέσα της τρίτης χιλιετίας π.Χ., υποδηλώνοντας μεγαλύτερη ποικιλία στα αναλίσκόμενα ποτά. Την ίδια εποχή, παράλληλα με τις ευρύστομες πρόχους (κανάτες) έκαναν την εμφάνισή τους και άλλες με πολύ στενό στόμιο. Προφανώς το υγρό που δέχονταν οι τελευταίες πρέπει να ήταν πολύ αραιό, ώστε να χύνεται εύκολα χωρίς να προκαλεί... έμφραγμα στον στενό λαιμό του αγγείου. Κύπελλα άωτα (χωρίς χερούλι) ή εφοδιασμένα με λαβή, φιάλες (μπολ) και ποτήρια σε διάφορες παραλλαγές εμφανίστηκαν σχεδόν ταυτόχρονα με τις στενόστομες πρόχους αποτελώντας κατά κάποιο τρόπο τα εξαρτήματά τους.

<http://news.kathimerini.gr>

A setback for Neandertal smarts?

Neandertals are looking sharp these days. Many researchers now credit our evolutionary cousins, once regarded as brutish and dumb, with ‘modern behavior’, such as making sophisticated tools and fashioning jewelry, a sign of symbolic expression. But new radiocarbon dating at a site in France could mar this flattering view. The study concludes that the archaeological layers at the site are so mixed up that ornaments and tools once attributed to Neandertals could actually be the work of modern humans, who lived in the same cave at a later date.

<http://news.sciencemag.org>



Eneolithic people found in Armenia

Well-preserved burial places of people of the eneolithic age have been found in the caves of Arni 1, Vaiots Dzor, Armenia. Excavations are conducted in cooperation with archeologists from the University of California (USA) and University College Cork (UCC) (Ireland), head of the Armenian team Boris Gasparyan said.

<http://news.am>



Earliest Traces of a Disabled, Aged Human Found

A prehistoric pelvis, nicknamed ‘Elvis’, and other fossilized bones are what’s left of the world’s first known elderly human with clear signs of aging and impairment, according to a paper in the latest *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The remains, which date back to 500,000 years ago, also represent the earliest post-cranial evidence for an aged individual in the human fossil record. The elderly fellow, who lived in Spain, was a member of the species *Homo heidelbergensis*, a type of ancient human believed by some to be exclusive to Europe and ancestral only to Neanderthals.

<http://news.discovery.com>

Project Troia - Bronze Age Troy just keeps on growing

German archaeologists have made new discoveries at modern day Hisarlik, northwest Turkey – ancient Troy. The finds further confirm the area occupied during the Bronze Age was not limited to the citadel; Troy VI and VII were much larger than originally thought. The three year research project at Troy – lead by Prof. Ernst Pernicka, from the University of Tübingen’s Institute of Pre- and Early History – sees scholars focus on the analysis and publication of materials found since the university started excavations at the site in 1988.

<http://heritage-key.com>



Τα κοσμήματα των Μυκηνών κατασκευάζονταν από αιγυπτιακό χρυσάφι

Μια ειδική έρευνα που έγινε στη χώρα μας από Γάλλους επιστήμονες επιβεβαιώνει πως οι Ατρείδες ήταν «πελάτες» της Αιγύπτου και της Μεσοποταμίας που είχαν κοιτάσματα, ενώ οι Θεσσαλοί αγόραζαν ποταμίσιο χρυσό.

Read more:

<http://www.enet.gr>

<http://www.ethnos.gr>



Αρχαία Ελεύθερνα

Ευρήματα που γεμίζουν ηθική ικανοποίηση το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό που μετέχει στην ανασκαφή αλλά και ευρήματα με υψηλή επιστημονική αξία. Ευρήματα που αποδεικνύουν ότι η Κρήτη δεν έχει να επιφέρει μόνο για το μινωικό παρελθόν της αλλά και για τη συμβολή της στη γένεση του ελληνικού πολιτισμού. Αυτό τονίζει και ο καθ. αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, διευθυντής της ανασκαφικής έρευνας στην αρχαία Ελεύθερνα Νίκος Σταμπολίδης μιλώντας στην «Τ».

<http://tolmi.gr>

The Cavemen's Complex Kitchen

New research suggests that our ancestors may have been more skillful in the kitchen than we thought. A team of Italian scientists has found what may be the oldest direct evidence of humans grinding plants into flour, suggesting that grains were on the menu 20,000 years before farming became the norm. The idea of 'man the hunter' dominates popular preconceptions of early humans. But that's grossly oversimplified, says lead author Anna Revedin of the Italian Institute of Prehistory and Early History in Florence. Although meat was a crucial part of the early human diet, she says, plants were necessary fare as well. Plant remains don't last as long as bones, however, and even though some studies have found evidence of potential grinding tools in prehistoric sites, the stones may have been used just to crush red ochre for cave or face painting.

<http://news.sciencemag.org>



Cycladic Art Museum exhibition on 'Lost World of Old Europe'

The 'forgotten civilizations' of Neolithic Europe and their ties to ancient Greece are the subject of a temporary exhibition that opens its doors to the public on Thursday at the Cycladic Art Museum in central Athens.

<http://www.phantis.com>



BSA books on sale

The British School at Athens is having a sale of many of its older excavation reports and annuals. The books are available from Oxbow Books.

<http://www.oxbowbooks.com>

Ένας κομίστας ψάχνει στις ανασκαφές

Συναντιόμαστε με τον Ερικ Σάνουσερ σε ένα καφέ κάτω από την Ακρόπολη. Μου λέει πως ήρθε προχθές από τις Μυκήνες, όπου πήγε για έρευνα, γοητεύτηκε από τα Κυκλώπεια Τείχη και απογοητεύτηκε που δεν μπόρεσε να περπατήσει στην περιφραγμένη αυλή του πρωταγωνιστή του, Αγαμέμνονα...

<http://www.enet.gr>



Neolithic necropolis under threat in Sardinia

Although rock-cut tombs are relatively common in Sardinia (Italy), the Tomba della scacchiera has an altogether unique carved and painted rock-art heritage and is now at the centre of controversy. This monument, dating to the Ozieri period (between 3000 and 1500 BC), revealed by chance a wealth of painted and engraved art that graced its walls and ceiling. Following excavation, the tomb was sealed by Italian archaeologists and concealed from the public and researchers alike. Thanks to the unofficial photographs taken by a neighbouring landowner, last April we brought to the world's attention the importance of this site.

<http://www.stonepages.com>



Κυπριακά αρώματα 4.000 ετών

Κυπριακά αρώματα 4.000 ετών στο επιστημονικό Φεστιβάλ της Γένοβας, που αρχίζει στις 29 Οκτ. και λήγει στις 7 Νοεμβρίου. Πρόκειται για μια μοναδική στον κόσμο ανακάλυψη, που έφερε στο φως η αρχαιολογική σκαπάνη της Δρος Μαρία-Ροζάρια Μπελτζιόρνο. Προηγουμένως η Ιταλίδα αρχαιολόγος εργάστηκε στο Ιράν, τη Συρία, την Ελλάδα και στην Κρήτη και εν συνεχεία από το 1972 στην Κύπρο.

<http://www.sigmalive.com>

Από τα χρόνια του Φιλίππου και του Μ. Αλεξάνδρου στη...Νεολιθική περίοδο

Ούτε 20 χιλιόμετρα δε χρειάζεται να διανύσει ο επισκέπτης του νομού Ημαθίας για να ταξιδέψει από τα χρόνια του Μ. Αλεξάνδρου και του Φιλίππου πολύ πίσω στο παρελθόν, στη λιγότερο λαμπερή αλλά εξίσου ενδιαφέρουσα Νεολιθική περίοδο. Τόση είναι η απόσταση ανάμεσα στις Αιγές και τη Νέα Νικομήδεια, δύο σημαντικούς αρχαιολογικούς χώρους της Ημαθίας, που, εφόσον υλοποιηθούν τα έργα ανάδειξής τους, φιλοδοξούν να μετατραπούν σε μοναδικά κέντρα «ανάγνωσης» της ιστορίας και της προϊστορίας αλλά και σε πόλους έλξης τουριστών.

<http://www.agelioforos.gr>



Τα μυστικά των βραχογραφιών της Καβάλας

Βραχογραφίες που χρονολογούνται στο 1200 π.Χ. μελετήθηκαν και καταγράφηκαν τον Ιούλιο και τον Αύγουστο, στους Φιλίππους Καβάλας, από ερευνητική ομάδα του πανεπιστημίου UTAD της πορτογαλικής πόλης Βιγιαρεάλ, με τη βοήθεια εθελοντών φοιτητών της Σχολής Καλών Τεχνών ΑΠΘ. Τα πορίσματα της έρευνας δίνουν σημαντικές μαρτυρίες για το παρελθόν της περιοχής αλλά και την καταστροφή που έχουν υποστεί τα τεκμήρια αυτά ενός μακρινού πολιτισμού.

<http://www.agelioforos.gr>



Το ναυάγιο της αρχαίας οικονομίας

Η οικονομική κρίση και η κατάρρευση των αγορών, που φέρνουν ραγδαίες αλλαγές στην κοινωνία, είναι όχι μόνο σημερινό αλλά και... προϊστορικό φαινόμενο. Αδιάψευστος μάρτυρας το μικρό καράβι που πριν από 3.200 χρόνια βυθίστηκε στον Αργοσαρωνικό, κοντά στη βραχονησίδα Μόδι, νοτιοανατολικά του Πόρου.

<http://www.enet.gr>

Η Θεόπετρα στο επίκεντρο

Το Σάββατο 23 Οκτωβρίου πραγματοποιήθηκαν τα εγκαίνια του σπηλαίου της Θεόπετρας από το Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού και Τουρισμού και από την Εφορεία Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας και Σπηλαιολογίας Νοτίου Ελλάδας η οποία είναι αρμόδια για τον εντοπισμό, την έρευνα, ανασκαφή, μελέτη, καθώς και για την προστασία και ανάδειξη των σπηλαίων (φυσικών ή τεχνητά διαμορφωμένων) που παρουσιάζουν ενδιαφέρον από φυσική, αρχαιολογική, ιστορική, παλαιοντολογική και παλαιοανθρωπολογική άποψη, καθώς και των πάσης φύσεως ευρημάτων που προέρχονται από αυτά.

<http://tameteora.gr>



Spiral cities built on remote Russian plains by swastika-painting Aryans

Bronze age cities built by the Aryans that date back to the beginning of Western civilisation in Europe have been discovered in a remote part of Russia. Archaeologists have identified 20 of the spiral-shaped settlements that were built some 4,000 years ago shortly after the Great Pyramid in Egypt.

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



Stone Age Toolmakers Surprisingly Sophisticated

When they made tools, our prehistoric predecessors weren't just pounding rocks. They could also carve with remarkable finesse. A new study suggests that cave dwellers were using a delicate stone-carving technique called pressure flaking 75,000 years ago, 55,000 years before scientists thought the technique was invented. And there are hints that pressure flaking might reach back even further in time.

<http://news.sciencemag.org>

How Middle Eastern Milk Drinkers Conquered Europe

New research has revealed that agriculture came to Europe amid a wave of immigration from the Middle East during the Neolithic period. The newcomers won out over the locals because of their sophisticated culture, mastery of agriculture -- and their miracle food, milk.

<http://www.spiegel.de>



Ο θεός της Κρήτης ήταν μαζί του

Δεν πρόλαβα τελικά να βεβαιωθώ αν όντως δοκίμασε ο Γιάννης Σακελλαράκης μια προϊστορική ελιά, όπως έλεγε. Ούτε αν η γεύση της ήταν γλυκόπικρη, όπως και η ζωή του αρχαιολόγου, του αφιερωμένου στην ποιητική της ανασκαφής και στην αναζήτηση του ανθρώπινου ίχνους μέσα από την αρχαία σκόνη. Μου αρκούσε η πολύχυμη γεύση που άφηναν τα υπέροχα συγγραφικά ονειροπολήματά του και η μαγεία τού «ένδον σκάπτε» στη γη και στην ψυχή του με τα οποία μας φιλοδωρούσε κάθε τόσο. Πριν μας αποχαιρετήσει οριστικά ανήμερα την 28η Οκτωβρίου.

<http://www.enet.gr>

How 5000-yr-old Neolithic men painted their homes

A new research has revealed that our ancestors from 5,000 years ago painted their homes to brighten up their places too.

<http://www.newkerala.com>



The Joy of Cretan Cooking

Chef-instructor Nikki Rose talks about the importance of protecting Crete's natural and cultural resources— and how “green” the Minoans really were.

<http://www.archaeological.org>



Αλλάζει η εικόνα για το παρελθόν μας

Η αρχαιολογία είναι η επιστήμη του παρελθόντος που βλέπει στο μέλλον. Αναγκαστικά. Τίποτε δεν αποκαλύπτεται με μιας. Οι ανασκαφές διαρκούν για χρόνια - ακόμη περισσότερο η μελέτη του υλικού - κάθε φορά μια νέα έρευνα μπορεί να προσθέσει, να αφαιρέσει κάτι ή να ανατρέψει ριζικά την αρχική εικόνα. Έπειτα καθετί που έρχεται στο φως ζει μια νέα ζωή. Δεν είναι πια το δημόσιο κτίριο όπου οι άνθρωποι συγκεντρώνονταν για να λάβουν σημαντικές αποφάσεις για την πόλη τους ή ο χώρος ταφής όπου εναπέθεταν τους νεκρούς τους ούτε τα χρηστικά αντικείμενα που ήταν απαραίτητα στην καθημερινή τους ζωή.

<http://www.vimaideon.gr>

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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