

The background of the page is a repeating pattern of stylized, light blue symbols. These symbols are reminiscent of ancient Cypriot or Aegean motifs, featuring bulbous shapes with stems and some with small, flame-like or leaf-like details at the top. The symbols are arranged in a grid-like fashion, creating a textured, decorative backdrop.

Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

15 January 2011

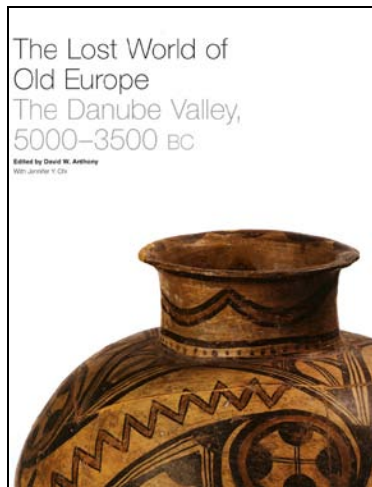
No. 18

Contents

1. NEW BOOKS	3
2. NEW ARTICLES	15
3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS	22
4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS.....	23
5. USEFUL WEBSITES.....	23
6. AEGEUS'S NEWS.....	24
7. LECTURES OF THE MONTH	25
8. CALL FOR PAPERS.....	25
9. GRANTS / BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES	26
10. MISCELLANEA.....	27



1. NEW BOOKS



Aegean Library: 2330

The Lost World of Old Europe: The Danube Valley, 5000-3500 BC

Edited by David W. Anthony

City & year: New York 2010

Publisher: The Institute for the Study of the Ancient World & Princeton University Press

Series: -

Description: Hardback, 254 p., 220 color ill., 20 halftones. 25 line ill., 28,6x23,7 cm

ISBN: 978-0-691-14388-0

Price: \$ 50 (€ 38)

Abstract

In the prehistoric Copper Age, long before cities, writing, or the invention of the wheel, Old Europe was among the most culturally rich regions in the world. Its inhabitants lived in prosperous agricultural towns. The ubiquitous goddess figurines found in their houses and shrines have triggered intense debates about women's roles. *The Lost World of Old Europe* is the accompanying catalog for an exhibition at New York University's Institute for the Study of the Ancient World. This superb volume features essays by leading archaeologists as well as breathtaking color photographs cataloguing the objects, some illustrated here for the first time.

The heart of Old Europe was in the lower Danube valley, in contemporary Bulgaria and Romania. Old European coppersmiths were the most advanced metal artisans in the world. Their intense interest in acquiring copper, Aegean shells, and other rare valuables gave rise to far-reaching trading networks. In their graves, the bodies of Old European chieftains were adorned with pounds of gold and copper ornaments. Their funerals were without parallel in the Near East or Egypt. The exhibition represents the first time these rare objects have appeared in the United States.

Contents

Letter from Roger S. Bagnali (Director, Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, New York University) [6]

Letter from Crisan Museteanu (Director, The National History Museum of Romania, Bucharest) [8]

Letter from Gheorghe Dumitroaia (Director, Neamt County Museum Complex, Piatra Neamt) [10]

Letter from Lăcrămioara Stratulat (Director, Moldova National Museum Complex, Iasi) [12]

Letter from Valentin Pletnyov (Director, Varna Regional Museum of History, Varna) [14]

Letter from Eugen Sava (National Museum of Archaeology and History of Moldova, Chisinau) [16]

Jennifer Y. Chi (Associate Director for Exhibitions and Public Programs, Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, New York University), [Foreword](#) [18]

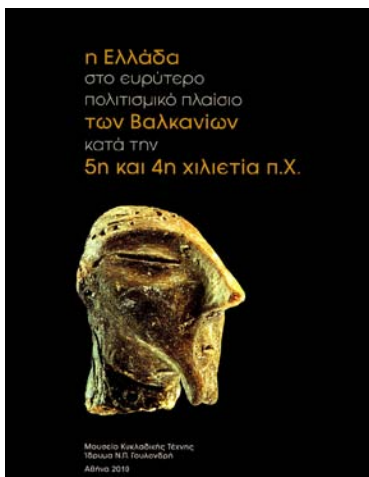
Acknowledgments [22]

Map of the Region and Selected Sites [26]

1. David W. Anthony, 'The Rise and Fall of Old Europe' [28-57]

2. Ioan Opris and Cătălin Bern, 'A history of archaeology and museography in Romania' [58-72]
3. John Chapman, 'Houses, households, villages, and proto-cities in southeastern Europe' [74-89]
4. Dragomir Nicolae Popovici, 'Copper Age traditions north of the Danube river' [90-111]
5. Douglass W. Bailey, '[The figurines of Old Europe](#)' [112-127]
6. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici, 'Cucuteni ceramics: Technology, typology, evolution, and aesthetics' [128-161]
7. Ernst Pernicka & David W. Anthony, 'The invention of copper metallurgy and the Copper Age of Old Europe' [162-177]
8. Michel Louis Sfériadès, '[Spondylus and long-distance trade in prehistoric Europe](#)' [178-190]
9. Vladimir Slavchev, 'The Varna Eneolithic cemetery in the context of the Late Copper Age in the east Balkans' [192-210]
10. Veaceslav Bicbaev, 'The Copper Age cemetery of Giurgiulesti' [212-224]

Museum Abbreviations [226]
 Exhibition Checklist [228]
 Bibliography [240]
 Photography and Drawing Credits [254]



Aegean Library: 2331

Η Ελλάδα στο ευρύτερο πολιτισμικό πλαίσιο των Βαλκανίων κατά την 5η και 4η χιλιετία π.Χ. (Greece in the wider cultural context of the Balkans during the fifth and fourth millennium BC)

Edited by Nikolas Papadimitriou, with the collaboration of Zoi Tsirtsoni

City & year: Athens 2010

Publisher: Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation – Museum of Cycladic Art

Series: -

Description: Paperback, 126 p., colour & b/w ill, drawings, maps, tables, 28,5x22,5 cm

ISBN: 978-960-7064-88-3

Price: € 20

Abstract

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. This presentation aims at revealing the similarities and the differences that existed between Greece and other regions of SE Europe 7.000 ago, and to exploring developments in Greece within a wider historical and cultural framework.

The 5th millennium BC was a period of great development for Greek Neolithic communities. Settlements expanded significantly and obtained internal structure, technology advanced considerably - mainly with the invention of metallurgy - and contacts with other regions increased dramatically. The similarities that can be traced on various aspect of material culture with other parts of the Balkans are both numerous and intriguing. Several figurine types - especially from northern Greece - have close morphological and decorative parallels in modern day Serbia and Bulgaria. Copper metallurgy starts evidently here also at the

beginning of the 5th millennium. A number of ornaments made of gold, silver, stone, clay or shell belong to types common throughout SE Europe. In pottery, there is a certain amount of similarity mainly in decorative styles.

What was the significance of those similarities? Were they the result of direct contact, exchange, common traditions or simply the reflection of prolonged cultural interaction throughout the so-called "Old Europe"? What happened in Greece when other Neolithic cultures of SE Europe started to decline at the beginning of the 4th millennium BC? These are some of the questions treated in the exhibition and the associated publication (currently available only in Greek).

Contents

Ευχαριστίες [6]

Συνομογραφίες [8]

Χάρτης κυριότερων ανασκαμμένων θέσεων του ελλαδικού χώρου με κατοίκηση κατά την 5η και 4η χιλιετία π.Χ. [10]

Χρονολογικό διάγραμμα [14]

1. Νίκος Παπαδημητρίου, 'Εισαγωγή' [16-29]
2. Δημήτριος Β. Γραμμένος, 'Οι νεολιθικές έρευνες στην Ελλάδα με έμφαση στη βόρεια κατά τις πρόσφατες δεκαετίες' [30-37]
3. Ιωάννης Ασλάνης, 'Η κατοίκηση στην Ελλάδα κατά την 5^η και 4η χιλιετία π.Χ.' [38-53]

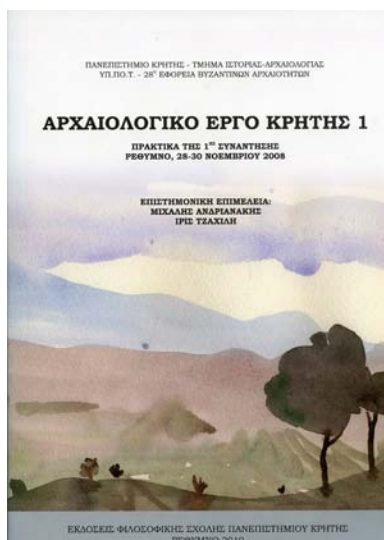
4. René Treuil, 'Ειδώλια και ιδεολογία' [54-65]

5. Κώστας Κωτσάκης, 'Η κεραμική της Νεότερης Νεολιθικής στη βόρεια Ελλάδα' [66-75]

6. Κωνσταντίνος Ζάχος, 'Η μεταλλουργία στην Ελλάδα και στη ΝΑ Ευρώπη κατά την 5η και 4η χιλιετία π.Χ.' [76-91]

7. Ζωή Τσιρτσώνη, 'Το τέλος της Νεολιθικής εποχής στην Ελλάδα και τα Βαλκάνια' [92-103]

Βιβλιογραφία [104]



Archaeological Work in Crete 1: Proceedings of the First Meeting, Rethymnon, 28-30 November 2008

Edited by Michalis Andrianakis & Iris Tzachili

City & year: Rethymnon 2010

Publisher: Faculty of Letters Publications, University of Crete

Series: -

Description: Paperback, 846 p., colour & b/w ill., drawings, maps, 1 CD, 24x17 cm

ISBN: 978-960-9430-02-9

Price: Not for sale

Aegean Library: 2332

Abstract

The book publishes the Proceedings of the First "Archaeological Work of Crete". The Conference took place in November 2008, at the University of Crete (Rethymnon). The numerous papers are divided into 6 sections. The first section presents the work of the offices of the Ministry of Culture, the next four sections focus on the work of the four Prefectures of Crete (Lassithi, Heraklion, Rethymnon and Chania), while the final section includes some general issues. All papers are written in Greek followed by an extensive abstract in English.

Contents

Μιχάλης Ανδριανάκης & Ίρις Τζαχίλη, 'Προλεγόμενα' [12]

Ίρις Τζαχίλη, 'Αντί Εισαγωγής: Άνθρωποι, τόποι και ιστορία' [13-15]

I. Έργο των Φορέων ΥΠΠΟΤ - Ministry of Culture Offices' Work

Μαρία Ανδρεαδάκη-Βλαζάκη, 'Το έργο της ΚΕ' Εφορείας Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων κατά τα έτη 2004-2008' (The work of the 25th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities during the years 2004-2008) [16-33]

Μιχάλης Ανδριανάκης, 'Το έργο της 28^{ης} Εφορείας Βυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων' (The work of the 28th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities) [34-54]

Ιωάννης Ηλ. Βολανάκης, 'Το αρχαιολογικό έργο της 13^{ης} Εφορείας Βυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων κατά την περίοδο 2004-2008' (13th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities: Works during the period 2004-2008) [55-73]

Νότα Δημοπούλου-Ρεθεμιωτάκη, 'Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Ηρακλείου: Το έργο της πενταετίας 2004-2008' (Heraklion Archaeological Museum: Report of activities 2004-2008) [74-92]

Μιχάλης Γ. Ανδριανάκης, 'Το έργο της Επιστημονικής Επιτροπής ανάδειξης βυζαντινού και βενετσιάνικου οχυρωματικού περιβόλου Χανίων' (The work of the Scientific Committee for the enhancement of the Byzantine and Venetian fortifications of Chania) [93-107]

Νικόλαος Μίνως & Ελισάβετ Μ. Καβουλάκη, 'Παρουσίαση του έργου του Γραφείου Κνωσού' (Presentation of the works supervised by the Knossos Scientific Committee) [108-120]

II. Νομός Λασιθίου - Prefecture of Lassithi

Προϊστορική περίοδος - Prehistoric Era

Μεταξία Τσιμποπούλου, 'Προανακτορική ταφική βραχοσκεπή στον Πετρά Σητείας. Πρώτη ανακοίνωση' (A prepalatial burial rock-shelter at Petras, Siteia. A preliminary report) [121-133]

Χρύσα Σοφιανού & Thomas M. Brogan, 'Μινωικός οικισμός Παπαδιόκαμπου Σητείας. Η ανασκαφή της οικίας Β1 κατά το 2008' (The 2008 Excavation of House B.1 at Papadiokambos, Siteia) [134-142]

Βίλη Αποστολάκου, Ρ. Phil. Betancourt & Thomas M. Brogan, 'Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στην Παχειά Άμμο

και τη Χρυσή Ιεράπετρας' (Recent excavations at Pacheia Ammos and Chrissi Island: A preliminary report) [143-154]

Δήμητρα Κρίγκα, 'Η ΥΜ ΙΒ Αγρέπαυλη στην Επάνω Ζάκρο - Νέα στοιχεία ως προς την αρχιτεκτονική μορφή και τη λειτουργία του κτηρίου' (The LM IB Rural Mansion of Epano Zakros: New Evidence on the architectural form and function of the building) [155-169]

Κλασική & Ρωμαϊκή περίοδος - Classical & Roman Era

Melissa Eaby, 'Ένας θολωτός τάφος από τον Αζοριά Καβουσίου' (A Tholos Tomb from Kavousi Azaria) [170-178]

Χρύσα Σοφιανού, 'Ανασκαφές Πραϊσού 2005-2006. Ειδώλιο Κυβέλης (Excavations at Praisos in 2005-2006: The Figurine of Kybele) [179-187]

Nadia Coutsinas, 'Η άμυνα της Ιτάνου (άστυ και χώρα) και οι οχυρωμένες πόλεις της Κλασικής και Ελληνιστικής περιόδου στην ανατολική Κρήτη' (The defences of Itanos (town and country) and the fortified poleis of eastern Crete during the Classical and Hellenistic period) [188-199]

Βυζαντινή περίοδος - Byzantine Era

Μαρία Μαρή, 'Διερεύνηση βυζαντινού τείχους στην Κάτω Μερά Ιεράπετρας' (Investigation of the Byzantine wall in Kato Mera, Ierapetra) [200-210]

Μαριάννα Κατηφόρη, 'Ανασκαφή στο Ναό των Αγίων Αποστόλων στην Κάτω Επισκοπή Σητείας: Επίσκεψη σε ένα βυζαντινό λουτρό' (Excavation at St. Apostles church in Kato Episkopi, Siteia: Visit to a Byzantine bath) [211-222]

Γιώργος Μπροκαλάκης, 'Ο Άγιος Νικόλαος στο Μπουρούνι: αναστηλωτικές και ανασκαφικές εργασίες' (Restoration works and excavations at the church of St. Nikolaos in Bourouni) [223-232]

Κλεάνθης Σιδηρόπουλος, 'Άγιος Νικόλαος στο Μπουρούνι: Τα νομίσματα' (St. Nikolaos in Bourouni: The coins) [233-237]

Δάφνη Χρονάκη, 'Στοιχεία διαμόρφωσης όψεων σε μεσοβυζαντινά μνημεία του Νομού Λασιθίου' (Façade elements in middle Byzantine monuments in the Prefecture of Lassithi) [238-250]

Ενετική & Νεότερη Περίοδος - Venetian & Modern Era

Γεωργία Μοσχοβή, 'Κατασκευαστικοί και μορφολογικοί μετασχηματισμοί σε ναούς της πρώιμης Βενετοκρατίας στο Νομό Λασιθίου' (Structural and formal transformations in early Venetian churches in the Lassithi Prefecture) [251-263]

Εύα Μουντράκη & Αγαπητός Λεγάκης, 'Συντήρηση και αποκατάσταση της κρήνης του τζαμιού Ιεράπετρας' (The restoration of a 19th century Ottoman fountain in Ierapetra, Crete) [264-275]

III. Νομός Ηρακλείου – Prefecture of Heraklion

Προϊστορική περίοδος - Prehistoric Era

Δήμητρα Πυλαρινού & Αντώνης Βασιλάκης, 'Ανασκαφή οικισμού Τελικής Νεολιθικής και Πρώιμης Προανακτορικής στο Γάζι. Προκαταρκτική έκθεση 2006, 2008' (Excavation of a Final Neolithic/Early Prepalatial settlement at Gazi) [276-284]

Αντώνης Βασιλάκης, 'Υστερομινωικοί νεώσοικοι Κατσαμπά Ηρακλείου' (Late Minoan shipsheds at Katsambas, the seaport of Knossos) [285-293]

Μαρία Μπρεδάκη, Αντώνης Βασιλάκης, Todd Whitelaw, 'Πρόγραμμα Επιφανειακής Έρευνας Περιοχής Κνωσού – Προκαταρκτική έκθεση για την εργασία των ετών 2005-2007' (Knossos Urban Landscape Project 2005-2007) [294-301]

Vincenzo La Rosa, 'Οι εργασίες της Ιταλικής Αποστολής στη Φαιστό και την Αγία Τριάδα (The activities of the Italian Mission at Phaistos and Ayia Triada) [302-313]

Ελισάβετ Μ. Καβουλάκη, 'Ανάκτορο Κνωσού, «Δυτικές Αποθήκες». Εργασίες στερέωσης - αποκατάστασης των τοιχοδομιών (Palace of Knossos, "West Magazines". Masonry conservation – restoration) [314-326]

Κλασική & Ρωμαϊκή περίοδος - Classical & Roman Era

Nunzio Allegro, 'Οι πρόσφατες έρευνες στο γεωμετρικό και αρχαϊκό οικισμό στη θέση Προφήτης Ηλίας της Γόρτυνας' (Gortyn, Profitis Ilias. Recent excavations in the Geometric and Archaic settlement) [327-335]

Maria Ricciardi, 'Το βαπτιστήριο στη Μητρόπολη Μεσαράς: Έρευνα και πρώτες υποθέσεις για ένα

πρόγραμμα αποκατάστασης ("The Rotonda": Excavation at the baptistry in Mitropolis, Gortys) [336-347]

Fausto Longo, Μαρία Μπρεδάκη & Mario Benzi, 'Πρόγραμμα «Φαιστός». Μια ιταλο-ελληνική συνεργασία για τη μελέτη του οικισμού από τη νεολιθική εποχή μέχρι την ύστερη αρχαιότητα (Phaistos Project: An Italian-Greek synergasia for a study of the settlement area from the Neolithic to Late Antiquity) [348-361]

Βυζαντινή περίοδος - Byzantine Era

Βασιλική Συθιακάκη, 'Βασιλική Β Χερσονήσου: απόπειρα νέας ανάγνωσης των ανασκαφικών δεδομένων (Attempting a new reading of the results from the excavations in Basilica B at Hersonissos) [362-377]

Αικατερίνη Κ. Μυλοποταμιτάκη, Μαρία Μαυριτσάκη & Ναταλία Μαρνέλλου, 'Ο μεσοβυζαντινός Ναός της Αγίας Τριάδας Λιγορτύνου και η ανασκαφή του (The Church of Saint Trinity of Ligortynos Heraklion) [378-389]

Περίανδρος Ι. Επιτροπάκης, 'Ο Ναός της Μεταμόρφωσης του Σωτήρα στο Λευκοχώρι Ηρακλείου Κρήτης (The temple of Metamorphosis of the Savior in Lefkochori, Heraklion, Crete) [390-401]

Ενετική & Νεότερη περίοδος - Venetian & Modern Era

Λιάνα Σταρίδα & Ελένη Κανάκη, 'Ανασκαφές στην πόλη του Ηρακλείου ως το 2008' (Archaeological work at Heraklion) [402-413]

Μαρία Βακονδίου, 'Δύο «δίδυμα» οικόσημα των μέσων του 16ου αιώνα' (Two similar coats of arms dated in 1555) [414-421]

Αθηνά Μαράκη & Γεώργιος Κατσάλης, 'Αναστηλώνοντας ένα ερειπωμένο μοναστήρι Παναγία Κερα-Ελεούσα Δήμου Γουβών' (Restoring a ruined monastery) [422-431]

Σοφία Κατόπη, 'Από τη Λότζια του Χάνδακα στο Δημαρχείο Ηρακλείου (From the Loggia of Candia to the Town Hall of Heraklion) [432-441]

Ψηφιακές Εφαρμογές - Digital Applications

Μαρία Μπρεδάκη, Αντώνης Βασιλάκης, Ζαχαρίας Βασιλάκης & Διονυσία Μαρκοπούλου, 'Ξενάγηση στην αρχαία Γόρτυνα με το Γεωγραφικό Σύστημα

Πληροφοριών (Guiding and navigation to ancient Gortyn using GIS Web - GoogleEarth) [442-451]

IV. Νομός Ρεθύμνου - Prefecture of Rethymnon

Προϊστορική περίοδος - Prehistoric Era

Ελένη Παπαδοπούλου & Ίρις Τζαχίλη, 'Ανασκαφή στο ιερό κορυφής του Βρύσινα Νομού Ρεθύμνης' (Excavation at the Peak Sanctuary of Vrysinas) [452-463]

Γεωργία Κορδατζάκη, 'Επιφανειακή έρευνα στα ορεινά του Ρεθύμνου: Ενδεικτική ανάλυση κεραμικής από τον Βρύσινα' (Surveying on the mountainous area around Rethymnon: Analysis of the Vrysinas survey ceramic material - First results) [464-475]

Επαμεινώνδας Καπράνος, 'Υστερομινωικός θαλαμωτός τάφος στην Πηγή Ρεθύμνου' (LM III chamber tomb at Pigi, Rethymnon) [476-489]

Κλασική & Ρωμαϊκή περίοδος - Classical & Roman Era

Εύα Τέγου, 'Αρχαιολογικό έργο στην Αξό του Δήμου Κουλούκωνα, Νομού Ρεθύμνου' (Archaeological project in Axos, Municipality of Kouloukonas, Rethymnon Prefecture) [490-497]

Εύα Τέγου & Λουκία Φλεβάρη, 'Σωστική ανασκαφή στη θέση Μνήματα Αλφάς' (Rescue excavation at the site Mnemata of Alfa) [498-511]

Νότα Καραμαλίκη, 'Έλληνιστικός οικισμός στην Αγία Ειρήνη Ρεθύμνου' (Hellenistic settlement at Agia Eirini, Rethymnon) [512-524]

Εύα Τέγου, 'Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στο Βένι του Δήμου Συβρίτου, Νομού Ρεθύμνου' (Archaeological research at Veni, Municipality of Syvritos, Rethymnon Prefecture) [525-531]

Βυζαντινή περίοδος - Byzantine Era

Αθηνά Φραιδάκη, 'Ανασκαφή της παλαιοχριστιανικής βασιλικής στο Πέραμα Δήμου Γεροποτάμου 2004-2006 (αγρός Χωνιανάκη) (Rescue Excavation at Palaioklissia, Perama, Province of Milopotamos, 2004-2006) [532-542]

Νικολέττα Πύρρου, 'Ανασκαφικές εργασίες στο Ναό του Αγίου Δημητρίου στη Βιράν Επισκοπή Ρεθύμνου – Τα πρώτα αποτελέσματα' (Excavation in the Church of Agios Demetrios in Veran Episkopi, Rethymnon - The first results) [543-555]

Πετρούλα Βαρθαλίτου, 'Ο Ναός της Παναγίας στο Φουρφουρά Αμαρίου (The church of the Virgin in Fourfouras, Rethymnon) [556-567]

Σωτήρης Παναγόπουλος, 'Αποκατάσταση του Ναού Κοιμήσεως της Θεοτόκου στην Κυριάννα Ρεθύμνου (Restoration works at the church of the Dormition of the Virgin in Kyrianna, Rethymnon) [568-577]

Ενετική & Νεότερη Περίοδος - Venetian & Modern Era

Κώστας Γιαπιτσόγλου, 'Συμβολή στην εκκλησιαστική ιστορία του Ρεθύμνου: Τα αποτελέσματα από τις πρόσφατες ανασκαφικές έρευνες (Contribution to the religious history of the town of Rethymnon: Evidence from the recent excavations) [578-588]

Φωτεινή Κουγλήρη, 'Αναστηλωτικές εργασίες στο Φρούριο Φορτέτζα Ρεθύμνου (Restoration works at Fortezza fortress in the city of Rethymnon) [589-603]

Βάλια Αγγελάκη, 'Η μουσειολογική - μουσειογραφική μελέτη για το νέο μουσείο της Μονής Αρκαδίου' (Museum of Arkadi Monastery: Presentation of the Museological Study) [604-611]

Μιχάλης Τρουλλινός, 'Η συντήρηση της πρόσοψης του Καθολικού της Ιεράς Μονής Αρκαδίου' (Conservation works on the façade of the Katholikon of Arkadi Monastery) [612-623]

Τατιάνα Κουσουλού, 'Το έργο συντήρησης των Ιερατικών Αμφίων της Ιεράς Μονής Αρκαδίου - Εργασίες συντήρησης του Ιστορικού Λαβάρου' (The conservation of the historic banner of Arkadi Monastery) [624-636]

Θεοδώρα Λιάλη, 'Ιερατικά άμφια της Ιεράς Μονής Αρκαδίου. Η συντήρησή τους με βάση την αρχή της ελάχιστης επέμβασης (Arkadi Monastery vestments' conservation methods, following the principles of minimum intervention) [637-647]

Κυριακή Καλαντζίδου, 'Η εύρεση χειρογράφων και εντύπων στο εσωτερικό αμφίων της Ιεράς Μονής Αρκαδίου (Finding manuscripts and printed material within priestly vestments from the Holy Monastery of Arkadi) [648-656]

Σπήλαιο Μελιδονίου - Melidoni Cave

Ειρήνη Γαβριλάκη, 'Οι ανασκαφές στο σπήλαιο Μελιδονίου (1987-2008)' (Excavations in Gerontospilios Cave of Melidoni, 1987-2008) [657-669]

Γιάννης Ζ. Τζιφόπουλος, 'Ταλλαῖον Ἄντρον παλίμψηστον (Tallaeum Antrum Palimpsest) [670-685]

V. Νομός Χανίων - Prefecture of Chania

Προϊστορική περίοδος - Prehistoric Era

Ελένη Παπαδοπούλου, 'Μινωικός τάφος στην περιοχή της Απτέρας Νομού Χανίων' (A Minoan Tomb at Aptera region, Chania) [686-695]

†Γιούλη Σπαντιδάκη & Christophe Moulherat, 'Υφασμα από το Καστέλλι Χανίων' (Cloth Remains from St. Catherine in Kastelli, Chania) [696-708]

Κλασική & Ρωμαϊκή περίοδος - Classical & Roman Era

Ευθυμία Κατάκη, 'Ανασκαφή οικοπέδου Συνεταιριστικής Τράπεζας Χανίων' (Cooperative Chania Bank building plot) [709-718]

Κατερίνα Τζανακάκη, 'Ελληνιστικό κτήριο στη θέση Καλάμι Δήμου Σούδας. Νέα αρχαιολογική θέση εντός της επικράτειας της αρχαίας Απτέρας: Μια πρώτη παρουσίαση' (Hellenistic house in Kalami of Souda. A new archaeological site within the territory of ancient Aptera) [719-731]

Βυζαντινή περίοδος - Byzantine Era

Γιάννης Φαντάκης, 'Παλαιοχριστιανική και Πρωτοβυζαντινή Κίσαμος. Σωστική ανασκαφή στο οικόπεδο Βεργεράκη - Μαλεφάκη - Παπασταματάκη (Early Christian and early Byzantine Kissamos. Rescue excavation at Vergerakis - Malefakis - Papastamatakis field) [732-744]

Αναστασία Φιολιτάκη, 'Ανασκαφική έρευνα στη θέση «Κεφάλα» πλησίον του οικισμού των Βρυσών του Δήμου Κρουονερίδας, Νομού Χανίων' (The rescue excavation at the site of Kephala near the village Vrisses, Municipality of Krionerida, Chania) [745-753]

Χρυσή Μπούρμπου, 'Η ανασκαφή του νεκροταφείου στο Ναό της Ζωοδόχου Πηγής (Αλικιανός)' (The cemetery excavation at the Church of Zoodochos Pigi - Alikianos) [754-766]

Κωνσταντίνος Ψαράκης, 'Αποκατάσταση Ιερού Ναού Μιχαήλ Αρχαγγέλου Σαρακίνας (Restoration of the Church of Michael Archangel at Sarakina, Selino) [767-778]

Ενετική & Νεότερη περίοδος - Venetian & Modern Era

Γιώργος Σιγανάκης, 'Η συντήρηση των τοιχογραφημένων μεταβυζαντινών ναών και κειμηλίων του Νομού Χανίων στα πλαίσια του Γ' Κ.Π.Σ. (The conservation of the painted post Byzantine churches of Chania Prefecture) [779-790]

Ψηφιακές Εφαρμογές - Digital Applications

Βάσω Λίπα, 'Σύστημα καταγραφής και τεκμηρίωσης αρχιτεκτονικών δομών (Systems for registering and documenting architectural structures) [791-802]

Βασίλης Βαρουχάκης, Αναστασία Φιολιτάκη & Κωνσταντίνος Ψαράκης, 'Ψηφιοποίηση των εικόνων και κειμηλίων των Μονών Γωνιάς Χανίων και Πρέβελι Ρεθύμνου και της βυζαντινής και μεταβυζαντινής κεραμικής Νομού Χανίων (Digitizing of icons and relics from the Monasteries of Gonia, Chania and Preveli, Rethymnon and the Byzantine and Post-Byzantine ceramics from the Prefecture of Chania) [803-813]

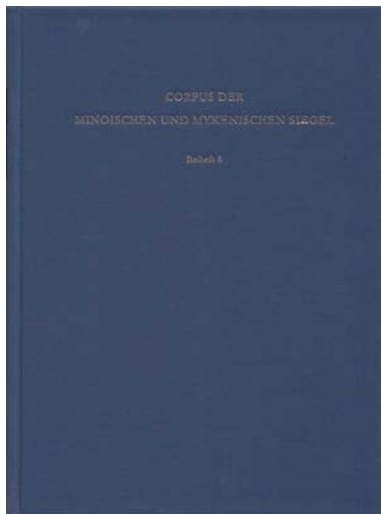
VI. Γενικά Θέματα - General Issues

Valentina di Napoli, 'Τα θεατρικά οικοδομήματα της ρωμαϊκής Κρήτης: προσέγγιση για μια νέα ερμηνεία (The theatrical buildings of Roman Crete: approach for a new interpretation) [814-826]

Αναστασία Γ. Γιαγκάκη, 'Εντοιχισμένα πινάκια σε εκκλησίες της Κρήτης: μια ερευνητική πρόταση' (Immured vessels on churches of Crete: a research proposal) [827-840]

Συντομογραφίες – Abbreviations [841-842]

Κατάλογος Συγγραφέων - List of Contributors [843-846]



Die Bedeutung der minoischen und mykenischen Glyptik. VI. Internationales Siegel-Symposium aus Anlass des 50 jährigen Bestehens des CMS Marburg, 9.-12. Oktober 2008
Edited by Walter Müller

City & year: Mainz 2010
Publisher: Philipp von Zabern
Series: CMS Beiheft 8
Description:
ISBN: 978-3-8053-4260-5
Price: € 130

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The book presents the results of the 6th International Seal Conference, with the title 'Die Bedeutung der minoischen und mykenischen Glyptik'. The Conference took place in Marburg (Germany) in October 2008, on the occasion of the 50 years of the *Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel*. The 33 papers are written in English (23), German (8) and French (2).

Contents

Vorwort des Herausgebers [xi]

Verzeichnis der Abkürzungen [xiii]

Einleitung

Ingo Pini, 'A short history of the Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel' [3-10]

Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier, 'Die Bedeutung des Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel für die Erforschung der Archäologie der ägäischen Bronzezeit' [11-25]

Walter Müller, 'Bemerkungen zur Qualität minoischer und mykenischer Siegel' [27-30]

Walter Müller, 'The outlook for the future of the CMS' [31-33]

Beiträge

Vassiliki Adrimi-Sismani, 'Seals and jewellery from ancient Iolkos' [37-55]

Maria Anastasiadou, 'Gruppen innerhalb der mittelminoischen dreiseitigen Prismen aus weichem Stein' [57-72]

Joan Aruz, 'Intercultural styles, animal combats, and the art of exchange' [73-82]

Philip P. Betancourt, 'The importance of contexts in the dating of Aegean artifacts' [83-90]

Fritz Blakolmer, 'Small is beautiful. The significance of Aegean glyptic for the study of wall paintings, relief frescoes and minor relief arts' [91-108]

Dominique Collon, 'Seal owners and sealing practices in the Ancient Near East in the second millennium BC with particular reference to Syria' [109-129]

Janice L. Crowley, 'The composition of complex scenes in Aegean glyptic' [131-148]

Toni Diederich, 'Funktion, Typologie, Ikonographie und Bedeutung der Siegel im Mittelalter' [149-161]

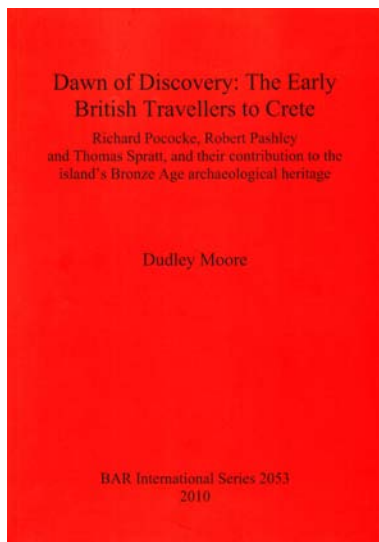
Kim Duistermaat, 'Administration in Neolithic societies? The first use of seals in Syria and some considerations on seal owners, seal use and private property' [163-178]

Enrica Fiandra & Fulvia Maniori, 'Archäologische Irrtümer' [179-186]

Ann L. Foster, 'The function of forms: An aspect of Aegean and Egyptian sealing practices in the Early and Middle Bronze Ages' [187-204]

Erik Hallager, 'Development of sealing practices in the Neopalatial period' [205-212]

- Suzanne Herbordt, 'The Hittite king and his court from the perspective of the sealed bullae from Hattusa' [213-224]
- Helen Hughes-Brock, 'The many facets of seal research and the contribution of the CMS' [225-237]
- Babis G. Intzesiloglou, 'A gold signet ring, three seal stones and a scarab from the Mycenaean tholos tomb at Georgiko, western Thessaly (Greece)' [239-247]
- Olga Krzyszkowska, 'Material matters: Some challenges past, present and future for Aegean glyptic' [249-257]
- Walter Müller, 'Typologie und Bedeutung des Ornaments in der minoischen und mykenischen Glyptik' [259-276]
- Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier, 'Zwei neue Siegel aus den bronzezeitlichen Schichten des Heiligtums von Abai (Kalapodi)' [277-285]
- Jean-Pierre Olivier, 'Les sceaux et scellés inscrits en «Hiéroglyphique» Crétois, en Linéaire A et en Linéaire B en Crète et en Grèce continentale, en Chypro-Minoen et dans les Syllabaires du 1^{er} millénaire à Chypre: Un bilan' [287-295]
- Diamantis Panagiotopoulos, 'A systemic approach to Mycenaean sealing practices' [297-308]
- Jacke Phillips, 'Non-administrative glyptic relations between the Aegean and Egypt' [309-323]
- Ingo Pini, 'Soft stone versus hard stone seals in Aegean Glyptic: Some observations on style and iconography' [325-339]
- Ilean-Claude Poursat, 'La Glyptique et les autres arts dans l'Egée prépalatiale: le contexte artistique de la production des sceaux' [341-347]
- Kostas Sbonias, 'Diversity and transformation. Looking for meanings in the Prepalatial seal consumption and use' [349-362]
- Evangelia Tsangaraki, 'Sealings with representations of human figures: A Neopalatial repertoire and its significance in the administrative system' [363-381]
- Peter Warren, 'The absolute chronology of the Aegean circa 2000 B.C.-1400 B.C. A summary' [383-394]
- Judith Weingarten, '[Corridors of power: A social network analysis of the Minoan "replica rings"](#)' [395-412]
- John G. Younger, 'Attributing Aegean seals: Looking back, glancing ahead' [413-424]
- Appendix
- Walter Müller, 'The CMS-Database in ARACHNE' [427-446]



Dawn of Discovery: The Early British Travellers to Crete. Richard Pococke, Robert Pashley and Thomas Spratt, and their Contribution to the Island's Bronze Age Archaeological Heritage
Dudley Moore

City & year: Oxford 2010

Publisher: Archaeopress

Series: BAR International Series 2053

Description: Paperback, iv+174 pages, illustrated throughout with maps, plans, figures, drawings and photographs, 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 9781407305424

Price: £ 46 (ca. € 55)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

It is intended to focus on three important British travellers to Crete during the 18th and 19th centuries to establish whether or not they waded any significant contribution to the field of research with regard to the archaeological heritage of Bronze Age Crete. It is an attempt to bring these 'lost pioneers' of antiquity to the fore

and to recognize their efforts as part of the foundation of the discovery of the island's Bronze Age archaeology prior to the groundbreaking excavations of Sir Arthur Evans. They are Richard Pococke (1704-65), Robert Pashley (1805-59) and Thomas Spratt (1811-88). Having dealt with the terms that these travelers used in describing ancient remains, the work will look briefly at the background to Bronze Age Crete itself. Thereafter the development from antiquarianism into archaeology will be followed to establish the motives behind these travellers' wanderings in Crete. This will also involve a discussion of other British travellers to Crete and problems they may have encountered with an island in the throws of Ottoman turbulence.

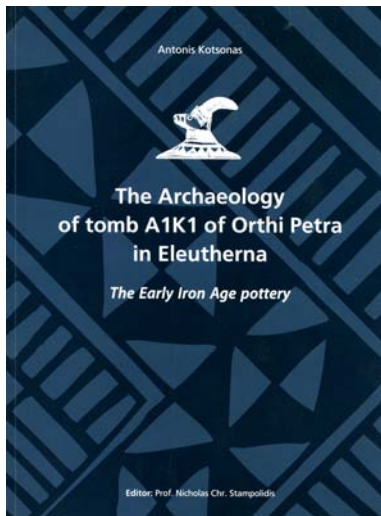
In order to try and see what Pococke, Pashley and Spratt may have discovered, their footsteps have been followed around the island comparing their written accounts with what is physically there today. Consideration is then given to whether any sites they described might have been of the Bronze Age. This has not always been easy as the landscape of the island has changed over the years. However, in some cases, what has been found was indeed pertinent to the Bronze Age of Crete. In addition, various views of the mythical Labyrinth are looked at in an attempt to compound the theory that there may have been a certain belief in a period prior to the known Classical era (of the 5th century BC Greece) - even if the tales themselves were not accepted as fact. Views of British travellers to mainland Greece are compared to emphasize this belief. Finally, there is a discussion of the theories referred to in the earlier chapters.

Questions raised and hopefully, answered are: How do the travellers' 'field surveys' and discoveries compare with what is now known today from excavation? Were some of their references to 'Cyclopean' stonework an identification of Bronze Age architecture? Do they deserve recognition for the identification of a prehistory of Crete? Why are their names missing from so many books on the history of archaeology and the discovery of Cretan archaeology?

This work will bring together, for the first time, an understanding of the views and comparative discoveries of three 18th and 19th century travellers of the, then, unknown ancient pre-history of Bronze Age Crete. It will conclude that they did indeed contribute to the realization of an earlier civilization than the Classical period even if it was not an exact knowledge as to what it might have been.

Contents

Abstract [ii]	12. Other British travelers [65]
Acknowledgements [iii]	13. Discussion [71]
Abbreviations [iv]	14. Summary and Conclusion [75]
1. Introduction [1]	Appendices
2. Background to Bronze Age Crete [5]	A: Maps [79]
3. Early travellers and archaeology [9]	B: Figures [91]
4. Richard Pococke [19]	C: Gazetteer [141]
5: Robert Pashley: The Traveller [23]	D: Pococke's footnote [143]
6. Robert Pashley: <i>Travels in Crete</i> , Vol. I [27]	E: Letters from Spratt [145]
7. Robert Pashley: <i>Travels in Crete</i> , Vol. II [33]	F: Early foreign travellers' observations of the
8. Thomas Spratt: The Traveller [37]	'Labyrinth' at Gortyns [153]
9. Thomas Spratt: <i>Travels and Researches in Crete</i> ,	G: 1836 Report on the 'Labyrinth of Crete' [155]
Vol. I [43]	H: Lithgow's Crete [159]
10. Thomas Spratt: <i>Travels and Researches in Crete</i> ,	I: Sandys' Crete [163]
Vol. II [55]	Bibliography [167]
11. The Labyrinth [61]	



Aegean Library: 2336

***The Archaeology of Tomb A1K1 of Orthi Petra in Eleutherna:
The Early Iron Age Pottery***

Antonis Kotsonas

City & year: Athens 2008

Publisher: Publications of the University of Crete

Series: -

Description: Paperback, 397 p., 74 b/w figures, 17 graphs, 6 colour plates, 4 tables, 28x21 cm

ISBN: 978-960-88394-6-5

Price: Unknown

Abstract

The present volume publishes some of the finds and results of the excavations conducted by Professor N. Stampolidis of the University of Crete in the Early Iron Age necropolis of Orthi Petra in Eleutherna, Crete. The necropolis, which is a palimpsest of intensive human activity, the denser and most legible lines of which pertain to the 9th – 6th centuries BC, lies on the originally rather steep, but now terraced, west slopes of the hill of Prines, 20-40m above the Chalopota stream. Its layout, including the monuments and their date, as well as the rites performed have been discussed by Stampolidis on several occasions. Although the necropolis has produced rich and varied remains, pottery is by far the most copiously represented class. This is, however, hardly surprising, given the well-known, relentless indestructibility of ceramics, which sharply contrasts with the ephemeral nature of their primary function.

The present volume is an analysis of a large corpus of ceramic material recovered from the neighbouring trenches A1 and K1, which are located in the central part of the excavated section of the necropolis. The material in question was found in the interior and immediate exterior of a chamber tomb called tomb A1K1, which housed cremation urns and burial offerings. Very few vases were also found inside or directly next to monument A1K1, which was partly overlying the tomb. Because of the scale and variety of the ceramic and other material it yielded and its importance for the archaeology of Early Iron Age Crete, the Aegean and the Mediterranean, a series of publication were planned for this particular context.

The demands of this work, however, and the various other commitments of the contributors led the editor to the decision to issue the publications in question individually. The present study of the pottery is the second of the volumes in this series, whereas the first volume, which is currently in preparation, includes a detailed catalogue of the rich and varied finds recovered - including the ceramic vessels discussed here – and studies the location of the tomb and monument within the necropolis, as well as their excavation and architecture. Furthermore, it offers an account of the conservation of the two structures following the excavation. A third volume based on the other classes of finds and the burial customs has also been planned, whereas a fourth volume regarding the physical anthropological material recovered has already appeared.

Contents

Excavator's foreword [9]

Acknowledgements [11]

List of illustrations [13]

Abbreviations and conventions [17]

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

1.1. Scope of the study [19]

1.2. Method and structure [22]

CHAPTER 2: Previous research on Cretan Early Iron Age pottery

- 2.1. A short history of the research on Cretan ceramics of the Early Iron Age [27]
- 2.2. The state of research on Early Iron Age pottery from Eleutherna and the surrounding area [28]

CHAPTER 3: Relative and absolute chronologies of Early Iron Age Eleutherna and other Cretan sites

- 3.1. Introduction [31]
- 3.2. Knossian chronology [31]
- 3.3. Chronologies of other Cretan sites [35]
- 3.4. Chronologies for the pottery from Eleutherna [41]

CHAPTER 4: Ceramic production at Eleutherna

- 4.1. Notes on the limitations within the study of ceramic production at Eleutherna [53]
- 4.2. Geology and fabrics [53]
- 4.3. Shaping and decorative techniques [56]
- 4.4. Modes of production, workshops and potter's marks [60]
- 4.5. The production of Creto-Cypriot pottery [65]
- 4.6. Foreign potters/painters and ceramic production at Eleutherna [69]

CHAPTER 5: Formal analysis and classification of the locally produced pottery

- 5.1. Introduction [79]
- 5.2. Closed vessels: Storage vessels [80]
- 5.3. Closed vessels: Fast-pouring vessels [153]
- 5.4. Closed vessels: Slow-pouring vessels [168]
- 5.5. Open vessels: Deep open vessels [183]
- 5.6. Open vessels: Shallow open vessels [216]

CHAPTER 6: Imported pottery found in tomb A1K1 and the dissemination of ceramic styles in Early Iron Age Crete

- 6.1. Introduction [233]
- 6.2. Pottery imported from Cretan sites [236]

- 6.3. Pottery from other Aegean regions [256]
- 6.4. Pottery from the Eastern Mediterranean [282]
- 6.5. Pottery of indeterminate provenance [289]
- 6.6. Review of the provenance of imported pottery found in tomb A1K1 and its impact on Eleuthernian ceramics in light of evidence from other Cretan sites [294]

CHAPTER 7: Ceramic consumption in tomb A1K1

- 7.1. Introduction [299]
- 7.2. Providing pots for the dead: linking ceramic production and circulation with consumption [301]
- 7.3. Ceramic consumption in tomb A1K1 [305]
- 7.4. Overview of ceramic consumption in tomb A1K1 [332]

CHAPTER 8: Conclusions for the ceramic analysis and archaeology of Crete in the Early Iron Age

- 8.1. Introduction [335]
- 8.2. Ceramic analysis and the contribution of the present study [335]
- 8.3. Ceramic analysis and the archaeology of tomb A1K1 and Early Iron Age Crete [338]

Appendix by Eleni Nodarou with a foreword by Nicholas Chr. Stampolidis and Antonis Kotsonas

1. Introduction and aim of the analytical study [345]
2. Previous analytical research on pottery from Eleutherna [345]
3. The geology of the area [348]
4. Petrographic Fabric Groups [348]
5. Comparative material [353]
6. Discussion [354]
7. Petrographic descriptions [357]

References [363]

Plates [389]

Index [395]

2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. 'Minoan genius on a LH III pictorial sherd from Phylakopi, Melos? Some remarks on religious and ceremonial scenes on Mycenaean pictorial pottery'

Mario Benzi

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 9-26.

Abstract (from the text)

The fragment discussed in this article was found in the earliest excavations at the Cycladic site of Phylakopi and is now preserved in the National Archaeological Museum of Athens (NM 11418). It was given only a summary description by Edgar in his discussion of the pottery from the site and was later discussed by Sakellarakis in his survey of the Mycenaean Pictorial Pottery in the National Museum, but until now it has attracted little or no attention by scholars. Sakellarakis assigns the fragment to a large deep bowl krater of FS 282. He describes the partly preserved figure as that of a monster "preserving its breast and forelegs". The hatched and cross-hatched patterns behind the figure are described by Sakellarakis as a "thin curved wing" and as "part of the body" respectively. In Mycenaean Pictorial pottery, however, the wings of winged creatures, such as sphinxes and griffins, are usually larger and raised and are rendered in very different fashions. The upright pose, the sturdy body, and the far leg stepping forward in the characteristic walking pose call to mind the Egyptian goddess Taweret and her Aegean derivative, the so-called "Minoan Genius".

2.2. 'The "Mycenaeans" in the central Mediterranean: a comparison between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian seaways'

Alberto Cazzella & Giulia Recchia

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 27-40.

Abstract (from the text)

The theme of the relationships of the peninsular Italy and adjacent islands communities with the Late Bronze Age seafarers coming from the eastern Mediterranean has been widely discussed from the beginning of the 21st c. AD. The last one is a paper by E. Blake, proposing a 'minimalist' view: we agree with her just as regards some points. It seems to us there is still place to discuss this theme, bearing in mind also the last archaeological findings, especially along the Adriatic side of the peninsula. The situation in the principal Italian seas, the Tyrrhenian and the Adriatic, constituting two long corridors for the maritime exchange, is particularly compared. What more generally happened in the central Mediterranean during the same period however is taken into consideration. Consciously we use the synthetic term 'Mycenaeans' not so precisely, except for the most evident cases of areal distinction within the eastern Mediterranean.

2.3. 'The geographical names in the Linear B texts from Thebes'

Maurizio Del Freo

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 41-67.

Abstract (from the text)

The Linear B texts from Thebes contain several geographical terms. Many of these have been gathered, analysed and briefly commented upon in 2001 by V. Aravantinos, L. Godart and A. Sacconi in their editio princeps of the Pelopidou Street tablets. This paper offers some further observations on the same data and extends the analysis to the toponyms and the ethnics which are attested on a number of inscriptions published by the same authors since 2002. To this end, all the geographical terms are linguistically

investigated and their contexts interpreted. When possible, they are also compared with place names and ethnics which are attested in the Greek alphabetic sources and tentatively identified with archaeological sites which have yielded LH III materials. Finally, on the basis of this analysis, a number of general comments are made on the geography of the Mycenaean kingdom of Thebes as well as on the contacts that may have existed between Mycenaean Boeotia and the other regions of the Aegean world.

2.4. 'The recent debate on Eteocypriote people and language'

Markus Egetmeyer

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 69-90.

Abstract (from the text)

First is treated the problem of the establishment of the small corpus of non-Greek inscriptions on Cyprus, followed by remarks on the syllabary variant used to write them. The linguistic interpretation of the Eteocypriote inscriptions is dealt with only as far as is necessary to assess the new proposals, and finally a hypothesis is added to the question causing the most concern, the late date of the most important group of these inscriptions.

2.5. 'I composti preposizionali negli archivi in lineare B'

Valentina Gasbarra

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 91-98.

Abstract

Composition is one of the most important linguistic available process to create new words. Composition has been viewed in current linguistic works as the process of linking together two existing stems from the lexicon of a language to form a new one, more complex, which has the potential to enter the lexicon as a stable morphological unit. In ancient Greek, nominal composition plays an important role, which is documented by the variety of productive compositional types and by the frequency of compound words in the texts. The decipherment of Linear B and the publication of Mycenaean archives have led us to examine how compounding works in Mycenaean and the connections between Mycenaean and the first-millennium Greek forms. Even though Mycenaean tablets consist exclusively in bureaucratic documents, they testify all the compositional categories of later Greek: possessive exocentric compounds, determinative endocentric compounds, prepositional and verbal governing compounds. Prepositional compounds, based on a prepositional syntagm which "governs" the second member, are particularly productive in the field of personal appellatives and toponymic designations and they display the tendency of Mycenaean language in replacing some terminological blank with compound neologisms, which often are not yet included in the vocabulary and for this reason with an high degree of internal transparency and a clear recognizability of the constituents.

2.6. 'I due scribi della tavoletta Tn 316'

Louis Godart

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 99-115.

Abstract (in Italian, from the text)

Sulla base di nuove fotografie realizzate al Museo Nazionale di Atene e dei disegni che ho potuto confezionare su ingrandimenti delle stesse a scala 2:1 sono in grado di avanzare una spiegazione totalmente diversa della redazione del testo di Tn 316 recto e verso. Inoltre, come potremo vedere, la revisione sistematica della tavoletta mi ha permesso di approfondire la lettura largamente incerta del rigo .3 del verso del documento.

2.7. 'The Description of Helios' herds (Od. 12, 127-136): A Mycenaean commentary'

Nikolai N. Kazansky

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 117-120.

Abstract (from the text)

The comparison of Mycenaean economic texts with the Homeric description of the cattle permits us to see the lexical continuity in the history of the Greek language of the 2nd and 1st millennium BC. The archaic forms of words and some coincidences in use with the Mycenaean documents are striking. It seems to me probable that the Homeric passage on the herds of Helios may go back to the Mycenaean age.

2.8. 'Il corpus delle iscrizioni in Lineare B oggi: organizzazione e provenienze'

Massimiliano Marazzi

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 121-154.

Abstract (in Italian, from the text)

Seguendo una linea in parte già tracciata in occasione del XII Colloquio Internazionale di Micenologia (Marazzi 2008), si intende in questa sede fornire un organico aggiornamento (al maggio 2009) del patrimonio documentario miceneo, articolandolo secondo i seguenti punti: a) prefissi e sigle alla luce delle nuove scoperte e dei riordini; b) stato dell'organizzazione, delle edizioni e degli studi particolari dei documenti su supporti archiviari; c) quadro riassuntivo area per area e sito per sito.

2.9. 'Società e forme di potere a Creta tra TM IIIA2-B'

Sabina Mitrano

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 155-170.

Abstract

This study analyzes the material evidence concerning the "second phase" of Mycenaean occupation of Crete, the period following the fall of the Mycenaean Palace of Knossos in LM IIIA2 and continuing until LM IIIB period, in which the dynamics of evolution, on the one hand, appear to continue the line of development begun with the arrival of Mycenaean in LM II, on the other, show some changes of considerable importance. The general situation of Cretan society appears to be characterized by two main phenomena, the dissemination of Mycenaean culture all over the island, and the emergence of Mycenaean centers of different size and importance, but in which we can observe clear resources for new growing elites. The more correct interpretation of this framework stays perhaps in the middle between the Godart's hypothesis on the existence of a new Mycenaean kingdom at Kydonia in LM IIIA2-B, which does not exclude different realities in other regions, and that of the emergence of small kingdoms or free city as suggested by Haskell, although it must necessarily take into account the western political situation, in which the presence of a wanax today can not be denied. These developments can also offer a contribution to reconstruct the dynamics that lead, after the end of Mycenaean society, to the transition from the world of the wanax to the world of the basileus, even better of basileis, an issue that must be deepened on the basis of the interpretation of the qa-si-re-u function as it emerges both from the Mycenaean texts and the material evidence.

2.10. 'L'Odissea e le tradizioni peloponnesiache'

Cecilia Nobili

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 171-185.

Abstract

In the last few years some interesting studies have been devoted at analyzing the connections between the Odyssey and local traditions, with particular interest on the traditions rooted in the northern areas of Epirus

and Acarnania. But the archaeological evidence has now demonstrated that Ithaca and the Ionian Islands, from the Mycenaean epoch to the Dark Age, had strong relationships with the western Peloponnesian regions, such as Elis and Messenia. Archaeologists use to call this phenomenon “western koiné”, but this term, in my opinion, can be applied also to the mythical and poetical tradition developed in the western areas of Peloponnese in the same period. The Odyssey can be safely inserted in this context, since it shows many and strict connections with western Peloponnese. Most of the main Odyssean character have genealogical relationship with Peloponnesian mythical figures, such as Penelope, whose father Ikarios was commonly regarded as Tyndareus’ brother, and Odysseus himself, whose grandfather Autolykos was well inserted in the Peloponnesian mythical traditions. In the Odyssey Pylos, Elis and Sparta appear as the most faithful allies of the Ithacan kings, because of the commercial and political relationships that are clearly presented in many passages and underlined by the use of some typical and recurrent formulas. Moreover, some Odyssean scenes, such as the encounter between Menelaus and Proteus or the theft of Helios’ cattle, present clear parallels with Peloponnesian traditions, particularly with Heracles’ saga: instead of thinking about any direct influence, it is more correct to state that both sagas developed in the same poetical tradition of the “western koiné”.

2.11. ‘Rapport 1996-2000 sur les textes en écriture hiéroglyphique crétoise, en linéaire A et en linéaire B’

Jean-Pierre Olivier

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 187-197.

Abstract (in French)

Ce “Rapport 1996-2000...”, jusqu’à présent inédit, vient s’insérer entre le “Rapport 1991-1995...”, paru dans les *Florent Studia Mycenaea* (1999, p. 419-435) et le “Rapport 2001-2005...”, publié dans le *Colloquium Romanum* (2008, p. 199-222). Il aurait dû voir le jour, il y a au moins quatre ans, dans un *Austin Colloquium*, toujours en gésine (février 2009). Il essaie de rendre compte de la situation des éditions des textes syllabiques crétois entre le colloque de 1995 et celui de 2000. Sa non-parution constituait un handicap pour les mycénologues (certains textes ne sont publiés – en transnumération – qu’ici), mais surtout en aurait été un pour les historiens de la discipline.

2.12. ‘A proposito delle tavolette della serie Sh di Pilo’

Anna Sacconi

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 209-214.

Abstract (from the text)

In questo lavoro mi propongo di riesaminare le tavolette della serie Sh di Pilo, e in particolare l’ideogramma *163 = ARM che in esse appare, e di precisarne la finalità amministrativa.

2.13. ‘Alcune riflessioni sull’adeguatezza di una scrittura largamente disadeguata’

Serguey Sharypkin

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 215-224.

Abstract (from the text)

The article concerns the problem of the suitability of Linear B for rendering the Greek language. Firstly, the author provides a short historical survey of the issue, emphasizing the fact that the history of Mycenaeanology can sometimes be instructive for the investigation of certain mycenaeanological problems. Subsequently, the question of how the Mycenaean scribes could read and understand Greek words written using polyvalent syllabic signs is addressed. We may determine some factors which facilitate the understanding of written texts; the most significant among them were: a) the limited character of vocabulary and grammar; b) the

narrow circle of people who used the written records, always in touch with their colleagues. Finally, we may argue that there is no straightforward answer to the question whether the Linear B script is well- or ill-suited. It appears ill-suited nowadays for modern scholars, but was excellently suited for Mycenaean rulers, officials and scribes as an instrument of control, inventorying and domination (scribe et impera!). We must never forget that what the Mycenaean scribes wrote was not meant for us, but for themselves and their colleagues.

2.14. 'Que pouvons-nous soupçonner de l'accentuation du mycénien?'

Frederik M. J. Waanders

Pasiphae. Rivista di filologia e antichità egee 3 (2009) [2010]: 225-232.

Abstract

The chronological position of the Mycenaean dialect in between Proto-Greek and Classical Greek allows us to entertain some ideas about Mycenaean accentuation. In this paper, a selection of accentual topics will be dealt with: the limitation rule, the phonetic properties of short final diphthongs, the results of Proto-Greek contractions, the properispomenon rule, the accentuation of verbal forms, the recessive accentuation of some classes of substantive nouns, the accentuation of monosyllabic stem forms (3rd declension), and Wheeler's law.

2.15. 'Vorbericht zu den Arbeiten in Troia 2007 und 2008 - Work in Troia in 2007 and 2008'

Peter Jablonka & Ernst Pernicka

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 3-32.

Abstract

According to the original plan for the years 2006 to 2009, the summer 2008 was supposed to be devoted to a study season. However, since it was not possible to locate the further course of the Troia VI defensive ditch in the east of the Lower City, excavation work continued in 2008 and the aim striven for was finally achieved. The results of both excavation seasons are represented in this report.

[Read the article](#)

2.16. 'To the shore, back and again: Archaeomalacology at Troia'

Canan Çakırlar

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 59-86.

Abstract

The subject matter of this paper is shellfish gathering activity at Troia; what was gathered, how and where; what the role of shellfish gathering was in the economy and diet of the settlement, how this role changed through time, and why. A great resource of over 54,000 archaeomalacological specimens is available to answer these questions. This is the largest archaeomalacological assemblage from the Aegean. All quantitative evidence derives from the results of the new excavations at Troia through the 2005 season. The stratigraphical situation and taphonomy of the mollusk remains, the ecology of the represented species, and ethno-historical and ethnographic analogies have all been instrumental in building a firm and detailed description of the shellfish gathering activity at this habitation site. The first line of argument is based on the changing proportion of molluscan remains in the overall faunal assemblage of Troia throughout its occupational history. Accordingly, shellfish gathering activity appears to have gone through a slow decline from the Early Bronze Age to the Byzantine Period at Troia. The second is based on the changes in the molluscan species spectrum for different time periods in the settlement. *Cerastoderma glaucum* (lagoon cockle) prevails as the most important species throughout the Bronze Age. In Roman and

Byzantine times, *O. edulis* (European oyster) becomes the preferred mollusk species. The deltaic lagoons of Karamenderes and Dümrek, and the marine embayment of Troia remain as the most exploited shellfishing grounds throughout Troia's occupational history. Almost all shellfish could have been gathered in shallow coastal or lagoonal waters without specialized technology. A variety of factors may have affected shellfish gathering at Troia: the changing position of the coastline, the evolving substratum of the marine embayment and its diminishing volume and area, climatic changes, and cultural and economic preferences.

2.17. "Murex" dye production at Troia: Assessment of archaeomalacological data from old and new excavations'

Canan Çakırlar & Ralf Becks

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 87-103.

Abstract

This paper presents the archaeological evidence for 'murex' dye production at Troia and assesses the size and character of this industry at the site, based on archaeomalacological data from old and new excavations. The amalgamated data is compared with related evidence from other Bronze Age sites in the Mediterranean basin and considered in view of the requirements of a traditional murex' dye industry. Present evidence shows that the production of purple dye at the settlement began already during the Troia VIa phase and continued until Troia VIIa. *Hexaplex trunculus* was the chief species used as raw material. We suggest that this major industry, indicated by the scale of accumulated crushed *H. trunculus* remains in the archaeological deposits, is linked to the flourishing textile industry at the site, both tied to the increasing Minoan influence in the Middle Bronze Age Aegean.

2.18. 'Kesik plain and Alacaligöl mound an assessment of the paleogeography around Troia'

Ilhan Kayan

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 105-128.

Abstract

The Kesik plain is situated about 4 km west of Troia. It is an indentation extending towards Yeniköy ridge from the Karamenderes delta-flood plain, and it covers an area of about 1 km². Some investigators have supposed this low-lying area to be a convenient harbor location for Troia. A canal connecting the west side of the plain to the Aegean sea has been considered a waterway. Our investigations in the years of 1990 revealed that intruding sea into Karamenderes (Scamander) valley during the holocene transgression covered also Kesik plain and formed a small inlet. However, this small inlet could not have been used as a harbor during Troia VI and later because this area had turned into land by siltation before the late Bronze age. In addition, it was deduced that the canal to the west could not have been a waterway between the Kesik depression and the Aegean sea.

A new prehistoric settlement site was found near Alacaligöl on the southwest part of the Kesik plain during our renewed research since 2000. In light of new data, the formation and development of the Kesik plain can be explained as follows: Rising sea in the holocene intruded into the Kesik depression from the former Karamenderes valley. Based on paleogeographical and sedimentological evidence, as well as c14 dating, the rise in sea level ended about 6000 years ago at the present level. The alacaligöl settlement has been dated to the neolithic-chalcolithic periods by archaeologists. Accordingly, about 7000-6000 years ago, this settlement was located about 3-4 m above sea level on the tip of a narrow and low-lying ridge extending toward a small indentation in the southwest of the Kesik inlet. A fresh-water spring on the western shore and plenty of seafood in the shallow-water inlet were probably important reasons why this place was chosen for settlement.

2.19. 'Pottery seriation dating at Troia in the Middle and Late Bronze age based on the Cincinnati classification system'

Bernhard Weninger

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 135-162.

Abstract

In this paper a stratigraphically-referenced database capable of precise and accurate dating of pottery assemblages from the Late Bronze age (LBA) at Troia (Periods VI–VII) is presented. The database is constructed from information provided in the excavation reports of Carl f. Blegen, Cedric G. Boulter, John I. Caskey, and Marion Rawson (Blegen et al. 1953; 1958). The paper is focussed on quantifying the dating accuracy and precision that can be achieved with the new pottery database, when statistical seriation procedures (Correspondence analysis) are applied.

2.20. 'Yesiltepe, eine Siedlung der Frühbronzezeit am Oberlauf des Skamander'

Gebhard Bieg, Stephan W. E. Blum, Reyhan Körpe, Nurten Sevinç & Rüstem Aslan

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 199-227.

Abstract

In 2001 a previously unknown settlement mound west of Karaköy on the Upper Karamenderes (Scamander) was largely damaged by looters. The material found on the site demonstrates that it was occupied mainly during the Troia I period. The Early Bronze Age village was destroyed in a major conflagration.

2.21. 'The Early Bronze Age Lithic Industry in Yenibademli Höyük (Gökçeada / Imbros)'

Halime Hürüymaz, Ivan Gatsov & Petranka Nedelcheva

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 229-236.

Abstract

In this paper the first results of the analyses of chipped stone artefacts from Yenibademli Höyük, Gökçeada / Imbros are presented. The settlement dates to the Early Bronze Age II period. The lithic data include more than 1000 stone artefacts, which belong to the categories of cores, cortical specimen, crested specimen, debris, flakes, blades and retouched tools. All raw material varieties were undergone petrographical analyses. This way 5 raw material varieties have been distinguished, which were used in stone production. These are the following: flint, andezit, limestone, claystone and obsidian. At this stage of research the lithic assemblages processed reveal ad hoc an orientated chipped stone production connected with flake acquiring and tool manufacturing in this Early Bronze Age settlement.

2.22. 'Heinrich Schliemanns Ausgrabungen in Troia nach osmanischen Quellen'

Rüstem Aslan, Ali Sönmez & Reyhan Körpe

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 237-248.

Abstract

Much has already been written about Heinrich Schliemann's excavations in Troia since 1870. Two main themes are apparent: biographical accounts in commentaries and memoirs of Schliemann's work and an overwhelming dossier of Schliemann's own publications, diaries, and letters. These Schliemann documents provide a one-sided picture of the conditions and events of his day. Until today, only very few known or published Ottoman documents are able to correct or supplement this picture. What did Ottoman authorities know about the procedures in Troia, and what did they do with this knowledge? Recent discoveries in archives that address these questions are introduced here for the first time.

2.23. 'Zur Herkunft der Obsidianartefakte vom Çukuriçi Höyük'

Max Bergner, Barbara Horejs & Ernst Pernicka

Studia Troica 18 (2009): 249-271.

Abstract

64 obsidian artefacts from the prehistoric settlement Çukuriçi Höyük near Ephesos were analyzed with neutron activation. The finds date from the Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Based on their trace element concentrations it could be shown that the overwhelming majority of the raw material derives from the Cycladic island of Melos. Altogether three artefacts could be assigned to central Anatolian occurrences, which are represented only in the Early Bronze Age so far. According to their macroscopic appearance the artefacts would be classified into four groups, one of which comprises obsidian from Melos and from central Anatolia.

3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

3.1. Nakassis, D., 2010. Online review of F. Rougemont, *Contrôle économique et administration à l'époque des palais mycéniens (fin du IIe millénaire av. J.-C.)* (Athènes: École française d'Athènes, 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.09.14.

[Read the book review](#)

Aegean Library: BR Dig. Nakassis 2010

3.2. Cummings, C., 2010. Online review of Y. Tzedakis, H. Martlew & M.K. Jones (eds), *Archaeology Meets Science: Biomolecular Investigations in Bronze Age Greece: The Primary Scientific Evidence, 1997-2003* (Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-10-70.

[Read the book review](#)

Aegean Library: BR Dig. Cummings 2010

3.3. Letesson, Q., 2010. Online review of J.W. Shaw, *Minoan Architecture: Materials and Techniques. Studi di archeologia cretese* (Padova: Bottega d'Erasmus, 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.08.48.

[Read the book review](#)

Aegean Library: BR Dig. Letesson 2010

3.4. Magnani, M., 2010. Online review of S. Heilen, *In pursuit of Wissenschaft: Festschrift für William M. Calder III zum 75. Geburtstag* (Hildesheim/New York: 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.01.13.

[Read the book review](#)

Aegean Library: BR Dig. Magnani 2010

3.5. Irwin, D.T., 2010. Online review of P.P. Betancourt & C. Davaras, *Pseira X: The Excavation of Block AF* (Philadelphia: 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.07.54.

[Read the book review](#)

Aegean Library: BR Dig. Irwin 2010

3.6. Kennell, S.A.H., 2010. Online review of R.D. Morritt, *The Quest: John Morritt, His Travels to Troy, 1794-1796* (Newcastle upon Tyne: 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010.07.37.

[Read the book review](#)

Aegean Library: BR Dig. Kennell 2010

4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

4.1. Πρακτικά Θ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ Αττικής. Λαύριο Αττικής, 13-16 Απριλίου 2000 (Proceedings of the 9th Scientific Meeting of Southeast Attica), Kalyvia Thorikou: EMENA, 2008.

[Press here](#)

4.2. Peltenburg, E. (ed.), 2003. *The Colonisation and Settlement of Cyprus. Investigations at Kissonerga-Mylouthkia, 1976-1996* [Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus III.1. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 70:4], Sävedalen: Åström Verlag.

[Press here](#)

4.3. Inizan, M.-L., Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, H., Tixier, J., 1995. *Technologie de la pierre taillée* [Préhistoire de la Pierre Taillée, Tome 4], Nanterre: CREP.

[Press here](#)

4.4. Inizan, M.-L., Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, H., Tixier, J., 1999. *Technology and Terminology of Knapped Stone* (translated by J. Féblot Augustins) [Préhistoire de la Pierre Taillée, Tome 5], Nanterre: CREP.

[Press here](#)

4.5. Xanthoudides, S., 1904. *Ο κρητικός πολιτισμός: ήτοι τα εξαγόμενα των εν Κρήτη ανασκαφών*, Athens: P. Sakellariou.

[Press here](#)

4.6. Steffen, B., 1884. *Karten von Mykenai (nebst einem Anhang über die Kontoporeia und das mykenisch-korinthische Bergland)*, Berlin: D. Reimer.

[Text](#)
[Karten](#)

5. USEFUL WEBSITES

Kommos Conservancy

This web site supports the Kommos Conservancy mission for the conservation and interpretative educational programming that intends to provide for a sustainable future public benefit.

[Visit the website](#)

The Theory of Repetition

A website by Dr Laia Orphanidis, Researcher at the Academy of Athens Research Centre for Antiquity. The website focuses on Neolithic figurines and in particular on the Theory of Repetition which concerns the interpretation of Neolithic figurines. This theory has been proposed and sustained for the first time in 1992 by Laia Orphanidis and it is based on the fact that all what is steadily repeated is a symbol.

[Visit the website](#)

6. AEGEUS'S NEWS

FELLOWS AND MEMBERS

It is our great pleasure to announce to you that the section with all our members is now ready.

Aegeus, to date is comprised of 130 members. Soon all the members will receive their personal password. Members of *Aegeus* with a prehistoric background will also be able to have their own webpage where it will be possible for them to present their work.

In order to view the members of *Aegeus* click here:

<http://www.aegeussociety.org/en/index.php/members/>

AEGEUS'S NEWSLETTER

Starting from February 2011 the Newsletter will be sent only to *Aegeus's* members, as a token of our appreciation for the ongoing support of our members. The rest of the friends of *Aegeus* who are on the mailing list will receive a simplified *Aegeus* Email Update.

If you would like to become a member of *Aegeus* please refer to the [BECOME A MEMBER](#) section. If you do not wish to become a member, but would still like to receive the Newsletter, you may make an annual donation of 15 Euros (for 10 issues). Alternatively, and particularly, Foundations and Archaeological Schools may donate books to the Aegean Library. Past Newsletters will continue to be posted on the website of *Aegeus* (for further information see the section [NEWSLETTER](#)).

DISSERTATIONS

Dawn of Discovery: The early British travellers to Crete and their contribution to the discovery of the island's Bronze Age archaeological heritage
Dudley Moore
University of Sussex 2009

This thesis focuses on three important British travellers to Crete during the 18th and 19th centuries to establish whether or not they made any significant contribution to the field of research with regard to the archaeological heritage of Bronze Age Crete. It is an attempt to bring these 'lost pioneers' of antiquity to the fore and to recognize their work as part of the foundation of the discovery of the island's Bronze Age archaeology prior to the groundbreaking excavations of Sir Arthur Evans. They are Richard Pococke (1704-1765), Robert Pashley (1805-1859) and Thomas Spratt (1811-1888).

[Read more](#)

AEGEAN BOOK REVIEWS

The following books are given for review:

- Μιχάλης Ανδριανάκης & Ίρις Τζαχίλη (επ.), 2010. *Αρχαιολογικό έργο Κρήτης 1: Πρακτικά της 1ης συνάντησης, Ρέθυμνο, 28-30 Νοεμβρίου 2008*, Ρέθυμνο.
- Klaus Goebel & Chara Giannopoulou (eds), 2010. *Wilhelm Dörpfeld. Daten meines Lebens – Σταθμοί της ζωής μου*, Patras.

If you would like to acquire one of the books listed above and write a book review for *Aegeus*, please contact one of the editors.

For further information [press here](#).

7. LECTURES OF THE MONTH

To see all the lectures of the month [press here](#).

8. CALL FOR PAPERS

Radiocarbon and Archaeology, 6th International Symposium

Pafos, Cyprus, April 10-15, 2011

Deadline: 17 January 2011

Papers (oral or poster presentations) on all aspects of research and applications of Radiocarbon, Archaeology and Archaeological Science are welcome. Problem oriented, comparative studies, as well as papers addressing advances, problems and new challenges for this technique are also called for. The geographical and chronological scope of the conference is open to local and global studies.

[read more](#)

History, Technology and Conservation of Ancient Metals, Glasses and Enamels

Athens, Greece, November 16-19, 2011

Deadline: 20 June 2011

The N.C.S.R. "Demokritos"/Institute of Materials Science, The National Technical University of Athens (NTUA)/Department of Chemical Engineering and The National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF)/Institute for Greek and Roman Antiquity organizes an International Symposium on "History, Technology and Conservation of Ancient Metal, Glasses and Enamels", to be held in Athens, 16-19 November 2011.

[read more](#)

Assemblage 2011

Deadline: 31 January 2011

Assemblage is the postgraduate peer reviewed journal of the University of Sheffield department of Archaeology. We welcome contributions from postgraduate and early career researchers from across the world.

[read more](#)

Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace. 24th Meeting. 1st Circular

Thessaloniki, Saturday 12 March 2010

Deadline: 15 February 2011

Η ετήσια 24^η Συνάντηση για το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και στη Θράκη θα πραγματοποιηθεί από την Πέμπτη 10 Μαρτίου ως το Σάββατο 12 Μαρτίου 2010 στην αίθουσα τελετών του παλαιού κτηρίου της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής Α.Π.Θ. Η οργάνωση της εικοστής τέταρτης Συνάντησης γίνεται και πάλι σε συνεργασία των Εφορειών Αρχαιοτήτων της Μακεδονίας και της Θράκης με το Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης.

[read more](#)

9. GRANTS / BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

Tytus Summer Residency Program 2011

Deadline: 15 February 2011

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Margo Tytus Summer Residency Program. Summer Residents, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one month and a maximum of three during the summer. Applicants must have the Ph.D. in hand at the time of application.

[read more](#)

NARNIA: New Archaeological Research Network for Integrating Approaches to ancient material studies

Deadline: 20 January 2011

An opportunity has arisen for an Early Stage Researcher to join the Department of Archaeology of the University of Sheffield to carry out PhD research on the analysis of Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery from excavations in the Mesara Plain of Crete. The research, which will be supervised by Dr Peter Day, will form part of the department's commitment to NARNIA.

[read more](#)

Προκήρυξη διαγωνισμού για τη χορήγηση τριών (3) υποτροφιών στους κλάδους της Προϊστορικής Αρχαιολογίας και της Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας

Deadline: 21 February 2011

Η Ακαδημία Αθηνών, ανακοίνωσε την προκήρυξη διαγωνισμού για τη χορήγηση μιας (1) υποτροφίας για μεταπτυχιακές σπουδές στον κλάδο της Προϊστορικής Αρχαιολογίας και δύο (2) υποτροφιών για μεταπτυχιακές σπουδές στον κλάδο της Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας, από τα έσοδα των Γενικών Κληροδοτημάτων υπέρ της Εκπαιδεύσεως.

[read more](#)

PhD position on the Adolescence, Migration and Health in Medieval England Research project (Leverhulme Trust)

Deadline: 07 March 2011

Applications are welcomed for a 3-year PhD studentship in biological anthropology funded by the Leverhulme Trust. The candidate will join a team of researchers examining the life course of children and young adults (10-15 years) during the early and later medieval period, especially in regard to employment and migration.

[read more](#)

Michael Ventris Memorial Award for Mycenaean Studies 2011

Deadline: 15 February 2011

The Michael Ventris Memorial Fund was founded in 1957 in appreciation of his contribution to the fields of Mycenaean civilization and architecture. The Trustees of the Fund offer an annual award of up to £2,000 to a junior scholar for research into Mycenaean studies or kindred subjects.

[read more](#)

10. MISCELLANEA

Fieldwork and Research, VIII

University of Athens. Faculty of History and
Archaeology

This will be the 8th in a series of Symposia organised every other year by the Department of Archaeology and History of Art of the University of Athens. It covers archaeological surveys, excavations and art-historical studies conducted by members of the Department concerning the Prehistoric, Classical and Byzantine Archaeology and Art and the History of Western Art. A small volume containing the programme and the abstracts of papers is each time published, both in Greek and English. The forthcoming symposium will be held on 14 and 15 April 2011 at the University of Athens, central building, Panepistimiou 30.



Αναστολή έκδοσης για το περιοδικό “Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες”

Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες, 12/01/2011

Με το διπλό τεύχος 117-118 το περιοδικό «Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες» αποχαιρετά το αναγνωστικό του κοινό. Η πρόσφατη οικονομική συγκυρία αποδείχθηκε εξαιρετικά αρνητική για το έντυπό, με αποτέλεσμα την αναστολή της έκδοσής του. Με ζητούμενο την ταχύτητα, την πληρότητα και την ελεύθερη πρόσβαση στην πληροφορία το περιοδικό θα συνεχίσει την παρουσία του αποκλειστικά στο διαδίκτυο ως ειδησεογραφικός-ενημερωτικός ιστότοπος για θέματα πολιτισμού.

<http://www.arxaiologia.gr>



Kentro

The Newsletter of the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete (Fall 2010)

[Press here](#)

Mycenaean Wall-Paintings in Context. New Discoveries and Old Finds Reconsidered (February 11-13, 2011)

Athens, Cotsen Hall (ASCSA) (9 Anapiron Polemou St.) & National Research Foundation (48 Vassileos Constandinou Ave.)

Despite the obvious fragmentation and scarcity of Mycenaean wall-paintings, newly excavated finds and new restorations of old fragments are gradually changing the landscape of Mycenaean iconography by expanding the range of known subject matters.

The aim of the present workshop is to bring together scholars who are actively engaged in the study of Mycenaean murals, both those excavated long ago and those only recently discovered, at the major Greek mainland sites of Thebes, Orchomenos, Gla, Mycenae, Tiryns, Argos, Sparta, and Pylos. Their research presents an unparalleled opportunity for us to explore more systematically relationships between the pictorial themes of particular paintings and the specific contexts in which they have been found.

[Invitation](#)

[Programme](#)



Το «παράδοξο της Λακωνίας». Σεισμοί καταπόντισαν την αρχαία πόλη Παυλοπέτρι πριν από 5.000 χρόνια

Stephanos Krikkis, *Τα Νέα*, 17/12/2010

Μια σειρά από ισχυρούς σεισμούς, που άρχισαν να εκδηλώνονται πριν από 5.000 χρόνια, ήταν η αιτία που τερματίστηκε η ευημερία της αρχαίας πόλης Παυλοπέτρι στη Λακωνία, η οποία καταποντίστηκε στον βυθό της θάλασσας. Στο συμπέρασμα αυτό συγκλίνουν τα δεδομένα που προέκυψαν μετά την τελευταία μεγάλη γεωμορφολογική και γεωλογική έρευνα που πραγματοποίησαν επιστήμονες από το Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλασσιών Ερευνών στις ακτές της Λακωνίας απέναντι από την Ελαφόνησο.

[Read more](#)

Top 10 Discoveries of 2010

Archaeology, January/February 2011

Decades from now people may remember 2010 for the BP oil spill, the Tea Party, and the iPad. But for our money, it's a lock people will still be excited about the year's most remarkable archaeological discoveries, which we explore (along with one "undiscovery") in the following pages.

[Read more](#)



Lucky duck! Spanish Bronze Age man suffered broken bone in neck – and lived

Owen Jarus, *Unreported Heritage News*,
17/12/2010

Archaeologists exploring a Bronze Age fortress at La Motilla del Azuer, in Spain, have come across a very lucky man. One of the skeletons is of a man that lived more than 3,400 years ago and suffered a broken hyoid bone, likely caused by a blow to his neck. The hyoid bone is a horseshoe shaped object located at the root of the tongue. Amazingly enough the injury healed and the man lived to be in his 40's. He was five and a half feet and had a "moderate" build.

[Read more](#)



Yannis Sakellarakis Museum

The Municipality of Archanes decided that a new archaeological museum which will be built by the Municipality, as well as a road close to the archaeological site "Tourkogeitonia", will have the name of the archaeologist Yannis Sakellarakis, who died recently.

<http://www.goodnet.gr>

Η «Ακρόπολις της παλαιοντολογίας»

K. Smeros, *Ο Δημότης της Ανατολικής Αττικής*,
09/12/2010

Η έκθεση με τίτλο «Πικέρμι Χθες, Σήμερα, Αύριο» άνοιξε τις πύλες της για το κοινό, παρουσιάζοντας σημαντικά παλαιοντολογικά ευρήματα της περιοχής της Ανατολικής Αττικής, η οποία είναι πλούσια σε τέτοιου είδους θησαυρούς που μαρτυρούν πολλά για την φυσική ιστορία του πλανήτη μας. Άλλωστε το Πικέρμι δεν είναι άγνωστη «έννοια» για τους επιστήμονες παλαιοντολόγους. Θεωρείται ως η «Ακρόπολις της Παλαιοντολογίας», καθώς έχει να επιδείξει τεράστιο πλούτο παλαιοντολογικού ενδιαφέροντος από τα πρώτα μόλις χρόνια της ίδρυσης του νεοελληνικού κράτους.

[Read more](#)



Neanderthals Fashioned Earliest Tool Made From Human Bone

Charles Q. Choi, *LiveScience Contributor*,
15/12/2010

The earliest known tool made from human bone has been discovered — and it was apparently crafted by Neanderthals, scientists find. The scientists note that as of yet, they have no way to prove or disprove whether the Neanderthals who made the tool did so intentionally — for instance, for rituals or after cannibalization. Until now, the first evidence that human bones were used either symbolically or as tools were 30,000 to 34,000-year-old perforated human teeth found at excavations in southwest France. These were apparently used as ornaments.

[Read more](#)



Nestor 37.9

The December 2010 (37.9) issue and the 2010 Index of *Nestor* are available for download.

[December 2010 \(37.9\)](#)
[2010 Index](#)

Fossilised finger points to previously unknown group of human relatives

Ian Sample, *Guardian*, 22/12/2010

A fossilised little finger discovered in a cave in the mountains of southern Siberia belonged to a young girl from an unknown group of archaic humans, scientists say. The missing human relatives are thought to have inhabited much of Asia as recently as 30,000 years ago, and so shared the land with early modern humans and Neanderthals. The new ancestors have been named “Denisovans” after the Denisova cave in the Altai mountains of southern Siberia where the finger bone was unearthed in 2008. Field workers excavating the site have found various stone tools and bones that suggest the cave was occupied by early humans for 125,000 years. A large molar tooth, measuring around 1.5cm on each side and found at the site in 2000, also belongs to a Denisovan individual.

Read more:

The article in [Guardian](#)

The publication in the journal [Nature](#)



Οβριόκαστρο: σκουπίδια να γίνει;

N. Kontrarou-Rassia, *Ελευθεροτυπία*, 20/12/2010

Στα όρια του αρχαιολογικού χώρου του Οβριόκαστρου στην Κερατέα έχει χωροθετηθεί από το 2003 από το ΥΠΕΧΩΔΕ ένας Χώρος Υγειονομικής Ταφής Απορριμμάτων. Προηγουμένως είχε ζητηθεί η άποψη του εφόρου Αρχαιοτήτων της περιοχής (Γ. Σταϊνχάουερ), ο οποίος τους είχε πει ότι δεν θίγονται οι αρχαιότητες. Εκτοτε, άνοιξε πόλεμος μεταξύ των αρμόδιων υπηρεσιών του κράτους και του Δήμου Κερατέας, που αντιτίθεται στο έργο. Οι κάτοικοι πήραν τα όπλα και μέχρι στιγμής έχουν καταφέρει να αποτρέψουν την εγκατάσταση του εργολάβου.

[Read more](#)

Neanderthal ‘Family’ Possibly Victim of Cannibal Attack

Jeanna Bryner, *LiveScience*, 22/12/2010

The remains of a possible family group of Neanderthals, including an infant, were discovered in a cave in Spain, researchers reported this week. The bones of the 12 individuals show signs of cannibalism, suggesting another Neanderthal group came along and chowed down on the meat. This group of Neanderthals died some 49,000 years ago, the research suggests. Shortly after, a violent storm or other natural disaster likely caused the cave to collapse and bury their remains at the El Sidron site. The finding, detailed this week in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, reveals for the first time genetic evidence of a social kin Neanderthal group. Analyses suggest the group included three adult males, three adult females, three adolescents (possibly all male), two juveniles (one 5 to 6 years old and the other from 8 to 9), and an infant.

Read more:

<http://www.livescience.com>

<http://www.pnas.org>



Βιβλίο σταθμός για τις ανασκαφές στα Αστερούσια

Cretalive, 28/12/2010

Εκδόθηκε πρόσφατα από τις Ακαδημαϊκές Εκδόσεις του Ινστιτούτου Προϊστορίας του Αιγαίου (Φιλαδέλφεια, ΗΠΑ) το βιβλίο του Δρ Αντώνη Βασιλάκη με τη δημοσίευση της πολυσυζητημένης ανασκαφής στο προανακτορικό νεκροταφείο των θολωτών τάφων στη Μονή Οδηγήτριας, του δήμου Φαιστού.

[Read more](#)

Γκράφιτι στην Εποχή του Σιδήρου

Giorgos Apostolidis, Έθνος, 16/12/2010

Η πανάρχαια ιστορία που είναι χαραγμένη στους βράχους της Μακεδονίας αναδύεται στην επιφάνεια του επιστημονικού ενδιαφέροντος και περιμένει εκείνους που θα έχουν την υπομονή να ξεκλειδώσουν τα μυστικά της. Ψηλά σε έναν λόφο στην περιοχή των Φιλίππων της Καβάλας, μια σειρά βραχογραφίες αποτυπώνουν τη ζωή και το πνεύμα των ανθρώπων της Εποχής του Χαλκού και του Σιδήρου. Για δεκαετίες οι ντόπιοι ήξεραν τη θέση ως «Γραμμένες Πέτρες», καθώς το νήμα της σχετικής γνώσης είχε χαθεί στην αχλύ του χρόνου. Το περασμένο καλοκαίρι, ένας νέος επιστήμονας αποφάσισε να ξεδιπλώσει τις άγνωστες πτυχές της Ιστορίας, που διατηρήθηκαν αναλλοίωτες επί χιλιάδες χρόνια πάνω στη μακεδονική γη. Σε αυτές τις βραχογραφίες έστρεψε το ενδιαφέρον για τη διδακτορική του διατριβή ο κ. Γιώργος Ηλιάδης, με καταγωγή από την Καβάλα, υποψήφιος διδάκτωρ στο Πανεπιστήμιο Tras-os-Montes στην πόλη Vila Real της Πορτογαλίας.

Read more:

<http://www.ethnos.gr>

<http://www.ethnos.gr>



8000 year-old Sun temple found in Bulgaria

The Sophia Echo, 15/12/2010

The oldest temple of the Sun has been discovered in northwest Bulgaria, near the town of Vratsa, aged at more than 8000 years, the Bulgarian National Television (BNT) reported on December 15 2010. The Bulgarian 'Stonehenge' is hence about 3000 years older than its illustrious English counterpart. But unlike its more renowned English cousin, the Bulgarian sun temple was not on the surface, rather it was dug out from under tons of earth and is shaped in the form of a horse shoe, the report said.

[Read more](#)

Mrs Marianna Vardinoyannis, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, launches her new book entitled 'Labouring with the challenges of female identity: Insights into the Minoan society'

UNESCO, 23-12-2010

On 14 December 2010, Mrs Marianna Vardinoyannis, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, launched her new book entitled *Labouring with the challenges of female identity: Insights into the Minoan society* at a ceremony that took place at the Organization's Headquarters in Paris. The book focuses on the position and the roles of women in society from the earliest prehistory until the end of the Bronze Age on the island of Crete. The study aims, in the first place, to identify through archaeological remains all the various roles that women would have held in Minoan society from the Neolithic period until the final destruction of palatial civilisation, placing particular emphasis on the artistic illustrations of women. This study brings together new perspectives by examining in depth the way in which women were empowered as social agents in Minoan society and how their roles, social positions and perspectives were expressed, projected and negotiated through Bronze Age art. At the same time the book seeks to elucidate the female roles that may create affinities between the past and the present.

[Read more](#)



Swedish scientists study ice man bacteria samples

The Local, 22/12/2010

A team of scientists are currently examining specimens of stomach bacteria from Ötzi the Iceman, who lived about 5,300 years ago, at Stockholm's Karolinska Institute (KI).

[Read more](#)

Living rock art

Antiquity 84, December 2010

Researchers have found that a particular type of ancient rock art in Western Australia maintains its vivid colours because it is alive. Most exposed rock art fades within a few hundred years, but the 'Bradshaw art' in Western Australia remains colourful even after 46,000 to 70,000 years, thanks to bacteria and fungi, a new report in *Antiquity* explains.

Read more:

<http://www.pasthorizons.com>

And the article in the journal [Antiquity](#)



Οι Μινωίτες είχαν πάρει (και) τα βουνά

Maria Thermou, *To Βήμα*, 08/01/2011

Στην πρώτη σελίδα του έγκυρου αμερικανικού περιοδικού «Archaeology» παραμένει για δεύτερο χρόνο η ανασκαφή της Ζωμίνθου στην Κρήτη, την οποία ξεκίνησε το 2005 ο επιφανής Έλληνας αρχαιολόγος Γιάννης Σακελλαράκης, ο οποίος «έφυγε» από τη ζωή τον περασμένο Οκτώβριο.

[Read more](#)



«Πατέρες» του ηλιακού ημερολογίου οι Μινωίτες

Manolis Kokolakis, *Έθνος*, 30/12/2010

Δεκαεννέα αιώνες πριν από τους Βαβυλώνιους είχαν ανακαλύψει το ηλιακό ημερολόγιο οι Μινωίτες, όπως αποκαλύπτει στο «Έθνος» ο καθηγητής Μηνάς Τσικριτζής. Ο Κρητικός ερευνητής, ύστερα από πολύχρονη μελέτη και διασταύρωση στοιχείων, εκφράζει τη βεβαιότητα ότι «διάβασε» ένα μέρος των ιερογλυφικών των Μινωιτών και φέρνει στο φως νέα δεδομένα για το πρώτο μινωικό ηλιακό ημερολόγιο της 3ης χιλιετίας π.Χ.

[Read more](#)

Neanderthals ate their greens

It just goes to show what can happen if you don't brush your teeth: some anthropologist can tip up thousands of years later and start making disparaging remarks about your diet. A study of Neanderthal teeth from Iraq and Belgium has indicated that they didn't, as previously believed, have a diet consisting almost entirely of meat.

Read more:

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

<http://www.techeye.net>



Discovery Of Cretan Tools Points To Sea Travel 130,000 Years Ago

The Huffington Post, 03/01/2011

Archaeologists on the island of Crete have discovered what may be evidence of one of the world's first sea voyages by human ancestors, the Greek Culture Ministry said Monday. A ministry statement said experts from Greece and the U.S. have found rough axes and other tools thought to be between 130,000 and 700,000 years old close to shelters on the island's south coast.

[Read more](#)



New Archaeological Museum at Chania (Crete)

A new archaeological museum at Chania will be constructed by the end of 2013.

Read more (in Greek):

<http://portal.kathimerini.gr>

<http://www.tovima.gr>

Homo sapiens lived in Eretz Yisrael 400,000 years ago

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post,
26/12/2010

Eight human teeth dating back as far as 400,000 years ago and found at the prehistoric Qesem Cave near Rosh Ha'ayin – discovered recently by Tel Aviv University researchers – are “the world’s earliest evidence” of modern man (Homo sapiens). Until now, remains of humans from only 200,000 years ago have been found in Africa, and the accepted approach has been that modern man originated on that continent.

Read more:

<http://www.jpost.com>

See also:

<http://news.yahoo.com>

<http://itn.co.uk>



Tools of ancient mariners

The World, 04/01/2011

Dr. Strasser’s interview about ancient hand axes found on Crete.

<http://www.theworld.org/?s=strasser>

Κόλπος Βατίκων, πολιτισμικό κέντρο από την Εποχή του Χαλκού

P. Georgoudis, *Ελευθεροτυπία*, 10/01/2011

Η περιοχή των Βατίκων της Λακωνίας, με επίκεντρο τη Νεάπολη σήμερα, υπήρξε ένα πολυδιάστατο κέντρο πολιτισμού ήδη από την εποχή του Χαλκού, την πρωτοελλαδική περίοδο, με άξονα την τοποθεσία Λα. Όμως και ολόκληρη η περιοχή μέχρι την Ελαφώνησο και τα Βιγκλάφια είναι γεμάτη σημαντικές αρχαιότητες, που τις κατέγραψε εικοσαμελής διεπιστημονική ομάδα με επικεφαλής την καθηγήτρια Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών, Ελένη Μαντζουράνη, σε ένα αρχαιολογικό πρόγραμμα έρευνας επιφανείας της προαναφερόμενης περιοχής. Η κ. Μαντζουράνη οραματίζεται να γίνει ανασύσταση της παλαιογεωγραφίας και του παλαιοπεριβάλλοντος της περιοχής, η οποία υπήρξε κόμβος διακίνησης προϊόντων, ανθρώπων και ιδεών στο χώρο του Αιγαίου αλλά και από την Ελλάδα προς τη Δύση.

[Read more](#)



Aegeus - Society of Aegean Prehistory
6 Litous, 15124 Maroussi, Athens - Greece
Email: [info\[at\]aegeussociety.org](mailto:info@aegeussociety.org), URL: www.aegeussociety.org

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