

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, historical backdrop for the text.

Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

15 March 2011

No. 20

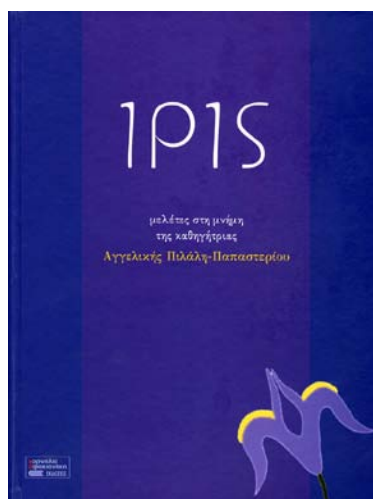
AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. NEW BOOKS



Aegean Library: 2367

IRIS. Μελέτες στη μνήμη της καθηγήτριας Αγγελικής Πιλάλη-Παπαστερίου (IRIS. Studies dedicated to the memory of Prof. Angeliki Pilali-Papasteriou)

Edited by Nikos Merousis, Evaggelia Stefani & Marianna Nikolaidou

City & year: Thessaloniki 2010 (December)

Publisher: Editions Kornilia-Sfakianaki

Series: -

Description: Hardback, 396 p., 5 colour ill., b/w ill., tables, maps, 28,8x22 cm

ISBN: 978-960-6681-38-7

Price: € 30

Abstract

The volume is dedicated to the memory of the Professor of prehistoric archaeology at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki Angeliki Pilali-Papasteriou, who passed away in 2007. The 18 articles, composed by her colleagues and students, are divided into three sections: 1) Macedonia, 2) Peloponnese-Cyclades-Crete and 3) Theoretical approaches. All articles refer to prehistoric times of the Aegean and are written in Greek followed by English summaries.

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Aegean Library: 2370 (Greek ed.)

The Archaeological Museum of Thebes

Vassilios Aravantinos

City & year: Athens 2010

Publisher: John S. Latsis Public Benefit Foundation

Series: Museums Cycle series

Description: Hardback, 400 p., b/w and colour ill., 35x27,5 cm

ISBN: 978-960-89339-8-9

Price: Not for sale

Abstract

The book is the twelfth volume in the *Museums Cycle* series, which is published every year by the John S. Latsis Public Benefit Foundation. It focuses on the archaeological museum of Thebes and in general on Boeotia.

[Read the book online](#)

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Aegean Library: 2369 (Greek ed.)

Marathon and the Archaeological Museum

George Steinhauer

City & year: Athens 2009

Publisher: John S. Latsis Public Benefit Foundation

Series: Museums Cycle series

Description: Hardback, 335 p., b/w and colour ill., 35x27,5 cm

ISBN: 978-960-89339-6-5

Price: Not for sale

Abstract

The book is the eleventh volume in the *Museums Cycle* series, which is published every year by the John S. Latsis Public Benefit Foundation. It is devoted to the museum and the archaeological site of Marathon.

[Read the book online](#)

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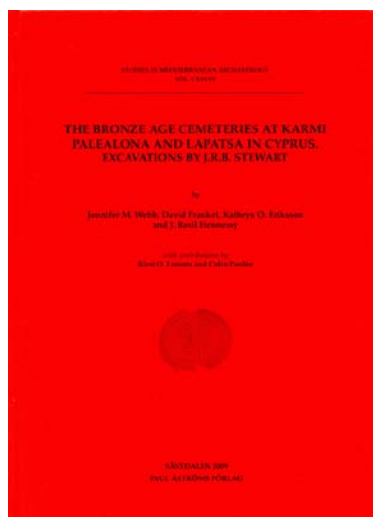
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The Bronze Age Cemeteries at Karmi Palealona and Lapatsa in Cyprus. Excavations by J.R.B. Stewart

Jennifer M. Webb, David Frankel, Kathryn O. Eriksson & J. Basil Hennessy

City & year: Sävedalen 2009

Publisher: Paul Åströms Förlag

Series: Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology CXXXVI

Description: Hardback, 316 p., 260 b/w figures, 21 tables, 6 b/w plates with figures, 31x21,5 cm

ISBN: 978-91-7081-241-5

Price: € 80

Aegean Library: 2411

Abstract

In 1961, shortly before his death, the late J.R. Stewart excavated two Early and Middle Bronze Age cemeteries near the village of Karmi on the north coast of Cyprus.

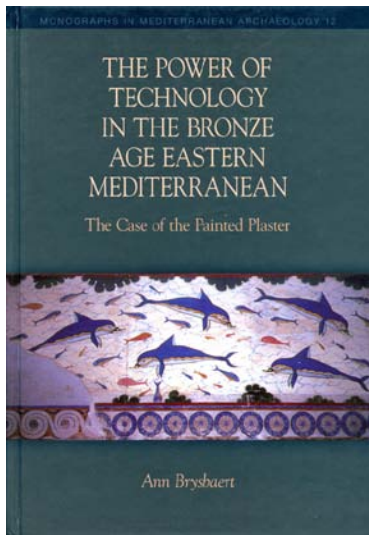
This volume presents the results of this work, including full descriptions of the tombs together with detailed catalogues and illustrations of the rich array of pottery and other grave-goods. This provides an important body of data with which to reassess developments on the north coast of Cyprus in the light of current research elsewhere on the island. Both cemeteries began to be used in the Early Bronze Age. While that at Lapatsa fell out of use, the Palealona cemetery continued into the Middle Bronze Age. The best-known feature of the latter site is the unique carving of a human figure in the entrance to one of the tombs. This, and other significant finds,

including an imported Middle Minoan Kamares ware cup, can now for the first time be seen in their complete context.

The substantial final chapter not only reassesses the date and significance of these items and the cemeteries as a whole, but also provides an extended discussion of ceremonial and symbolic behaviour associated with mortuary activities.

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The Power of Technology in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean. The Case of the Painted Plaster

Ann Brysbaert

City & year: London 2008 [January 2009]

Publisher: Equinox

Series: Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology 12

Description: Hardback, 256 p., 9 b/w & 27 colour figures, 28 tables, 25x17 cm

ISBN: 9781845534332

Price: £ 60 (€ 70)

Agean Library: 2400

Abstract

In the past, Bronze Age painted plaster in the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean has been studied from a range of different but isolated viewpoints. One of the current questions about this material is its direction of transfer. This volume brings both technological and iconographic (and other) approaches closer together: 1) by completing certain gaps in the literature on technology and 2) by investigating how and why technological transfer has developed and what broader impact this had on the wider social dynamics of the late Middle and Late Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean.

This study approaches the topic of painted plaster by a multidisciplinary methodology. Moreover, when human actors and their interactions are placed in the centre of the scene, it demonstrates the human forces through which transfer was enabled and how multiple social identities and the inter-relationships of these actors with each other and their material world were expressed through their craft production and organization.

The investigated data from sixteen sites has been contextualized within a wider framework of Bronze Age interconnections both in time and space because studying painted plaster in the Aegean cannot be considered separate from similar traditions both in Egypt and in the Near East.

This study makes clear that it is not possible to deduce a one-way directional transfer of this painting tradition. Furthermore, by integrating both technology and iconography with its hybrid character, a clear 'technological style' was defined in the predominant al fresco work found on these specific sites. The author suggests that the technological transfer most likely moved from west to east. This has important implications in the broader politico-economic and social dynamics of the eastern Mediterranean during the LBA. Since this art/craft was very much elite-owned, it shows how the smaller states in the LBA, such as the regions of the Aegean, were capable of staying within the large trade and exchange network that comprised the large powers of the East and Egypt. The painted plaster reflects a very visible presence in the archaeological record and, because it cannot be transported without its artisans, it suggests specific interactions of royal courts in the East with the Aegean peoples. The painted plaster as an immovable feature required at least temporary presence of a small team of painters and plasterers. Exactly this factor forms an argument in support of travelling artisans, who, in turn, shed light onto broader aspects of contact, trade and exchange mechanisms during the late MBA and LBA.

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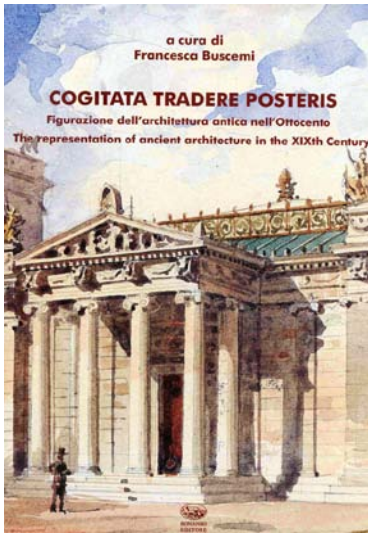
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Cogitata tradere posteris: figurazione dell'architettura antica nell'Ottocento. The Representation of Ancient Architecture in the XIXth Century

Edited by Francesca Buscemi

City & year: Acireale - Roma 2010 (October)

Publisher: Bonanno Editore

Series: -

Description: Paperback, 168 p., b/w ill., 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 978-88-7796-737-4

Price: € 24

Aegean Library: 2368

Proceedings of the International Conference *The drawing of ancient monuments in the XIXth century. Between technics and ideology* (Catania, 25 November 2009)

Abstract

This volume is based on the essays presented to the conference 'The graphic documentation of ancient monuments in the 19th Century. Technique and ideology', hosted by the Faculty of Literature of the University of Catania on 25 November 2009. It contains 10 articles written in Italian, English and French. Two of the articles focus on the rediscovery of Mycenae and the Treasury of Atreus.

It is important to point out that the present volume does not claim to be an exhaustive research on the theme and on the period specified in title, which in any case would have been impossible, especially in a single day of work. Neither, on the other hand, does the artificiality of the time frame indicated in the title of the Congress escape us, since changes in methodological and technical approaches to the study and graphical documentation of ancient monuments date as far back as the last thirty years of 1700s, and evolve until at least the first two decades of the 1900s. Afterwards, the differences are more applicative in nature, usually relating to the introduction of advanced research technologies.

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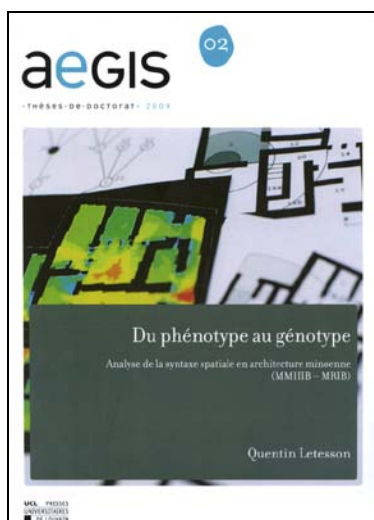
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Aegean Library: 1994

Du phénotype au génotype. Analyse de la syntaxe spatiale en architecture minoenne (MM IIIB - MR IB)

Quentin Letesson

City & year: Louvain-la-Neuve 2009

Publisher: Presses universitaires de Louvain

Series: AEGIS

Description: Paperback, 514 p., drawings, tables, 1 CD-Rom with illustrations, 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 9782874631818

Price: € 36

Abstract (in French)

Âge d'or de la civilisation minoenne, la période néopalatiale (1600-1425 avant notre ère) révéla un paysage architectural foisonnant et complexe. Bien que cette architecture fut largement étudiée et commentée, à ce jour, elle reste l'objet de bon nombre d'interrogations et souffre de l'absence d'approches réellement systématiques et exhaustives. En se basant sur les principes de la théorie de la syntaxe spatiale et en les étoffant de méthodologies auxiliaires, cet ouvrage se propose d'analyser le bâti néopalatial sous ses formes les plus diverses. Ce faisant, il vise également à une meilleure compréhension du fonctionnement de la société minoenne au début de l'âge du Bronze Récent. Ce livre s'adresse à toute personne ayant un intérêt pour la civilisation minoenne, et en particulier son âge d'or et sa production architecturale. De manière plus générale, il sera également utile aux lecteurs s'intéressant aux rapports complexes entre la société et son espace bâti, ainsi qu'à l'application de l'analyse de la syntaxe spatiale dans le cadre de la recherche en archéologie.

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2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. 'Bronze and oil: A possible link between the introduction of tin and *Lallemantia* to northern Greece'

Soultana-Maria Valamoti & Glynis Jones

BSA 105 (2010): 83-96.

Aegean Library: 2365

Abstract

Lallemantia, an exotic oil plant, recently identified at Bronze Age sites in the Macedonia region of northern Greece, has a natural distribution lying outside Europe, in regions ranging from Iran to Anatolia, Jordan, Palestine, and Israel. The possible routes through which *Lallemantia* arrived in northern Greece are considered in relation to evidence for Bronze Age trade in metals, in particular tin. The overlap of Bronze Age tin sources proposed in the archaeological literature with the natural distribution of *Lallemantia*, in regions such as Iran and Afghanistan, suggest that the importation of this plant to northern Greece may have been facilitated by the tin trade, and that both, at least initially, may have represented luxuries rather than mere commodities.

2.2. 'From fabrics to island connections: Macroscopic and microscopic approaches to the prehistoric pottery of Antikythera'

A. Pentedeka, E. Kiriati, L. Spencer & A. Bevan

BSA 105 (2010): 1-81.

Aegean Library: 2365

Abstract

An intensive archaeological survey covering the entire extent of the island of Antikythera has recently revealed a sequence of prehistoric activity spanning the later Neolithic to Late Bronze Age, with cultural affiliations that variously link its prehistoric communities with their neighbours to the north, south and east. Here we present and discuss the results of a programme of both macroscopic and petrographic study of the prehistoric ceramics from Antikythera that defines a considerably varied group of fabrics and explores their implications with regard to regional potting traditions, on-island production versus imports, and changing patterns of human activity on the island through time.

2.3. 'Knossos 1955-1957. Early Prepalatial deposits from Platon's tests in the Palace'

David E. Wilson

BSA 105 (2010): 97-155.

Aegean Library: 2365

Abstract

This article presents a selection of early Prepalatial pottery and a clay sealing found in tests made by Nikolaos Platon between 1955 and 1957 during a programme of conservation and restoration work in the palace. The pottery not only adds to the ceramic characterization of the Early Minoan I – Early Minoan IIB phases at Knossos, but also provides new information about the extent and scale of use of the early Prepalatial settlement. In addition, ceramic imports identified in the Early Minoan II deposits add to the growing evidence for inter-regional contacts both with the rest of Crete (including the Mesara and Gulf of Mirabello) and the Cyclades. The clay sealing, from an Early Minoan IIB context, is among the earliest yet found on Crete. Altogether these tests provide valuable new evidence for the early history of Prepalatial Knossos.

2.4. 'Mycenae revisited part 3. The human remains from Grave Circle A Mycenae. Behind the masks: A study of the bones of Shaft Graves I-V'

L. Papazoglou-Manioudaki, A. Nafplioti, J.H. Musgrave & A.J.N.W. Prag

BSA 105 (2010): 157-224.

Aegean Library: 2365

Abstract

This article is the third in a series inspired by the rediscovery in 2003 of two skeletons excavated in 1877 in Shaft Grave VI in Circle A at Mycenae by Panayiotis Stamatakis. Having studied those two individuals and reconstructed their faces, and having conducted a study of strontium isotope analyses on all the individuals from Grave Circle A, we now move on to a reconsideration of the circumstances in which Shaft Graves III, IV and V were excavated by Schliemann and Stamatakis, and place the human remains in the context of the other finds from the graves (no human remains from Graves I and II can be located at present). We then describe the first study of the skeletons themselves since Angel's work in 1937, and reassess them in the light of modern osteological techniques and theories.

2.5. 'Patterns of production and consumption of coarse to semi-fine pottery at Early Iron Age Knossos'

Marie-Claude Boileau & James Whitley

BSA 105 (2010): 225-268.

Aegean Library: 2365

Abstract

This paper presents the results of a large-scale petrological study of Early Iron Age (twelfth-seventh centuries BC) coarse wares from north-central Crete. 210 samples were taken for analysis from six locations at Knossos, representing distinct funerary, domestic, and ritual contexts. The pottery selected represents coarse to semi-fine fabrics and a variety of vessel types and sizes. The bulk (188) of the samples can be divided into seven fabric groups, with 22 loners or pairs. Four of the seven fabric groups exhibit a mineralogy that is consistent with local geology. The functional ceramic range is clearly reflected in the methods of clay preparation: coarse wares, cooking pot wares and line wares have distinct clay paste technology. Three of the fabric groups, however, appear to be non-local, twelve samples coming from elsewhere in Crete, and twenty-three from elsewhere in the Aegean. Fabric groups 4 and 7 seem to represent a rather specialized local taste for exotic (possibly Cycladic) wares, used primarily for cooking. Overall the picture is one of considerable continuity in patterns of production and consumption from the Bronze Age. The introduction of the red micaceous wares (especially fabric 4) however coincides with a number of other signs of greater external contact in Knossos during the latter part of the ninth century BC. These innovations appear to be related, even if debate continues as to their significance.

2.6. 'Rethinking administration and seal use in third millennium Crete'

Maria Relaki

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 353-372.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The specific outlook and reach of administration in Prepalatial Crete is the topic of heated debate. The materials most frequently implicated in this debate are clay sealings, usually taken as a clear demonstration of administrative concerns. However, although early sealings might have been used for this purpose, this view tends to be influenced by our knowledge of sealing practices from later, palatial contexts. This paper

argues that in order to address such issues we need to explore both the theoretical underpinnings of the concept of administration and sealing practices within their social context. This entails reassessing the types of sealings found, their contexts of use and deposition and their relationship with Prepalatial seals. I suggest that the 'administrative' practices of Prepalatial Cretan society were forged through an interplay between communal and personal strategies that were intimately connected to an ideology of the 'house', seen as a unit of corporate affiliation and identification in the Levi-Straussian tradition.

2.7. 'Pottery production in the Prepalatial Mesara: the Artisan's quarter to the west of the Palace at Phaistos'

Simona Todaro

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 333-352.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Recent studies on Prepalatial ceramics, which have used integrated analytical approaches, have demonstrated that Prepalatial pottery exhibits many of the technical features used to indicate specialisation of production, and hints at large movements of products between different regions of the island. This re-assessment has concentrated on pottery excavated at Knossos and has revealed that part of the drinking and serving vessels used at this site in EM IIA were manufactured in south central Crete, by several production groups that used similar raw materials and production techniques. The most remarkable discovery was that a good portion of the pottery traditionally considered to be one of the outcomes of the establishment of the palatial elites - Kamares ware - was also imported to Knossos from the western Mesara, and had the same fabric identified in the imports of the Prepalatial period. This acknowledgment led to the suggestion that Kamares ware, rather than being the product of workshops established with the First Palaces, developed within pre-existing production groups. Thus far however, apart from Patrikies whose identification as a workshop specialised in the production of teapots has been controversial due to the lack of kilns and of proper working areas, none of the other excavated sites in South Central Crete has proved to have been a pottery production centre in both the Pre and Protopalatial periods.

The resumption of excavation in the area to the west of the West court of the palace at Phaistos allows a reconsideration of the issue of pottery production in south central Crete on the basis of the discovery that the pottery kiln attributed by Levi to the Neopalatial period had actually been built within the MM IIB period, in an area characterised by a large amount of misfired and vitrified vessels spanning from the EM IIA to MM IA periods.

2.8. 'For a new ceramic sequence of Protopalatial Phaistos (MM IB-MM IIA) and some observations on Barbotine Ware'

Ilaria Caloi

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 373-440.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The aim of this paper is twofold: first, to define a new ceramic sequence for Protopalatial Phaistos, in particular for the first phases of the Protopalatial period, i.e. MM IB-MM IIA. Second, to produce a study of the Barbotine Ware attested in these deposits, which will add new data on the evolution of this class of pottery, and in turn, may be useful in dating examples found elsewhere.

The recent re-examination of Levi's 1950-1966 excavations at Phaistos and the new data emerging from the re-study of homogeneous deposits from Phaistos and Haghia Triada, combined with the observation that these deposits find excellent correlation with other deposits and sequences of Crete, have

enabled the author to propose a new sound ceramic sequence for Protopalatial Phaistos (MM IB-MM IIA), based on more secure evidence than previous schemes.

Since K.P. Foster's seminal publication (1982), new excavations and studies of old material conducted at Phaistos, Kommos, Knossos and other Cretan sites have much enriched our knowledge of Barbotine Ware and allow for some refinement and adjustment of Foster's work. At Phaistos, in particular, a reassessment of this ware and its evolution has been made possible by the re-study of some neglected homogeneous deposits. The definition of the development of this class of pottery is important because it could offer a useful chronological tool for Protopalatial Phaistos and for other contemporary Minoan centres.

2.9. 'Un frammento con rappresentazione di felino da Chalara (Festòs)?' (A felid representation on a fragment from Chalara, Phaistos?)

Luca Girella

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 441-463.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This paper focuses on a MM IIIA ceramic fragment (F 7586) found in the southern sector of the Chalara quarter (located on the eastern slopes of the Phaistos palace hill). The vessel, of which only two joining sherds from a medium-large closed shape survive, comes from a rich homogenous fill created in an operation to fill MM III structures and construct a LM I house on top of them.

The sherd has a coarse fabric and its preserved part suggests that the original vessel was wheel-made. The decoration is typical of the MM IIIA painted pottery production at Phaistos, and consists of a painted polychrome decoration combining wavy running spirals in white and a rock pattern in red on dark background. The distinct aspect of the sherd is the dark coated plastic decoration representing the back of a mammal, of which part of one hind leg and the tail remain. It is argued that the sherd might be part of a medium-large vessel, such as a bridge-spouted jar or a pithoid jar. A strong parallel for the latter shape comes from the jar decorated with the plastic figure of a standing bull found at the Archanes/Anemospilia shrine. There are two parallels from Phaistos: a conical rhyton (F 4029) from the same context at Chalara and a medium-large bridge-spouted jar from the area of the so called *Bastione Ovest* (F 5509), both of which are decorated with an appliqué medallion that depicts a standing *agrimi*/wild goat surrounded by a rock landscape or a cave.

2.10. 'Pessoì vecchi e nuovi da Haghia Triada' (Pessoì old and new from Agia Triada)

V. La Rosa

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 465-475.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This article deals with the LM I lithic *pessoì* from the old excavations at Agia Triada, which are characterised by the presence of signs incised on one face, and publishes two new examples retrieved from this site during the new excavations. The incised signs, which are always different from one other, are discussed, as well as the material and its provenance (Spartan or Cretan). Several observations allow the author to reject the traditional interpretation of the *pessoì* as gaming pieces in favour of a possible use as «tarot cards» used to divine the future: a sort of cartomancy *avant lettre*.

2.11. 'The Absolute Chronology of the Egyptian S.I.P.- New Kingdom transition and its implications for Late Minoan Crete'

Tiziano Fantuzzi

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 477-500.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The textual/archaeological based absolute chronology for the end of the Second Intermediate Period, and the first part of the Egyptian XVIII Dynasty, has been much refined in several studies over the last two decades, and offers a good chronological datum-line which reflects significantly on the absolute chronology of LM I-II Crete, through both direct and indirect archaeological arguments. This painstakingly built chronological framework has however been challenged by radiocarbon results collected in the last thirty years from a few key-sites in the Aegean. Thorough reanalysis of the archaeological contexts that have yielded reasonable proof to build a chronological framework for the Eastern Mediterranean Middle - to - Late Bronze Age shows that, if on the one hand this possibility is not definitely discardable, its acceptance is nonetheless questionable, since it can be based only on indirect archaeological evidence. On the other hand, the new radiocarbon chronology recently proposed for the Thera eruption seems to rely on optimistic assumptions which lead to interpretative models that are not surely discardable in the absence of an unequivocal proof, but that are nonetheless not convincing enough to overcome the actual «traditional» interpretation of interrelated chronologies, at least until new unequivocal and widely attested archaeological elements could be found to support this completely different scenario also from an archaeological point of view.

2.12. 'A Late Minoan III Propylon at Agia Triada'

Nicola Cucuzza & Nils Hellnerr

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 501-518.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

A survey of the area around the *Stoà dell'Agorà* at Agia Triada has identified an H-shaped *Propylon*. Built in LM IIIA against the northern wall of the *Bastione*, the structure was located at the entrance of the large *Piazzale dell'Agorà*. The *Propylon* has no good comparison in Minoan architecture; instead it has many similarities with the *propylaia* known in the Mycenaean palatial sites of Mainland Greece. The presence of a *propylon* (the only one known up to now in Crete) confirms the importance of Agia Triada in LM IIIA-B. Moreover, it enlarges our knowledge of the LM IIIA-B architecture and its relationship with the contemporary architecture of Mainland Greece.

2.13. 'A Mediterranean Connection. Nuovi dati sulle relazioni tra Malta e Creta agli inizi dell'età del Ferro' (A Mediterranean Connection. New data on the relations between Malta and Crete in the Early Iron Age)

Davide Tanasi

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 519-538.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The topic of the relations between the Maltese Archipelago and the Aegean in the Bronze Age and in the Early Iron Age has been neglected due to the scant evidence available. Recent research on unpublished pottery coming from several Middle and Late Bronze Age Maltese sites, held at the

National Museum of Archaeology of Valletta, offered new data for the interpretation of a Mediterranean connection that linked Malta and Crete in the Early Iron Age. In this paper three classes of objects, extraneous to the local tradition and probably of Cretan derivation, coming from the excavations of the Borg in-Nadur temple and from the Borg in-Nadur culture layers of the Bahrija village, are discussed.

The first object, a clay model of local fabric resembling a circular plan building, can be related to the well-known Cretan production of the cylindrical models, developed between the Late Minoan and Late Geometric period. The second is an fragment of an imported *kalathos* with simple geometric painted decoration that can be compared with several examples of the Early and Middle Geometric production of the Messara plain. The last case is represented by three knobs related to conical lids, of local fabric, that can be interpreted as local imitation of the conical lid with finial knobs popular in the Knossian necropoleis in the Early and Middle Geometric period.

This new evidence that shows a chronological and geographical coherency informs us about a hitherto unknown relation between Malta and Crete, by the end of the IXth century and the beginning of the VIIIth century BC, that can be tentatively explained through the agency of Phoenician middlemen, operating in Crete from at least the Xth century BC, and very interested in the Maltese islands, as the subsequent colonization of the mid VIIIth century will testify.

2.14. 'Representations of Knossos and Minoan Crete in the British, American and Continental Press, 1900-c. 1930'

S. Sherratt

Creta Antica 10/II (2009): 619-649.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The Arthur Evans archive in the Department of Antiquities of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford contains 11 volumes of newspaper and journal cuttings which cover the years from roughly 1900 to 1930. Many of them refer to Evans' work at Knossos or to other aspects of the Minoan civilization. It seems probable that Evans himself amassed most of these cuttings, which number well over a thousand, and kept them in a largely unsystematised state. Despite the number and range of these cuttings, they cannot be regarded as comprehensive. Nevertheless, there is enough to give us a good idea of the press coverage that Evans and Knossos received in those thirty years, both in Britain and abroad. This paper aims to give some idea of the variety of press approaches and reactions, and a preliminary glimpse into how Evans' strategy for presenting Knossos to as wide a public as possible actually worked in practice.

2.15. 'Domestic space and community identity in the Aegean Islands and Crete 1200-600 BC'

Anastasia Christophilopoulou

MOSAIKjournal 1 (2010): 67-126.

Aegean Library: Dig. Christophilopoulou 2010

Abstract

This paper investigates aspects of community identity in the Aegean Islands and Crete through examination of their domestic environments, between c. 1200–900 BC, a period when Cycladic, Eastern Aegean islands and Crete were engaged in different social developments. By comparing their developments in domestic space, I consider here how household organisation reflects the wider social and historical context in different island communities, by accepting that the conscious structuring of space within the house is often a symbolic ordering of space, and that the organisation of households and household activities can inform us to a great extent about the social fabric of their inhabitants.

Finally, I will analyse the relationship between physical distance and “insularity” as expressed through the medium of domestic architecture and household organisation; as well as the way “insularity” can be responsible for creating particular community identities. If we accept that ordering space inside the house is a way of comprehending the space outside, this paper also seeks to investigate when Early Iron Age Cretan and Aegean households show signs of “insularity”, and when they share features across islands, by considering that “insularity” is frequently a social choice, rather than a geographic reality.

[Read the article](#)

3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

3.1. Antonaccio, C., 2010. Review of A.M. Snodgrass, *Archaeology and the Emergence of Greece* (Ithaca, NY 2006), *JHS* 130: 241-243.

Aegean Library: -

3.2. Adams, E., 2010. Review of C.W. Shelmerdine (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to the Aegean Bronze Age* (Cambridge and New York 2008), *JHS* 130: 243-244.

Aegean Library: -

3.3. Haysom, M., 2010. Review of I. Berg, *Negotiating Island Identities: the Active Use of Pottery in the Middle and Late Bronze Age Cyclades* (Piscataway, NJ 2007), *JHS* 130: 244-246.

Aegean Library: -

3.4. Steel, L., 2010. Review of R.B. Koehl, *Aegean Bronze Age Rhyta* (Philadelphia 2006), *JHS* 130: 246-247.

Αιγαιακή Βιβλιοθήκη: -

3.5. Reyes, A.T., 2010. Review of L. Crewe, *Early Enkomi: Regionalism, Trade and Society at the Beginning of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus* (Oxford 2007) & A.B. Knapp, *Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cyprus* (Oxford 2008), *JHS* 130: 247-249.

Aegean Library: -

3.6. Nakassis, D., 2010. Review of H. Landenius Enegren, *The People of Knossos: Prosopographical Studies in the Knossos Linear B Archives* (Uppsala 2008), *JHS* 130: 249-250.

Aegean Library: -

3.7. Whitley, J., 2010. Review of S. Langdon, *Art and Identity in Dark Age Greece, 1100–700 BCE* (Cambridge and New York 2008), *JHS* 130: 250-251.

Aegean Library: -

4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

4.1. Rodenwaldt, G. (Hrsg.), 1912. *Tiryns. Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen des Instituts. Zweiter Band: Die Fresken des Palastes*, Athen: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut.

[Press here](#)

4.2. Laffineur, R. & Niemeier W.-D. (eds), 1995. *Politeia. Society and State in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the 5th International Aegean Conference / 5e Rencontre égéenne internationale, University of Heidelberg, Archäologisches Institut, 10-13 April 1994* (2 vols) [Aegaeum 12], Liège: Université de Liège; Austin: University of Texas at Austin.

[Press here](#)

4.3. Laffineur, R. & Basch, L. (eds), 1991. *Thalassa. L'Égée préhistorique et la mer. Actes de la 3e rencontre égéenne internationale de l'Université de Liège. Station de recherches sous-marines et océanographiques, Calvi, Corse, 23-25 avril 1990* [Aegaeum 7], Liège: Université de Liège; Austin: University of Texas at Austin.

[Press here](#)

4.4. Palaima, T.P. (ed.), 1990. *Aegean Seals, Sealings and Administration. Proceedings of the NEH-Dickson Conference of the Program in Aegean Scripts and Prehistory of the Department of Classics, University of Texas at Austin, January 11-13, 1989* [Aegaeum 5], Liège: Université de Liège; Austin: University of Texas at Austin.

[Press here](#)

4.5. Laffineur, R. (ed.), 1987. *Thanatos. Les coutumes funéraires en Égée à l'âge du Bronze. Actes du colloque de Liège, 21-23 avril 1986* [Aegaeum 1], Liège: Université de Liège; Austin: University of Texas at Austin.

[Press here](#)

4.6. Laffineur, R. & Hägg, R. (eds), 2001. *POTNIA. Deities and Religion in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the 8th International Aegean Conference Göteborg, Göteborg University, 12-15 April 2000* [Aegaeum 22], Liège: Université de Liège; Austin: University of Texas at Austin.

[Press here](#)

5. USEFUL WEBSITES

MOSAIKjournal

MOSAIKjournal was established in 2009 as an interdisciplinary e-journal primarily specializing in research on antiquity. Each volume is dedicated to a special topic of current academic interest. The aim of this new journal is to give scholars a joint forum of discussion and to synthesize results of different disciplines.

[Visit the website](#)

Minoan Seminar (New Website)

The Minoan Seminar is hosted by the Archaeological Society at Athens and is organized by Efi Sapouna-Sakellarakis, Lefteris Platon and Yiannis Papadatos, with Colin Macdonald as Secretary.

[Visit the website](#)

6. AEGEUS'S NEWS

1000 webpages!

In only a few months after its launch on the 25th of November 2010, the website of *Aegeus* has now more than 1000 webpages! More specifically, on the website we have presented 100 new books about Aegean and Cypriot prehistory, 200 articles and approximately 160 new book reviews. We have also posted 30 scholarships and 15 job vacancies. In the Lectures – Conferences section you will find information about all the lectures and conferences that have taken place or will take place in the near future around the world. The contribution of *Aegeus* members is very significant as some of them have already started to present their work.

If you would like to inform us of one of your new publications, you can simply send us an email so we can include it on the *Aegeus* website.

Dissertations

Mainland Polychrome Pottery in Mainland Greece and the Aegean

Iro Mathioudaki

University of Athens. Faculty of History and Archaeology 2011

The subject of the thesis is a very impressive pottery ware, that bears decoration of two –or sometimes three- colors. The ware is known as “Mainland Polychrome” and makes its appearance at the dawn of the Late Bronze Age. Mainland Polychrome ware has not been the subject of a comprehensive study that takes into consideration the contextual environment of pots and sherds of this style from Mainland Greece and the Aegean islands. This enterprise is the main goal of the thesis.

[Read more](#)

Aegean Book Reviews

Georgakopoulou, M., 2011. Review of P.P. Betancourt (ed.), 2006. *The Chrysokamino Metallurgy Workshop and its Territory* [Hesperia Supplement 36], Princeton, New Jersey: American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

The present monograph marks the first comprehensive publication of a systematically excavated prehistoric metal production workshop in the Aegean. Although other broadly contemporaneous slag heaps are known in this region, the site of Chrysokamino in north-eastern Crete represents a particularly interesting, in many ways distinctive, example. It is presently the only known relatively large copper smelting (production of metal from its ores) workshop on the island.

[Read more](#)

Past Conferences

Petras 1985-2010: 25 years of excavations and studies

Athens, Danish Institute, 9-10 October 2010

An international two day symposium to celebrate the 25th anniversary of excavations and studies at Petras, Siteia was held in Athens at the Danish Institute on the 9th and 10th of October 2010, supported by INSTAP. The aim of the symposium was to present to the archaeological community the various aspects of the archaeological site of Petras, including its long history from the Final Neolithic to the Byzantine period, its relations with neighboring sites, and the recent finds from the excavations of the Prepalatial cemetery on the Kephala hill.

[Read more](#)

7. LECTURES OF THE MONTH

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

8. CALL FOR PAPERS

[Staging Death: Funerary Performance, Architecture and Landscape in the Aegean](#)

113th Archaeological Institute of America Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, Jan. 5-8, 2012

Deadline: **25 March 2011**

In the Aegean, the concept of funerary performance has been explored primarily through the study of cultic implements and artifacts employed in ceremonial processions, libations, feasting, the treatment, adornment and purification of bodies, offerings to the deceased etc. This session is meant to further explore the performative aspects of mortuary space, landscape and architecture in particular.

[read more](#)

[3rd International Archaeology Student Conference](#)

Human activities, Crafts and Artisans in Pre- and Protohistory, Alba Iulia, Romania, 20-22 May 2011

Deadline: **01 April 2011**

The student Association of Ancient History and Archaeology from the University “1 December 1918” from Alba Iulia, Romania, has the honor to invite you at the second edition of the International Student Conference on archaeology.

[read more](#)

[Official Ceremonies and Processions in the Mycenaean World](#)

17th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, 14-18 September 2011 Oslo, Norway

Deadline: **30 April 2011**

Processions formed an important part of official ceremonies in the Mycenaean period. This is evident from the iconographical material, chiefly the palatial wall paintings and gold rings, and from the Linear B tablets. This session aims to explore the political, social, and symbolic functions of official ceremonies and processions in the Mycenaean world from a variety of perspectives.

[read more](#)

[Destruction. Archaeological, philological and historical perspectives](#)

Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, 24-25-26 November 2011

Deadline: **30 April 2011**

This international round table proposes to explore the various aspects of the destruction phenomenon. It follows three earlier attempts to discuss the same issue, at York, Paris and Brussels. Destruction refers to some form of damage inflicted to an object, a system or a being.

[read more](#)

[UK Archaeological Sciences Conference 2011](#)

University of Reading, 15-18 September 2011

Deadline: **01 May 2011**

The Department of Archaeology is proud to host the UK Archaeological Sciences 2011 meeting. UKAS is a bi-annual international conference which aims to bring together archaeological scientists from all areas of the field.

[read more](#)

[History, Technology and Conservation of Ancient Metals, Glasses and Enamels](#)

Athens, 16-19 November

Deadline: **20 June 2011**

The N.C.S.R. “Demokritos”, The National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) and The National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF) 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](#)

[AIGEIOS lecture series 2011](#)

German Archaeological Institute at Athens

Deadline: **15 July 2011**

The AIGEIOS lecture series at the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, offers a forum in particular for younger scholars, who wish to present their research – results, preliminary results and/or approaches – to and discuss them with a critical audience.

[read more](#)

9. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

[Application and development of computational intelligence methodologies in analyzing archaeological data](#)

Deadline: **20 March 2011**

The main scope of the research project is to investigate, design, implement and use intelligent algorithms to facilitate archaeological research and archaeometry, in analyzing, classifying and making sense out of large quantities of structured and semi-structured data.

[read more](#)

[Lecturer in Archaeobotany \(University of Nottingham\)](#)

Deadline: **23 March 2011**

This full-time, permanent post is available 1 September 2011 and is open to job share.

[read more](#)

[A study of materials and techniques used in the production of Cypriot mosaics, with a special emphasis on artificial materials](#)

Deadline: 31 March 2011

The main objective of this research fellowship (equivalent to doctoral research) is the interdisciplinary study of the materials and techniques used in the production of mosaics in Cyprus during the Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine periods. In particular, research will focus on the region of Paphos, an UNESCO World Heritage Site, where the largest and most significant corpus of mosaics is recorded.

[read more](#)

[The production and trade of Cypriot copper in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age](#)

Deadline: 31 March 2011

This research fellowship (equivalent to PhD research) focuses on the production and trade of Cypriot copper during the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. Archaeometallurgical remains from various Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age sites in Cyprus will be studied using a variety of analytical techniques (Optical Microscopy, SEM-EDS, XRF etc.) in an attempt to understand the different processes and the organisation of the copper industry during these important periods of the island's history.

[read more](#)

[Macmillan-Rodewald Studentship 2011](#)

Deadline: 01 April 2011

The British School at Athens offers an annual Studentship for advanced doctoral or postdoctoral research in any area covered by the School's mission statement. Applications are open to students engaged in advanced postgraduate research at UK universities.

[read more](#)

[The Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund for Aegean Studies 2011](#)

Deadline: 01 April 2011

The Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund for Aegean Studies has been funded by gifts to the School's Appeal in memory of Vronwy Hankey and her husband Henry. Grants, which are unlikely to be more than £500, are available for the expenses (including, but not limited to, attending conferences to present papers, photography, and travel to museums and sites) involved in research in the prehistory of the Aegean and its connections with the East Mediterranean.

[read more](#)

[Assistant Professor in Biological Anthropology/Osteoarchaeology-Leiden University 2011](#)

Deadline: 01 April 2011

The Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University is developing an osteoarchaeological research laboratory and invites applications from outstanding scholars for a position at the rank of: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR in Biological Anthropology/Osteoarchaeology (38 hours a week)

[read more](#)

[New Round of Newton International Fellowships](#)

Deadline: 04 April 2011

The Newton International Fellowships are funded by the British Academy and the Royal Society and aim to attract the most promising early-career post-doctoral researchers from overseas in the fields of the humanities, the natural, physical and social sciences.

[read more](#)

[P.M. Warren Visiting Professorship in Aegean Prehistory](#)

Deadline: 05 April 2011

The Bristol Institute of Greece Rome and the Classical Tradition, thanks to a generous donation by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, will host a Visiting Professorship in Aegean Prehistory during the Academic Year 2011/12. The Visiting Professorship, which is open to both overseas and UK/EU established scholars, is tenable for a minimum of 4 to a maximum of 10 weeks (during term time), and carries an emolument of £5,000.

[read more](#)

[Human Bioarchaeology in Prehistory - University of Leicester](#)

Deadline: 10 April 2011

At Leicester we're going places. Ranked in the top 12 universities in Britain our aim is to climb further. A commitment to high quality fused with an inclusive academic culture is our hallmark and led the Times Higher Education to describe us as "elite without being elitist".

[read more](#)

[Provenance research on Cypriot pottery classes circulating in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Bronze and early Iron Age](#)

Deadline: 30 April 2011

The main scope of the research project is a contribution to the understanding of the long-distance exchange in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Bronze and early Iron Age. More specifically, the project aims at elucidating the provenance of Cypriot pottery classes circulating in the Eastern Mediterranean during this particular time span, by determining the regional isotopic fingerprint of Cyprus.

[read more](#)

10. MISCELLANEA

Τα μυστήρια της Θήβας

M. Thermou, *To Βήμα*, 02/03/2011

Χρυσή ψήφος που έχει σχήμα άνθους παπύρου, ένα χάλκινο εγχειρίδιο με χρυσά καρφιά, σφραγιδόλιθος από στεατίτη με παράσταση αλόγου, δύο πήλινα πλακίδια με γραπτή διακόσμηση και οπές ανάρτησης, σπαράγματα τοιχογραφιών, ένας μεγάλος λουτήρας με το αποτύπωμα καμένου καλαθιού στο πλάι του αλλά και πλήθος κεραμικής, κυρίως κύλικες και κύπελλα που συνηθίζονταν στα συμπόσια: Ολα ευρήματα πρόσφατης ανασκαφής ενός σημαντικού ανακτορικού κτιρίου στο εσωτερικό της μυκηναϊκής ακρόπολης της Θήβας, τα οποία παρουσιάστηκαν χθες το βράδυ στο Μουσείο Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης κατά την ομιλία του Δρ Ιωάννη Φάππα αρχαιολόγου της Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Βοιωτίας, ο οποίος αναφέρθηκε στο λαμπρό παρελθόν της πόλης, την οικιστική της οργάνωση, τα ανακτορικά κτίρια και τα συγκροτήματά της κυρίως κατά τον 13ο αι. π. Χ.

[Read more](#)



Άγνωστες τοιχογραφίες της Μυκηναϊκής εποχής από το Άργος

M. Thermou, *To Βήμα*, 16/02/2011

Σκορπιοί, φίδια και πουλιά, θαλάσσια πλάσματα, όπως χταπόδια, σουπιές, αργοναύτες, ψάρια αλλά και ανθρώπινες μορφές, όλα κατ' ευθείαν από τη Μυκηναϊκή εποχή αποκάλυψαν οι τοιχογραφίες που βρέθηκαν σε ένα οικόπεδο της σύγχρονης πόλης του Αργους. Ειδικά μάλιστα η αναπαράσταση των σκορπιών χαρακτηρίζεται ως μοναδική στις Αιγαιακές τοιχογραφίες. Μέσα από χιλιάδες σπαράγματα προέκυψαν αυτές οι εικόνες, την οποίες ανασύνθεσαν η κυρία Ιφιγένεια Τουρναβίτου, επίκουρη καθηγήτρια στο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας και η δρ. Χαρίκλεια Μπρεκουλάκη, αρχαιολόγος-ερευνήτρια του Κέντρου Ελληνορωμαϊκών Αρχαιοτήτων του Εθνικού Ιδρύματος Ερευνών.

[Read more](#)

Meet the New, Old Ötzi

National Geographic, 25/02/2011

Prematurely aged, with leathery, wrinkled skin, deep-set eyes, and a shaggy beard, this new reconstruction of "Ötzi" the Iceman is a far cry from past reconstructions that showed him as a strapping middle-aged man. Notably, the new model, developed by Dutch artists Alfons and Adrie Kennis, has brown eyes based on recent research that showed the 5,000-year-old Iceman did not have blue eyes, as previously thought. The latest Iceman reconstruction is based on new 3-D scans of Ötzi's body and will be the focus of an exhibition called "Ötzi 20," which will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the naturally mummified body's discovery in the Italian Alps. "Ötzi 20" will run from March 1 to January 15, 2012, at the South Tyrol Museum of Archeology in Bolzano, Italy.

[Read more](#)



Early human migration written in stone tools

Ewen Callaway, *Nature*, 27/01/2011

A trove of ancient tools discovered in the southeastern Arabian peninsula could point to an early migration of modern humans out of Africa. The stone tools, some up to 125,000 years old, resemble those made by modern humans in Africa around the same period. Their makers crossed the Red Sea, trekked across Arabia during favourable climate conditions, and perhaps went on to settle in Asia, suggests an international team of scientists. "They are our ancestors. I have no doubt about that," said team leader Hans-Peter Uerpmann of the University of Tübingen, Germany, in a telephone press conference. His team published its findings online today in *Science*.

[Read more](#)

Earliest human skull-cups made in the UK

Natural History Museum, 16/02/2011

The earliest known examples of human skull-cups have been uncovered in the UK, Natural History Museum scientists report in the journal PLoS One. The 3 cups are made out of 14,700-year-old human skulls and were found in Gough's Cave in Cheddar Gorge, Somerset. They would have been used by ice age Britons and this is the first evidence of human skull-cup manufacture in the UK. The human skulls belonged to 2 adults and 1 child and a precise replica of one of the adult skull-cups will go on display in the Museum from 1 March 2011 for 3 months.

[Read more](#)



Prehistoric Dog Lived, Died Among Humans

Jennifer Viegas, Discovery News, 28/02/2011

Burial remains of a dog that lived over 7,000 years ago in Siberia suggest the male Husky-like animal probably lived and died similar to how humans did at that time and place, eating the same food, sustaining work injuries, and getting a human-like burial. "Based on how northern indigenous people understand animals in historic times, I think the people burying this particular dog saw it as a thinking, social being, perhaps on par with humans in many ways," said Robert Losey, lead author of a study about the dog burial, which has been accepted for publication in the *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*.

[Read more](#)

Στο ΕΣΠΑ το νέο αρχαιολογικό μουσείο

Χανίων

Skai.gr, 24/02/2011

Πραγματικότητα φαίνεται ότι θα γίνει το όνειρο πολλών κατοίκων και φορέων των Χανίων για την ανέγερση του νέου αρχαιολογικού μουσείου της πόλης, ένα έργο που κρίνεται αναγκαίο για την περαιτέρω ανάδειξη και πολιτιστική αναβάθμισή της. Όπως ανακοίνωσε την Πέμπτη το βράδυ ο υπουργός Πολιτισμού Παύλος Γερούλιανος, κατά τη διάρκεια σύσκεψης στο δημαρχείο Χανίων, το έργο ανέγερσης του νέου αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Χανίων θα ενταχθεί στο ΕΣΠΑ με το ποσό των 20 εκατομμυρίων ευρώ.

[Read more](#)



New research suggests that early humans were just like us

Past Horizons, 15/02/2011

That human evolution follows a progressive trajectory is one of the most deeply-entrenched assumptions about our species. This assumption is often expressed in popular media by showing cavemen speaking in grunts and monosyllables. The question is; were early humans really that different from us? In a paper published in the latest issue of *Current Anthropology*, archaeologist John Shea of Stony Brook University, shows they were not. The problem, Shea argues, is that archaeologists have been focusing on the wrong measurement of early human behaviour. Archaeologists have been searching for evidence of "behavioural modernity", a quality supposedly unique to Homo sapiens, when they should have been investigating "behavioural variability," a quantitative dimension to the behaviour of all living things.

[Read more](#)

Biological Anthropologists Question Claims for Human Ancestry

New York University, 16/02/2011

“Too simple” and “not so fast” suggest biological anthropologists from the George Washington University and New York University about the origins of human ancestry. In the upcoming issue of the journal *Nature*, the anthropologists question the claims that several prominent fossil discoveries made in the last decade are our human ancestors. Instead, the authors offer a more nuanced explanation of the fossils’ place in the Tree of Life. They conclude that instead of being our ancestors the fossils more likely belong to extinct distant cousins.

[Read more](#)



Prof. Giovanni Rizza has passed away

It is with great sorrow that the Centro di Archeologia Cretese (University of Catania) communicates the death of one of its founders, Professor Giovanni Rizza, who passed away on 9 February 2011. Rizza had worked in Crete since 1955, and was the director of the excavations at Prinias from 1969 onwards. He had recently published the architecture brought to light on the Patela in two volumes.



Northern hunters slowed down advance of Neolithic farmers

PhysOrg.com, 03/02/2011

One of the most significant socioeconomic changes in the history of humanity took place around 10,000 years ago, when the Near East went from an economy based on hunting and gathering (Mesolithic) to another kind on agriculture (Neolithic). Farmers rapidly entered the Balkan Peninsula and then advanced gradually throughout the rest of Europe.

[Read more](#)

Human Ancestors Have Identity Crisis

Discovery News, 17/02/2011

The African primate known as Ardi and a couple of other fossil creatures widely regarded as early members of the human evolutionary family -- or hominids, for short -- may really be apes hiding in plain sight, two anthropologists say. Hominid-like traits such as an upright stance and small canine teeth may have evolved independently in some previously excavated ancient apes, raising the possibility that alleged early hominids have been mislabeled, say Bernard Wood of George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and Terry Harrison of New York University.

[Read more](#)



Πολυάνδριο - Σωτηρία για τους πολεμιστές της Πάρου

M. Thermou, Το Βήμα, 22/02/2011

Μοναδικού ενδιαφέροντος αρχαίο νεκροταφείο στην Παροικιά της Πάρου, όπου έχουν αποκαλυφθεί δύο πολυανδρία (ομαδικές ταφές) του 8ου π.Χ. αιώνα, αλλά ως τώρα δεν ήταν επισκέψιμο για το κοινό πρόκειται να συντηρηθεί και να αναδειχθεί έπειτα από απόφαση του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού. Στη θέση Βίτζι και επί του παραλιακού δρόμου βρίσκεται ο αρχαιολογικός χώρος, τα ταφικά μνημεία του οποίου έχουν υποστεί μεγάλες φθορές εξαιτίας της έκθεσής τους στις καιρικές συνθήκες. Με το δεδομένο μάλιστα ότι βρίσκεται δυο-τρία μέτρα κάτω από το επίπεδο της θάλασσας το αρχαίο νεκροταφείο πλημμυρίζει συχνά και μετατρέπεται σε βάλτο, παρά τις αντλίες που λειτουργούν διαρκώς. Μια πολεμική συμπλοκή στην οποία υπήρξαν 140 περίπου νεκροί σήμανε την έναρξη της χρήσης του χώρου. Σύμφωνα με τις τελετουργίες της εποχής τα οστά τους κάηκαν και στη συνέχεια φυλάχθηκαν σε αμφορείς, που τοποθετήθηκαν όλοι μαζί σε δύο πολυανδρία.

[Read more](#)

Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Ναυπλίου: Ένα μουσείο από το μέλλον

M. Demeli, *Έθνος*, 16/02/2011

Στο ενετικό επιβλητικό διατηρητέο κτίριο του 1713 στο Ναύπλιο στεγάζεται το παλαιότερο ίσως μουσείο της χώρας. Το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο του Ναυπλίου, ύστερα από πολύχρονες εργασίες για την ανακαίνισή του, αποτελεί ένα από τα πιο εκσυγχρονισμένα κτίρια και «φιλοξενεί» όλη την ιστορία της Αργολίδας, με σύγχρονες οθόνες, προτζέκτορα και ηλεκτρονικούς υπολογιστές. Η επανέκθεση του μουσείου έγινε με σύγχρονη μουσειολογική αντίληψη, καθώς τα εκθέματα – νέα τα περισσότερα – οργανώνονται σε θεματικές ενότητες και πλαισιώνονται κυρίως με νέες σύγχρονες τεχνολογίες. Μέσα από τα εκθέματα που θα δει ο επισκέπτης γίνεται η ανάδειξη των πολιτισμών που άνθησαν στην Αργολίδα από την απώτατη προϊστορία έως την ύστερη αρχαιότητα, σε μια αδιάσπαστη σχεδόν συνέχεια από το 32.000 π.Χ. έως και τον 6ο μεταχριστιανικό αιώνα.

[Read more](#)



Ελιές και αμπελόφυλλα σε πηγάδι της 3ης π.Χ. χιλιετίας στην Κνωσό

M. Thermou, *Το Βήμα*, 22/02/2011

Δύο κουκούτσια ελιάς και το αποτύπωμα ενός αμπελόφυλλου πάνω σε ωμή πλίνθο, ταπεινά ευρήματα αλλά με πολύ μεγάλη σημασία αφού εντοπίστηκαν μέσα σε ένα πηγάδι της 3ης π. Χ. χιλιετίας στην Κνωσό μιλούν με τον τρόπο τους για τον οικισμό αυτής της εποχής και για δύο από τα σημαντικότερα προϊόντα της, την ελιά και την άμπελο. Για τα ευρήματα αυτού του λεγόμενου «ανακτορικού πηγαδιού», βάθους 17, 2 μέτρων αλλά και από ανασκαφές τμήματος του οικισμού της Κνωσού θα μιλήσει την Παρασκευή 25 Φεβρουαρίου ο καθηγητής κ. Gerald Cadogan με θέμα «Η Πρωτομινωική Κνωσός: μερικές νέες σκέψεις» στο σεμινάριο Μινωικής Αρχαιολογικής στην Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία.

[Read more](#)

Εγκαταστάσεις της νεολιθικής εποχής εντοπίστηκαν στο νομό Κοζάνης

Καθημερινή, 09/03/2011

Πέντε ημιυπόγειες κατοικίες, που τοποθετούνται χρονικά στην 6η χιλιετία π.Χ., έφεραν στο φως οι ανασκαφές της Λ' Εφορείας Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων στη θέση Ίσιωμα, στη Μαυροπηγή Εορδαίας του νομού Κοζάνης. Πρόκειται για ορύγματα, διαμέτρου 1,5 μέτρου, που διαμορφώνονταν σε μονόχωρες κατοικίες. Με τις κατοικίες αυτές συνδέονται και 27 λάκκοι, κυκλικοί, ημικυκλικοί και ακανόνιστοι παραλληλόγραμμοι, οι οποίοι φαίνεται πως αποτελούσαν βοηθητικούς χώρους και χώρους εργασιών των κατοικιών. Στην ίδια θέση εντοπίστηκαν και εννέα ταφές, οι πέντε από τις οποίες της νεολιθικής περιόδου. Στα κινητά ευρήματα της ανασκαφής συγκαταλέγεται μονόχρωμη, διακοσμημένη και άβαφη κεραμική, κυρίως αγγεία με λεπτά και μεσαία τοιχώματα. Επίσης, ήρθαν στο φως τριπτά και πελεκητά λίθινα εργαλεία, πήλινα σφοντύλια, οστά με ίχνη επεξεργασίας και δύο ζωόμορφα ειδώλια.

[Read more](#)



How Neolithic farmers and hunter-gatherers fought for space

TruthDive, 03/12/2010

A new research details a physical model, which can potentially explain how the spreading of Neolithic farmers was slowed down by the population density of hunter-gatherers. Agricultural – or Neolithic – economics replaced the Mesolithic social model of hunter-gathering in the Near East about 10,000 years ago.

Read more:

<http://truthdive.com>

<http://iopscience.iop.org>

Χάθηκε η Μάχη του Μαραθώνα

G. Sykka, Καθημερινή, 18-02-11

Πριν από λίγους μήνες γιορτάσαμε την ιστορική νίκη για τα 2.500 χρόνια από τη Μάχη στον Μαραθώνα, αλλά μια άλλη μάχη συνεχίζεται μέρα με τη μέρα στην ίδια περιοχή χωρίς να βρίσκει χώρο στα τηλεοπτικά δελτία και τα πρωτοσέλιδα. Είναι η μάχη με τη φθορά που έχει συμμάχους την κρατική γραφειοκρατία και αδιαφορία. Η ενοποίηση των αρχαιολογικών χώρων του Μαραθώνα, με την ανάδειξη μνημείων στο πλαίσιο μιας αρχαιολογικής και τουριστικής διαδρομής, όλοι ξέρουν ότι απέτυχε. Η αναβάθμιση της περιοχής μοιάζει περισσότερο με υπόδειξη των μνημείων της. Ακόμη όμως και έτσι, μια βόλτα εκεί είναι μια ευχάριστη ιδέα απόδρασης το Σαββατοκύριακο. Όμως τι θλίψη. Φτάνοντας πρώτα στο Τσέπι, εκείνο το πανάκριβο ύψους οκτώ μέτρων στέγαστρο, με τις τεράστιες γυάλινες επιφάνειες, τις ψηλές ράμπες θέασης που πληρώσαμε όλοι το 2004 προκειμένου να αναδειχθεί το πρωτοελλαδικό νεκροταφείο, προϋπολογισμού 3.320.520 ευρώ, είναι κλειστό!

[Read more](#)



Origins of Farming in Europe Result of Human Migration and Cultural Change, Study Suggests

ScienceDaily, 22/02/2011

It has long been debated as to whether the transition from a largely hunter-gatherer to an agricultural subsistence strategy in Europe was the result of the migration of farmers from the Near East and Anatolia, or whether this transition was primarily cultural in nature. A new study, co-authored by researchers at University College Cork and the University of Kent suggests that the prehistoric adoption of farming practices in outlying regions of Europe, Scandinavia, the Baltic, European Russia and the Ukraine, was the result of cultural diffusion.

[Read more](#)

Κατοικημένη εδώ και 50.000 χρόνια η ορεινή Πίνδος

Αγγελιοφόρος, 8/03/2011

Η έρευνα στην Πίνδο επιβεβαιώνει για άλλη μια φορά ότι οι παλαιολιθικοί κυνηγοί τροφουσλλέκτες στην περιοχή αυτή της Ελλάδας προτιμούσαν να μετακινηθούν μέσω παλαιών κοιλάδων απορροής ή αλπικών πλαγιών που το υψόμετρό τους είναι εντυπωσιακό και ξεπερνά πολύ συχνά τα 2.100 μ. Η ανασκαφική έρευνα που έχει προγραμματιστεί για το 2011 στους παραπάνω χώρους αναμένεται να τεκμηριώσει αρχαιολογικά τις δραστηριότητες των ομάδων αυτών με τον εντοπισμό στρωματογραφημένων αρχαιολογικών ακολουθιών.

[Read more](#)



Nestor

The February 2011 issue of *Nestor* (38.2) is available for download.

[February 2011 \(38.2\)](#)



Ματιά στα αρχαία σπίτια της Πιερίας

Αγγελιοφόρος, 9/03/2011

Το πρόχειρο και το καλό σερβίτσιο, αλλά και η χρήση χειροποίητων χαλιών, ήταν ενταγμένα στην κουλτούρα των κατοίκων της νότιας Πιερίας από τη μυκηναϊκή περίοδο ακόμη. Φως στην καθημερινή ζωή εκείνης της περιόδου ρίχνει για πρώτη φορά η ανασκαφή στην Πηγή της Αρτέμιδος, θέση που βρίσκεται δυτικά της εθνικής οδού, στο ύψος του Πλαταμώνα, με άμεση εποπτεία της περιοχής από τις εκβολές του Πηνειού έως την παραλία του Πλαταμώνα, προσφέροντας έτσι δυνατότητα ελέγχου του σημαντικού περάσματος από τη Θεσσαλία στη Μακεδονία.

[Read more](#)

Και προϊστορικά σιτοβολώνες η Θεσσαλία

A. Zois, *Η Έρευνα*, 4/03/2011

Στη Θεσσαλία αναπτύχθηκε ένας από τους αρχαιότερους πολιτισμούς της Ευρώπης. Εργαλεία της Παλαιολιθικής περιόδου που βρέθηκαν στη Ροδιά, κοντά στη Λάρισα, χρονολογούνται από 200.000-400.000 χρόνια π.Χ. Άλλα ευρήματα, για παράδειγμα, στην περιοχή της λίμνης Πλαστήρα και στις όχθες του Πηγειού, που χρονολογούνται από το 50000 έως το 30000 π.Χ., τεκμηριώνουν την ανθρώπινη δραστηριότητα κατά τη Μέση Παλαιολιθική εποχή. Με τις ανασκαφές στο σπήλαιο της Θεόπετρας Τρικάλων, διαπιστώθηκε η συνεχής ανθρώπινη παρουσία από την παλαιολιθική έως τη νεολιθική εποχή, η οποία ξεκίνησε με το τέλος των παγετώνων στην Ευρώπη, διήρκεσε από την 7η έως την 4η χιλιετηρίδα π.Χ. και συνδέθηκε, όπως προαναφέρθηκε, με την έναρξη της άσκησης της γεωργίας από τον άνθρωπο. Αυτά αναφέρουν σε σχετική εργασία η Στέλλα Γαλανοπούλου-Σενδουκά, τέως καθηγήτρια στο πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας και η Ελένη Κ. Κοντσιώτου τέως επίσης διευθύντρια του Ινστιτούτου Κτηνοτροφικών Φυτών και Βοσκών Λάρισας, οι οποίες εξετάζουν τη γεωργία και τον πολιτισμό στη Θεσσαλία.

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Προστασία του Ανάκτορου του Νέστορος

Θάρος, 01/03/2011

Με απόφαση του γενικού γραμματέα της Αποκεντρωμένης Διοίκησης Πελοποννήσου, Δυτικής Ελλάδας και Ιονίου Τάσου Αποστολόπουλου και μετά τη θετική αξιολόγηση της Διαχειριστικής Αρχής, εντάχθηκε στο Εθνικό Στρατηγικό Πλαίσιο Αναφοράς (ΕΣΠΑ) η «Προστασία και ανάδειξη του αρχαιολογικού χώρου του Ανακτόρου του Νέστορος στον Άνω Εγκλιανό της Χώρας. Ο προϋπολογισμός του έργου είναι 400.000 ευρώ.

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Ελλάδα και Αίγυπτος, μια γειτονία με πανάρχαιες και ιστορικές ρίζες

N. Vatoroulos, *Καθημερινή*, 19/02/2011

Η επικαιρότητα των ημερών, αφορμή για την αλληλεπίδραση ανάμεσα στους δύο πολιτισμούς Συμβαίνει πάντα, ή έστω πολύ συχνά. Ενα μεγάλο γεγονός γεωπολιτικής σημασίας, όπως η ανατροπή του καθεστώτος στην Αίγυπτο, να στρέφει την προσοχή μας σε πτυχές ιστορικής εξέλιξης που ως τη δεδομένη στιγμή παρέμεναν αφανείς στο ευρύ κοινό. Η αιγυπτιακή κρίση φέρνει σε μας τους Έλληνες αναζωπυρωμένη μια μακρά, συναισθηματική σχέση με τη διαχρονική πορεία του αιγυπτιακού λαού από την αρχαιότητα έως τα πρόσφατα χρόνια. Πέρα όμως από την καλή γειτονία, στις δύο «όχθες» της Μεσογείου, η Ελλάδα και η Αίγυπτος είχαν εδώ και αιώνες αλληλεπίδραση. Ιστορικοί, ερευνητές, μελετητές του αιγυπτιακού πολιτισμού στους αρχαίους χρόνους γνωρίζουν εις βάθος τη σχέση της Αιγύπτου με τον προς Βορράν γείτονά της. Τη μακρά αυτή σχέση μαρτυρούν ευρήματα τόσο στην Ελλάδα όσο και στην Αίγυπτο και φανερώνουν την επικοινωνία που υπήρχε όχι μόνο με την Κρήτη αλλά και με άλλα μέρη της Ελλάδας. Για τον μη ιστορικό, έχει ιδιαίτερο ενδιαφέρον η συναίσθηση της Ιστορίας στη μακρά διαδρομή του χρόνου μέσα από τα κανάλια της σύγχρονης επικαιρότητας. Έχει συμβεί αρκετές φορές στο πρόσφατο παρελθόν. Οι περιπτώσεις του Αφγανιστάν, του Καυκάσου, του Ιράκ και τώρα της Αιγύπτου προκαλούν -προσωρινή, έστω- αναζωπύρωση του ενδιαφέροντος της κοινής γνώμης για ιστορική εμβάθυνση. Γίνεται κοινώς αντιληπτή η σχετικότητα των πραγμάτων, αλλά και η συνέχεια μέσω διακυμάνσεων. Για την περίπτωση των ελληνο-αιγυπτιακών σχέσεων στην αρχαιότητα δίνουμε το βήμα σε δύο εξέχοντες ειδικούς, που φωτίζουν ένα κομμάτι Ιστορίας, το οποίο, οι περισσότεροι από εμάς, αγνοούμε:

[Η ανοιχτή «γραμμή» της Κρήτης με τον Νότο](#)
Της Ναννώς Μαρινάτου

[Μια μακράιωνη και αυτονόητη σχέση](#)
Του Βασίλη Ι. Χρυσικόπουλου

Πρωτοελλαδικά αρχαία δίπλα στις καμπάνες των «Αστεριών»

M. Thermou, *To Βήμα*, 17/02/2011

Ένα νεκροταφείο της 3ης χιλιετίας π.Χ., εργαστηριακές εγκαταστάσεις της ίδιας εποχής για την επεξεργασία μεταλλεύματος και ακόμη αρχαίο νεκροταφείο της Υστερορωμαϊκής περιόδου «κρύβονται» στις τουριστικές εγκαταστάσεις των «Αστεριών» της Γλυφάδας. Ο εντοπισμός τους άρχισε από το 1998 όταν ζητήθηκε η ανακαίνιση ορισμένων κτισμάτων του συγκροτήματος και καθώς οι ανασκαφές συνεχίζονται, φέρνουν στο φως διαρκώς νέα στοιχεία. Το νεκροταφείο της Πρωτοελλαδικής εποχής στις εγκαταστάσεις των Αστεριών είναι ιδιαίτερα σημαντικό καθώς η έκτασή του ως τώρα το φέρνει τρίτο στη σειρά μετά από τα νεκροταφεία της ίδιας εποχής στον Αγιο Κοσμά και στο Τσέπι του Μαραθώνα, όπως λέει η ανασκαφέας κυρία Κωνσταντίνα Καζά. Η δυτική πλευρά του ορίζεται από έναν μεγάλο περίβολο μέσα στον οποίο υπάρχουν μικρές ορθογώνιες ταφές οργανωμένες σε συστάδες, οι οποίες ήταν πλούσιες σε κτερίσματα μεταξύ των οποίων ένα κυκλαδικό ειδώλιο «πτύοσημο», καθώς και τα κατάλοιπα μάλλινου υφάσματος(!) που βρέθηκαν στην επιφάνεια μίας κεραμίδας. Κοντά στους τάφους μάλιστα βρέθηκε και ένας μεγάλος λάκκος γεμάτος με σπασμένα επί τόπου αγγεία (μπορεί να συγκολληθούν 250), ο οποίος θεωρείται ότι είχε σχέση με τελετουργίες.

[Read more](#)



ΙΔΑΙΟ ΑΝΤΡΟ: Τα άγνωστα τάματα της σπηλιάς του Δία

M. Thermou, *To Βήμα*, 02/03/2011

Όλα τα σπουδαία ευρήματα της μεγάλης ανασκαφής στον Ψηλορείτη του αρχαιολόγου Γιάννη Σακελλαράκη, ο οποίος πέθανε προσφάτως, έρχονται για πρώτη φορά στο φως. Ένα βιβλίο γεμάτο θησαυρούς.

[Read more](#)

Early humans won at running; Neandertals won at walking

PhysOrg.com, 07/02/2011

New research has compared the performance of the heels of modern-day distance runners to the heels of Neandertals and ancient Homo sapiens. The results show the Neandertals' heels were taller than those of modern humans and Homo sapiens, and more adapted to walking than running over long distances, while those of Homo sapiens were more adapted to endurance running. Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Dr David Raichlen of the University of Arizona in Tucson, and colleagues, found that unlike modern humans, the Neandertal heel was taller would have provided less spring during running, and speculated that the heel probably stabilized the ankle and helped in jumping and walking uphill. In modern humans the heel is lower and stretches the Achilles tendon and increases its ability to act like a spring and reduce the consumption of energy.

[Read more](#)



Ancient Foot Bone Proves Prehuman Lucy Walked Tall

Jennifer Welsh, *Fox News*, 11/02/2011

No tip-toeing around it, this foot bone could change the story of human evolution - or at least the story of human foot evolution. The bone is additional evidence that Australopithecus afarensis, an ancient human ancestor who lived around 3 million years ago, spent most of its time walking, instead of climbing trees like chimps. "Lucy and her relatives were bipedal, but there had been a debate as to how versatile they were in the trees," said lead researcher Carol Ward, at the University of Missouri in Columbia, referring to the most famous *A. afarensis* member nicknamed Lucy after a Beatles song. "If they did climb in the trees, they wouldn't have been able to do it any better than you or I would."

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11ο ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΚΡΗΤΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ

Η Οργανωτική Επιτροπή του ΙΑ΄ Κρητολογικού Συνεδρίου σας ενημερώνει για τα εξής:

1. Το συνέδριο θα διεξαχθεί από 21 έως 27 Οκτωβρίου 2011 στην πόλη του Ρεθύμνου. Για τον σκοπό αυτό θα διατεθούν 4 ή 5 αίθουσες στο κέντρο της πόλης, που θα απέχουν μεταξύ τους λιγότερο από 100μ.
2. Το πλήρες πρόγραμμα του Συνεδρίου θα αναρτηθεί στην ιστοσελίδα μας κατά τον μήνα Μάιο. Μαζί μ' αυτό θα αναρτηθούν και οι περιλήψεις των εισηγήσεων.
3. Η διάρκεια κάθε εισήγησης, εξαιτίας του μεγάλου αριθμού τους, ορίστηκε στα 15'. Η συζήτηση θα γίνεται στο τέλος κάθε συνεδρίας.
4. Πληροφορίες σχετικές με το ταξίδι και τη διαμονή των συνέδρων στην πόλη και την ευρύτερη περιφέρεια, δίνονται από το ταξιδιωτικό πρακτορείο Syvrita Travel, (κυρία Δήμητρα Σταθοπούλου, διεύθ. Ηγουμενού Γαβριήλ 36, ΤΚ 74100 Ρέθυμνο, Κρήτη, τηλ. +30 6937863248, +30 28310 30090, fax +30 28310 30091, e-mail: office@syvrita-travel.gr ή στην ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση www.syvrita-travel.gr).
5. Τα έξοδα του ταξιδιού, της διαμονής και της διατροφής θα βαρύνουν αποκλειστικά τους συνέδρους.
6. Από τις ειδικές επιστημονικές επιτροπές, ύστερα από ενδελεχή έλεγχο, εγκρίθηκαν όλες οι εισηγήσεις.
7. Η επικοινωνία για την Οργανωτική Επιτροπή θα γίνεται στο εξής με την κ. Αθηνά Βερνάρδου, στο τηλέφωνο 2831020237 και στην ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση libret@otenet.gr ή athina_vernardou@yahoo.gr.

Ρέθυμνο: 16 Φεβρουαρίου 2011

Για την Οργανωτική Επιτροπή

Ο Γενικός Γραμματέας

Γιάννης Μ. Γρυντάκης

Ανακοίνωση-Διακήρυξη της νεοσυσταθείσας Ένωσης Αρχαιολόγων Ελλάδας, «*Ηώς*» (22 Ιανουαρίου 2011)

Την 22α Ιανουαρίου 2011 συνήλθαν σε πρώτη Τακτική Συνέλευση, στα φιλόξενα γραφεία του Πολιτιστικού Ιδρύματος του Ομίλου Πειραιώς, τα μέλη της νεοσυσταθείσας Ένωσης Αρχαιολόγων Ελλάδας, «*Ηώς*». Οι παριστάμενοι αρχαιολόγοι, προερχόμενοι από το δυναμικό του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού (νυν και Τουρισμού) και από τα Τμήματα Αρχαιολογίας των Ελληνικών Πανεπιστημίων, από ερευνητικά Ινστιτούτα με αντικείμενο την αρχαιολογική —αρχαιογνωστική έρευνα και από πολιτιστικούς φορείς αρχαιολογικών και αρχαιογνωστικών ενδιαφερόντων, καθώς και ανεξάρτητοι μελετητές-αρχαιολόγοι, διαβεβαίωσαν σε ομόφωνη δήλωση την προσήλωσή τους στους σκοπούς και τους στόχους της Ένωσης, όπως αυτοί διατυπώνονται στον Καταστατικό της Χάρτη.

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Οι μυκηναϊκές τοιχογραφίες και η σύγχρονη έρευνα

Z. Xekalaki & P. Ringa, *Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες*,
04/03/2011

Το κείμενο στοχεύει να παρουσιάσει τα όσα έλαβαν χώρα στο διεθνές συνέδριο με θέμα Mycenaean Wall Paintings in Context, που πραγματοποιήθηκε στην Αθήνα στις 11-13 Φεβρουαρίου, από την Αμερικανική Σχολή Κλασικών Σπουδών (ASCSA) και το Κέντρο Ελληνικής και Ρωμαϊκής Αρχαιότητας (KERA). Στόχος του συνεδρίου ήταν η παρουσίαση νέων τοιχογραφημάτων από τη Μυκηναϊκή Ηπειρωτική Ελλάδα και συγκεκριμένα από την Πελοπόννησο και τη Βοιωτία.

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