



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

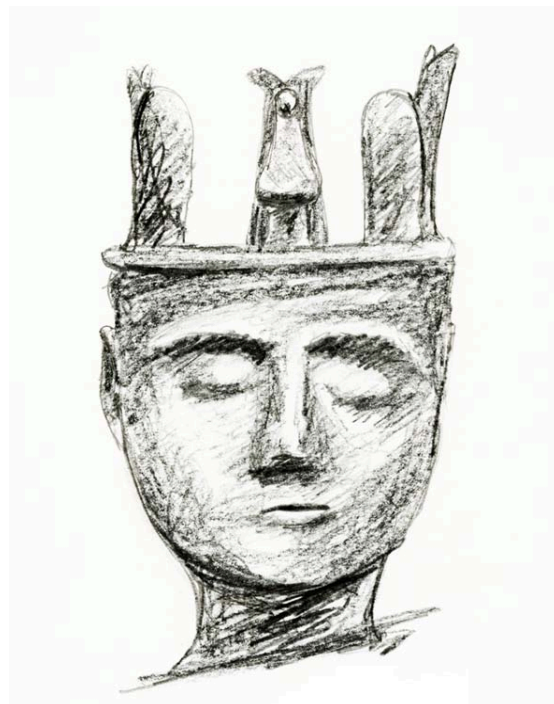
15 June 2011

No. 23

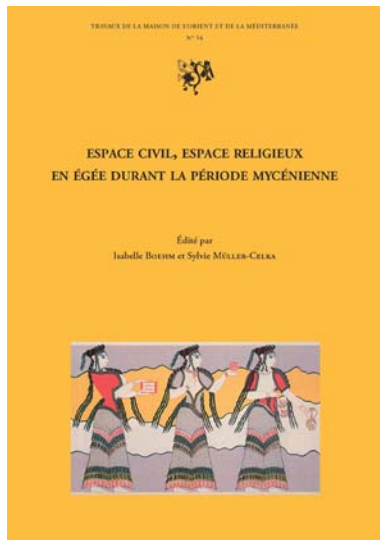
AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. NEW BOOKS



Agean Library: 2467

Espace civil, espace religieux en Égée durant la période mycénienne: approches épigraphique, linguistique et archéologique. Actes des journées d'archéologie et de philologie mycénienne tenues à la Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée – Jean Pouilloux les 1er février 2006 et 1er mars 2007.

Edited by Isabelle Boehm & Sylvie Müller-Celka

City & year: Lyon 2010

Publisher: Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée

Series: Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée N° 54

Description: Hardback, 223 p., 26 b/w figures, 18 colour plates, 2 maps, 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 978-2-35668-012-9

Price: € 32

Abstract (in French)

Y a-t-il une distinction entre civil et religieux en Grèce à l'âge du Bronze ? Les auteurs des contributions réunies dans ce volume abordent cette délicate question en suivant une démarche originale, croiser les points de vue de l'archéologue, de l'épigraphiste et du linguiste. Leur approche innovante de matériaux tels que fresques, archives en linéaire A et linéaire B, espaces construits et non construits, met en évidence les problèmes de définition et fait table rase des idées reçues. Ils montrent comment civil et religieux sont imbriqués dans certaines pratiques collectives assimilables à des rituels et font apparaître ces derniers comme une clé d'interprétation indépendante d'une dichotomie civil/religieux parfois plus réductrice que fructueuse.

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IV– *Civil, religieux, rituel ? Espaces intérieurs et iconographie*

Fritz Blakolmer, 'La peinture murale dans le monde minoen et mycénien: distribution, fonctions des

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Andreas Vlachopoulos, '[L'espace rituel revisité : architecture et iconographie dans la Xestè 3 d'Akrotiri, Théra](#)' [173-198]

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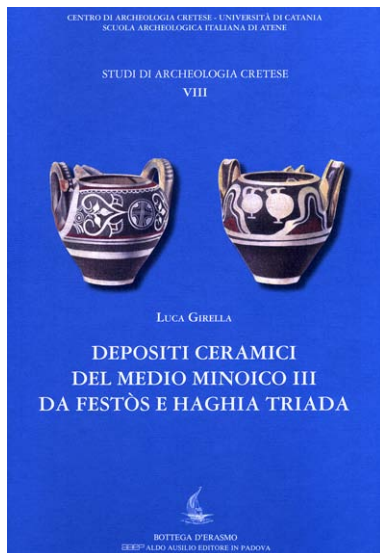
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Planches couleurs



Depositi ceramici del Medio Minoico III da Festòs e Haghia Triada

Luca Girella

City & year: Padova 2010

Publisher: Centro di archeologia cretese

Series: Studi di Archeologia Cretese VIII

Description: Hardback, 503 p., 111 b/w ill. in the text, 10 tables, 91 b/w plates, 32,1x22 cm

ISBN: 88-612-5073-4

Price: Not available

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This volume deals with the Middle Minoan (MM) III pottery deposits from Phaistos and Ayia Triada, and has several purposes: firstly, to provide the evidence for a reassessment of the chronological sequence of the MM III in southern Crete; secondly, to add ceramic data to the scanty architectural evidence from both sites during this crucial period; thirdly, to clarify the key passage from MM III to LM IA by presenting specific deposits that support the MM IIIA and IIIB terminologies used in this volume; fourthly, to enlarge the ceramic corpus already embodied by substantial data published from Kommos.

In spite of all the excavations that have been made in Crete, recent works have stressed the difficulty of stratigraphically or stylistically defining MM III. Attempts to distinguish between MM IIIA and MM IIIB have been ambiguous, and many scholars have thus preferred to reject the traditional divisions of the period proposed by Arthur Evans and Duncan Mackenzie in 'The Palace of Minos'. Nonetheless, the sequence has still not been defined for the increasingly popular term 'MM IIIB/LM IA transitional', thus leaving uncertain the passage from MM IIIB to LM IA. The difficulties lie in establishing whether any division is possible within the MM III material, and whether there is any chronological distinction between MM III

deposits at the end of the period, which has been called ‘MM IIIB/LM IA transitional’ by several different scholars. Such chronological difficulties reflect the fact that the condition, form and status of the palace and settlements at this time are uncertain, and also emphasize the problem of attempting to extend local ceramic sequences to all of Crete, without paying sufficient attention to the regionalism that affected ceramic production during the first stage of the Neopalatial period. Indeed, the debate has so far focused almost exclusively on north-central Crete, largely because of the comparative lack of pertinent published material from the other regions of Crete, in particular the western Mesara. In fact, this part of Crete contains a rich series of MM III deposits, and it is one of the few areas of Crete that possesses a complete range of ceramic evidence, as palatial, private and funerary contexts are all represented.

The ceramic deposits examined in the present volume come from the archaeological excavations carried out by L. Pernier and D. Levi at Phaistos, and by V. La Rosa at Haghia Triada. In particular, this study incorporates research carried out by the author for his PhD in Aegean Prehistory at Udine University, during 2000-2002, on the unpublished MM III material from the Chalara quarter at Phaistos, and for a Master’s research Degree at the Italian Archaeological School in Athens on the MM III deposits from the NE sector of Ayia Triada. However, this volume offers a systematic reassessment of the entire MM III pottery assemblages of Phaistos published by Levi and those from Ayia Triada presented in preliminary reports by V. La Rosa.

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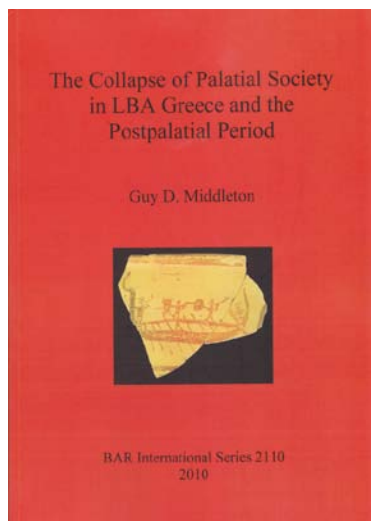
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The Collapse of Palatial Society in LBA Greece and the Postpalatial Period

Guy D. Middleton

City & year: Oxford 2010

Publisher: Archaeopress

Series: BAR International Series 2110

Description: Paperback, vi+142 p., 36 b/w figures, 2 tables, 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 9781407306513

Price: £ 34 (ca. € 39)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This monograph deals with the destruction and disappearance of the palaces and palace societies of Late Bronze Age or Mycenaean Greece c.1200 and aspects of continuity and change in the subsequent Postpalatial period of the twelfth and eleventh centuries (LHIIIC). It is primarily concerned with mainland Greece and the islands, excluding Crete. An emphasis in this work, where analysis of the Greek material itself or theories based upon it is attempted, is the potential for differences between palatial and non-palatial areas. In order to set in context the discussion of collapse and of Postpalatial society, Chapter 1 is a brief introduction to Mycenaean material culture and interpretations of Mycenaean society. A limited survey is also offered, in order to clarify the extent and chronology of the collapse. Chapter 2 reviews developments in general collapse theory as drawn from recent and major publications. It further examines recent discussion of specific examples of collapse to identify current trends in interpretation. Chapter 3 critically examines theories of the Mycenaean collapse, concentrating on major styles of interpretation and ending in a discussion of the present consensus. Chapter 4 uses recent discussions of the Hittite, Maya and Roman collapses and continuities to suggest possible analogies for processes at work in LBA Greece. Chapter 5 examines the evidence for migrations and population mobility in Postpalatial Greece, discussing settlements and sites, and noting the contribution of survey. Chapter 6 deals with changes in rulership and social structure in the Postpalatial period, emphasising distinctions between areas of Greece that had palaces and non-palatial regions. The conclusion draws together the preceding discussions.

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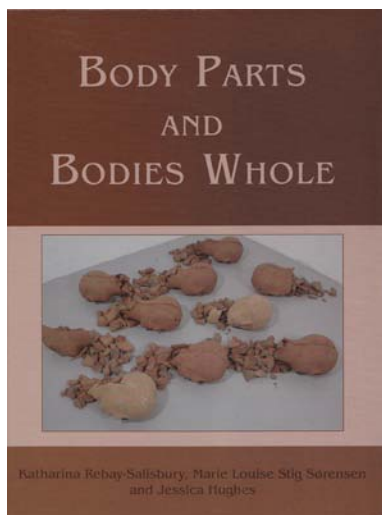
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Body Parts and Bodies Whole. Changing Relations and Meanings

Edited by Katharina Rebay-Salisbury, Marie Louise Stig Sørensen & Jessica Hughes

City & year: Oxford 2010

Publisher: Oxbow Books

Series: -

Description: Hardback, 176 p., 89 b/w ill., maps, tables, 29x22 cm

ISBN: 1842174029

Price: £ 30 (ca. € 34)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

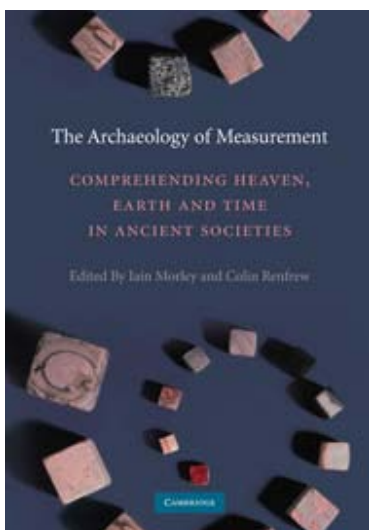
This volume grew out of an interdisciplinary discussion held in the context of the Leverhulme-funded project 'Changing Beliefs in the Human Body', through which the image of the body in pieces soon emerged as a potent site of attitudes about the body and associated practices in many periods.

Archaeologists routinely encounter parts of human and animal bodies in their excavations. Such fragmentary evidence has often been created through accidental damage and the passage of time - nevertheless, it can also signify a deliberate and meaningful act of fragmentation. As a fragment, a part may acquire a distinct meaning through its enchainment relationship to the whole or alternatively it may be used in a more straightforward manner to represent the whole or even act as stand-in for other variables. This collection of papers puts bodily fragmentation into a long-term historical perspective. The temporal spread of the papers collected here indicates both the consistent importance and the varied perception of body parts in the archaeological record of Europe and the Near East. By bringing case studies together from a range of locations and time periods, each chapter brings a different insight to the role of body parts and body wholes and explores the status of the body in different cultural contexts.

Many of the papers deal directly with the physical remains of the dead body, but the range of practices and representations covered in this volume confirm the sheer variability of treatments of the body throughout human history. Every one of the contributions shows how looking at how the human body is divided into pieces or parts can give us deeper insights into the beliefs of the particular society which produced these practices and representations.

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Aegean Library: 2468

The Archaeology of Measurement. Comprehending Heaven, Earth and Time in Ancient Societies
Edited by Iain Morley & Colin Renfrew

City & year: Cambridge 2010

Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Series: -

Description: Paperback, 296 p., 130 b/w illus., 17 maps, 19 tables, 22.8x15.2 cm

ISBN: 9780521135887

Price: £ 20 (ca. € 22)

Abstract

The construction of formal measurement systems underlies the development of science, technology, economy and new ways of understanding and explaining the world. Human societies have developed such systems in different ways, in different places and at different times, and recent archaeological investigations highlight the importance of these activities for fundamental aspects of human life. Measurement systems have provided the structure for addressing key concerns of cosmological belief systems, as well as the means for articulating relationships between the human form, human action, and the world. The Archaeology of Measurement explores the archaeological evidence for the development of measuring activities in numerous ancient societies, as well as the implications of these discoveries for an understanding of their worlds and beliefs. Featuring contributions from a cast of internationally renowned

scholars, it analyses the relationships between measurement, economy, architecture, symbolism, time, cosmology, ritual, and religion among prehistoric and early historic societies.

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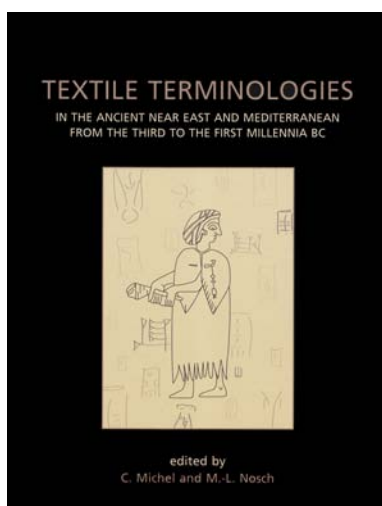
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Textile Terminologies in the Ancient Near East and Mediterranean from the Third to the First Millennia BC

Edited by C. Michel & M.-L. Nosch

City & year: Oxford 2010

Publisher: Oxbow Books

Series: Ancient Textiles Series 8

Description: Hardback, xix+444 p., b/w figures, drawings, maps, tables, 25x19 cm

ISBN: 978-1-84217-975-8

Price: £ 35 (ca. € 39)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Written sources from the ancient Near East and eastern Mediterranean, from the third to the first millennia BC, provide a wealth of terms for textiles. The twenty-two chapters in the present volume offer the first comprehensive survey of this important material, with special attention to evidence for significant interconnections in textile terminology among languages and cultures, across space and time. For example, the Greek word for a long shirt, *khiton*, *ki-to* in Linear B, derives from a Semitic root, *ktn*. But the same root in Akkadian means linen, in Old Assyrian a garment made of wool, and perhaps cotton, in many modern languages. These and numerous other instances underscore the need for detailed studies of both individual cases and the common threads that link them. This example illustrates on the one hand how connected some textiles terms are across time and space, but it also shows how very carefully we must conduct the etymological and terminological enquiry with constantly changing semantics as the common thread. The survey of textile terminologies in 22 chapters presented in this volume demonstrates the interconnections between languages and cultures via textiles.

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2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. 'Salvage Excavation in the Cave of Antiparos, Cyclades: Prehistoric Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds. A Preliminary Report'

F. Mavridis

Aegean Archaeology 9, 2007-2008 [2011]: 7-34.

Aegean Library: Dig. Mavridis 2007-8

Abstract

This paper presents the results of a rescue excavation undertaken in the Cave of Antiparos in 2006 that anticipated construction works. This excavation marks the first step towards understanding the general history of the cave's use. Evidence for the prehistoric use of the cave was found in almost all of the trenches open under disturbed upper layers which contained pottery of the Archaic, Classical and later periods, and modern material. The Cave of Antiparos, only briefly explored, provides new evidence for the Late Neolithic I and II, and Early Bronze Age in the Cyclades. This material is comprehensively presented and discussed here in the context of other Cycladic sites of that period such as Saliagos, Akrotiri on Thera, Koukounaries on Paros and Zas Cave on Naxos.

2.2. 'The Alatzomouri Rock Shelter: Defining EM III in Eastern Crete'

V. Apostolakou, P.P. Betancourt, T.M. Brogan

Aegean Archaeology 9, 2007-2008 [2011]: 35-48.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

A small cave filled with pottery and other Minoan artifacts was discovered by road construction near Pacheia Ammos. The small site, excavated by the 24th Ephorate under the direction of Stavroula Apostolakou, yielded a large assemblage of pottery. The assemblage is of great interest for the stylistic development of East Cretan White-on-Dark Ware because it comes from an early stage in the development when the complicated curvilinear motifs of this style had not yet appeared. The deposit can be assigned to EM III. It contains both fine and coarse ceramic pieces, including painted and unpainted vessels.

2.3. 'A view of MM IIIA at Phaistos: Pottery production and consumption at the beginning of the Neopalatial Period'

L. Girella

Aegean Archaeology 9, 2007-2008 [2011]: 49-89.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The article investigates aspects of pottery production and consumption at Phaistos during Middle Minoan (MM) IIIA. After the excavations carried out by Pernier and Levi, our knowledge of MM III has seen significant progress over the last decade helping us to look at the role of the palace in this period as well as allowing the ceramic sequence of MM IIIA and MM IIIB to be distinguished. In particular, owing to the rich series of MM IIIB and MM IIIA pottery deposits at the site, it is now possible to differentiate on stratigraphic and stylistic grounds an Early from a Mature MM IIIA phase. Using typology and evaluating aspects of pottery manufacture and technology, this article tries to clarify the

role of Phaistos in the Early MM IIIA phase and to understand patterns of change and continuity after the earthquake destruction of MM IIB. The analysis reveals considerable continuity from MM IIB pottery manufacture and decoration, along with major changes that raise questions about the social groups using the pottery and new ways of consumption. Although physically damaged, the Phaistos palace emerges as an important entity in MM IIIA, as changes occurring in this period in the western Mesara demonstrate.

2.4. 'A new look at the Mavrospelio "Kourotrophos"'

S. Budin

Aegean Archaeology 9, 2007-2008 [2011]: 91-103.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

A small, LM IIB–IIIA terracotta figural group from the Mavrospelio cemetery near Knossos has long been accepted as the one example of kourotrophic iconography from Bronze Age Crete. This figurine shows a skirted female holding aloft a small male by the knees. In the absence of any other kourotrophic iconography from the Minoans, archaeologists have suggested that this Mavrospelio figural group represents an intrusive aspect of Mycenaean culture onto the island. By contrast, I here argue, based on comparanda in multiple media, that the male component of the figural group is actually an idol of well-known type being held up by an adolescent girl. In the end, I show that the terracotta is wholly Minoan in character and, in line with its Minoan origins, is not a kourotrophos at all.

2.5. 'The Late Minoan II goblet: Some aspects of ceramic change at Early Final Palatial Knossos reconsidered'

J. Arvanitakis

Aegean Archaeology 9, 2007-2008 [2011]: 105-119.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This paper presents a re-reading of previously published evidence from Kastri on Kythera which compels us to reconsider the mechanisms by which Mycenaean ceramic traits such as the goblet spread to Crete. Possible links between Minoan goblets from the final Neopalatial levels at Kastri and a Marine Style goblet from Knossos are examined and the implications of such links for the date of the initial appearance of this shape on Crete are considered. Attention is drawn to the pronounced indigenous character of salient aspects of the Minoan goblet and the Minoan version of the Ephyraean Style. It is suggested that the LM II Ephyraean Style goblet is better conceived of as a novel hybrid form combining native and non-native elements, than as an intrusive mainland trait. An attempt is made to account for the changes in usage associated with the goblet at LM II Knossos in terms which do not invoke invasion by mainland Mycenaeans. It is suggested that the changes in question reflect a process of increasing uniformity in material developments in the southern Aegean, and that this process was the outcome of symbolic exchanges which elite groups at Knossos fostered with mainland elites following the demise of the Neopalatial system on Crete.

2.6. 'Memories of Myrtos'

Elizabeth Warren

Aegean Archaeology 9, 2007-2008 [2011]: 121-133.

Aegean Library: Dig. Warren 2007-8

Abstract

Recently Krzysztof Nowicki, a colleague taking part in an archaeological excavation at Karphi in the mountains of Crete in 2008 directed by his wife, Saro Wallace, made some remarks in an email to my husband, Peter Warren, on running an excavation in Crete. He supposed that things must have been very different in the sixties and early seventies, on sites like one my husband excavated on the south coast of Crete at Myrtos, or in the White Mountains at Debla. As Peter and I recalled those days, I thought it might be of interest to record the conditions on a dig only a generation or so ago while I still remember some details. This account is therefore not so much about archaeology as the logistics and daily life on a dig and my experiences in trying to make things, if not comfortable, at least bearable.

[Read the article](#)

2.7. 'La Scuola Archeologica di Atene nell'ambito della politica estera italiana tra XIX e XX secolo'

Nicola Labanca

Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente LXXXVII: 17-40.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The article reviews the publications in the last two decades on this topic. Indeed, the perspectives and the proposals of a previous study phase have been radically renewed. The field is open to necessary new research, on the condition that old nationalistic schemes are overcome. The general historical contexts related to Italy and Greece between the 19th and the 20th century are examined, and the recent publications on archaeology in liberal Italy and during the fascist regime are discussed. The foundation of the Italian School of Archaeology at Athens is considered in the framework of the missions abroad in the Italian archaeology of that period, mentioning the relationships between Italian nationalism and "archaeological philhellenism". The available literature research is spanning the great phases of the history of Italy (Liberal, Fascist, Second World War, Republic) are re-read. The review, which is by no means complete, leads to some temporary conclusions with a critical eye and beyond self-flattery, on the prospect of Italian-Greek archaeological-cultural relations in an equal and post-colonial perspective. Mainly, however, it enhances the value and the knowledge of an Institution and of scholars who have honoured Italian archaeology both in Italy and Greece with activities over the past one hundred years.

2.8. 'Federico Halbherr and Knossos'

Catherine Morgan

Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente LXXXVII: 43-67.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The article examines the political and scientific importance of Federico Halbherr's excavation at Knossos in October-November 1885. It is one of his first excavations, just a year after his arrival in Crete. His excavation that is often overlooked in the history of research at Knossos, lasted 10 days, during which Halbherr revealed significant Roman and Christian walls, parts of at least one peristyle *domus*, a mosaic with the representation of the four seasons, a basilica and a church. Following the

archaeological reports, currently stored at the Italian Archaeological School at Athens, Halbherr's discoveries are reassessed in the light of our present knowledge of the Roman and early Christian city.

2.9. 'Luigi Pernier: direttore "*pel bene e l'avvenire*"

Stefania Berutti

Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente LXXXVII: 69-77.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The Italian School of Archaeology at Athens was born at a difficult moment both from the historical point of view of the Italian military participation in the Eastern Mediterranean and from the more specific political one of academic machinations and complicated bureaucracy. The fundamental stages of this genesis involved personalities who created the history of Italian archaeology and made an important contribution to the international discipline, such as Luigi Pernier, first Director of the School, who is linked in the archaeological bibliography with the Minoan palace of Phaistos, in Crete. Around Pernier's figure move Federico Halbherr and Domenico Comparetti, the famous patrons of the young Italian School of Archaeology at Athens, as protagonists of the Italian cultural scene of those times; by following their correspondence and the official documents, a network can be mapped, which embraces the main archaeological museums of the peninsula (from Florence to Palermo, from Venice to Rome) and reaches the territories of the African colonies (Cyrene and Tripolitania). So, Pernier is the Director "*pel bene e l'avvenire*", as Comparetti writes in a sad letter who, not without political and bureaucratic complications, manages to establish the School at Athens, proving himself a true ambassador of Italian Archaeology, then enlivened by the zeal of the pioneers (among them, besides Halbherr, Paolo Orsi, Carlo Anti, Antonio Taramelli). His scholarly ability as well as his rash yet prudent nature were especially appreciated by Luigi Adriano Milani who appointed him as his successor as Director of the Archaeological Museum of Florence. There opens a second phase of Pernier's scientific and human experience as the Director and Superintendent in Tuscany during the uncertain years of the First World War. The third phase will find him again as Director, this time in Crete, at the Italian Archaeological Mission. He will complete the publication of the Phaistos excavations, his first task on Greek soil, as well as the delicate works of restoration. Luigi Pernier's career was cut short by a sudden illness on Rhodes, in his Greece, maybe due to the busy life of an archaeologist in the field and of a scholar always on the move.

2.10. 'Eubea, terra promessa: Luigi Pernier e la ricerca di uno scavi fuori di Creta'

Vincenzo La Rosa

Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente LXXXVII: 79-90.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This is a small chapter in the one-hundred-year history of School, which is linked with the faltering steps at the beginning and which gives us food for thought of 'political' type. The newly-appointed director L. Pernier arrives in Athens in November 1909 and already between late 1909 and 1910 the Ambassador of Italy in Athens, Marquis Carlotti di Ripabella, who was particularly interested in archaeology, tried to cut him off from his Cretan root. Beyond his personal bent for archaeology, Marquis Carlotti was especially interested, for reasons of national pride and prestige, in ensuring that the newly-founded School, like its existing counterparts, was a field of activity in Greece (with which Crete had not yet been united). Between late April and early May, Pernier travelled together with the diplomat to northern Euboea, even though F. Halbherr (who had been informed of the venture) had

tried to persuade him otherwise. The Head of the Cretan Mission was indeed exerting considerable pressure to open of new fronts on the island, proposing to the Director of the School new surface surveys and excavations. Due to the School's official participation in projects in Crete and the very tight funding available, the foray into Euboea was not followed up. But the prospect of the School's involvement there was not forgotten entirely. Just three years later (in Spring 1914), Pernier was able to organize a second expedition, this time with the participation of two students at the School, G. Oliviero and B. Pace. It is possible that the final abandonment of the project coincided with Pernier's aim of returning to Italy: the death in October 1914 of L.A. Milani, Inspector of Antiquities and Professor of Archaeology in Florence, truly opened the way to succession for the Director of the School. When, in May 1924, the new Director, A. Delia Seta, decided to venture to Euboea again for one of his many archaeological explorations, he chose the southern part of the island: the chapter of the Italian presence in Euboea was to close once and for all at this point.

2.11. 'Guido Libertini direttore della Scuola di Atene alla vigilia del conflitto italo-ellenico (1939-1940)'

Rachele Dubbini

Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente LXXXVII: 91-104.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Guido Libertini became Director of the Italian School of Archaeology at Athens in 1940, after the removal of Alessandro Della Seta for racial reasons, in a difficult moment because of the coolness of the Greek-Italian relations on the eve of the war between the two countries. Libertini undertook a new mission to Pallantium and on Lemnos, continued with the excavations of the theatre at Hephaestia and the Cabirion at Chloi. However his main task was in Athens regarding the administration of the School and support of diplomatic relations between Italy and Greece in the cultural sphere, a task that suited him. He may have been chosen to hold the Director's position for this reason. With the outbreak of war, Libertini was relieved of his position, yet, one year later, he was appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draft a report on the cultural situation in Greece. He came back to Athens to visit the School for the last time in 1953, the year of his death.

2.12. 'La direzione di Doro Levi'

Vincenzo La Rosa

Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente LXXXVII: 105-115.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Based also on personal experience, we try to sketch the complex figure of Director Levi, "restorer" of the School after its unfortunate closure during the Second World War. In particular, we stress the personality of the man, the organizer, the person who accomplishes things, and the teacher.

3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

3.1. Foschia, L., 2011. Online review of W.G. Cavanagh, C. Gallou & M. Georgiadis (eds), *Sparta and Laconia: From Prehistory to Pre-modern. Proceedings of the Conference held in Sparta, organised by the British School at Athens, the University of Nottingham, the 5th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the 5th Ephoreia of Byzantine Antiquities 17–20 March 2005* (London 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011-02-13.

[Read the book review](#)

3.2. Broder, M., 2011. Online review of T. Fögen & M.M. Lee, *Bodies and Boundaries in Graeco-Roman Antiquity* (Berlin/New York 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011-01-19.

[Read the book review](#)

3.3. Kotsonas, A., 2011. Online review of S. Wallace, *Ancient Crete: From Successful Collapse to Democracy's Alternatives, Twelfth to Fifth Centuries BC.* (Cambridge/New York 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011-04-52.

[Read the book review](#)

3.4. Grigoropoulos, D., 2011. Online review of P.G. Themelis, *Ancient Eleutherna. Sector I, Volume 1* (University of Crete 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011-05-03.

[Read the book review](#)

3.5. Papadopoulos, J.K., 2011. Online review of J.N. Coldstream, *Greek Geometric Pottery. Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. Great Britain, Fascicule 25; The British Museum, Fascicule 11* (London 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011-05-23.

[Read the book review](#)

3.6. Smith, J.S., 2011. Online review of W.A. Parkinson & M.L. Galaty (eds), *Archaic State Interaction: The Eastern Mediterranean in the*

Bronze Age (Santa Fe, NM 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011-05-44.

[Read the book review](#)

3.7. Van Wijngaarden, G.J., 2011. Online review of E.H. Cline, *The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean* (Oxford/New York 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011-05-04.

[Read the book review](#)

3.8. Nikolakopoulou, I., 2011. Online review of A. Philippa-Touchais, G. Touchais, S. Voutsaki & J. Wright (eds), *Mesohelladika: la Grèce continentale au Bronze Moyen. Actes du colloque international organisé par l' École française d' Athènes, en collaboration avec l' American School of Classical studies at Athens et le Netherlands Institute in Athens, Athènes 8-12 mars 2006* (Athènes 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011-05-64.

[Read the book review](#)

3.9. Langohr, C., 2010. Online review of R.A.K. Smith, *Mochlos IIB: Period IV. The Mycenaean Settlement and Cemetery: The Pottery* (Philadelphia 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-11-41.

[Read the book review](#)

3.10. Hadji, A., 2010. Online review of N. Brodie, J. Doole, G. Gavalas & C. Renfrew (eds), *Horizon: A Colloquium on the Prehistory of the Cyclades* (Cambridge 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-11-38.

[Read the book review](#)

3.11. Kelder, J.M., 2010. Online review of R. Fischer, *Die Ahhijawa-Frage. Mit einer kommentierten Bibliographie* (Wiesbaden 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-10-32.

[Read the book review](#)

3.12. Brecolaki, H., 2010. Online review of A. Brysbaert, *The Power of Technology in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean: The Case of the Painted Plaster* (London/Oakville 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-12-27.

[Read the book review](#)

3.13. Kleibl, K., 2010. Online review of J.S. Smith, *Art and Society in Cyprus from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age* (Oxford/New York 2009), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-11-10.

[Read the book review](#)

3.14. 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 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-10-70.

[Read the book review](#)

3.15. Pullen, D.J., 2010. Online review of B. Burke, *From Minos to Midas: Ancient Cloth Production in the Aegean and in Anatolia* (Oxford/Oakville, CT: 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-12-67.

[Read the book review](#)

3.16. De Giorgi, A.U., 2010. Online review of P. Degryse & M. Waelkens, *Sagalassos VI: Geo- and Bio-archaeology at Sagalassos and in its Territory* (Leuven 2008), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2010-12-03.

[Read the book review](#)

3.17. Vianello, A., 2011. Review of W.A. Parkinson & M.L. Galaty (eds), *Archaic State Interaction: the Eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age* (Santa Fe, 2009), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 21.1: 159-161.

3.18. Whitley, J., 2010. Review of J.S. Smith, *Art and Society in Cyprus from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age* (New York 2009), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 20.3: 460-463.



4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

4.1. Murray, A.S., Smith, A.H. & Walters, H.B., 1900. *Excavations in Cyprus (Bequest of Miss E. T. Turner to the British Museum)*, London: British Museum.

[Press here](#)

4.2. Cesnola, L.P. di, 1878. *Cyprus. Its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples. A Narrative of Researches and Excavations during Ten Years' Residence in That Island* (second edition), New York: Harper & Brothers.

[Press here](#)

4.3. Myres, J.L. & Ohnefalsch-Richter, M., 1899. *A Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum, with a Chronicle of Excavations Undertaken since the British Occupation, and Introductory Notes on Cypriote Archaeology*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

[Press here](#)

5. USEFUL WEBSITES

The Virtual World Project

URL: <http://moses.creighton.edu/vr/>

The Virtual World Project is designed for educational purposes, with teachers and students in mind. The project offers two modes for viewing the archaeological sites (Tour and Presentation mode). See the help screens for further information on using the project. Audio commentary is being added to many of the sites (see Herodium, Dan, Qasr Bshir, and Ramm, among others).

Aegean prehistoric sites:

[Mycenae](#)

[Tiryns](#)

[Lerna](#)

[Troy](#)

Comité International Permanent des Études Mycéniennes

URL: <http://aegeanscripts.org>

This is the website of CIPEM, the Comité International Permanent des Études Mycéniennes (International Permanent Committee of Mycenaean Studies), an affiliate of UNESCO. CIPEM concerns itself with the study of the non-alphabetic writing systems of the ancient Greek world. These scripts are Cretan Hieroglyphic, Linear A and Linear B in the Bronze Age Aegean, and Cypro-Minoan and the Cypriot Syllabic script in Bronze Age and Iron Age Cyprus. CIPEM has held 13 international Colloquia; the first, in 1956, took place in Gif-sur-Yvette outside of Paris following on the decipherment of Linear B by Michael Ventris in 1952. CIPEM also facilitates international cooperation between those studying the Aegean and Cypriot scripts, especially by developing agreed standards for transcription and publication.

6. AEGEUS'S NEWS

Aegeus Annual Meeting on 20 May 2011

We would like to thank you all for attending Aegeus Annual Meeting that took place at the Upper House of the British School at Athens on 20 May 2011. During the meeting, Aegeus's work undertaken for the years 2009 and 2010 was presented, as well as two new activities: the digitalization of illustrations from old books without copyright and the creation of a new archaeological journal with the title "Aegean Studies". A reception was followed in the BSA garden, with wine from the area of Prehistoric Akrotiri in Santorini.

[Results of the fundraising raffle](#)

[Photographs](#)

Have a great summer!

Aegeus wishes you a happy, pleasant and archaeologically interesting summer. During the summer, our website will be updated sporadically as most of us will be taking part in excavations and other research projects.

See you in September!

Past Conferences

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 American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity organised a three-day workshop for the Mycenaean Wall-Paintings in February 2011. The aim of the workshop was 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.

The closing discussion of the workshop took place at the art space of "The Other...Arcadia" Foundation exhibiting paintings by Christos Bokoros and Chronis Botsoglou.

[Invitation](#)
[Programme](#)

See also the report by Z. Xekalaki & P. Ringa ([in Greek](#))

7. LECTURES OF THE MONTH

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

8. CALL FOR PAPERS

[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](#)

[Olive Oil and Wine Production in Eastern Mediterranean during Antiquity](#)

Izmir, Turkey, 17-19 November

Deadline: **30 June 2011**

We are pleased to announce that the arrangements for the symposium entitled as “Olive Oil and Wine Production in Eastern Mediterranean during Antiquity” organised by Department of Archaeology of Ege University are in progress. The symposium will be held on 17-19 November 2011.

[read more](#)

[Feminism and Classics VI: Crossing Borders, Crossing Lines](#)

Brock University, St Catharines, Ontario, Canada, May 2012

Deadline: **30 June 2011**

The Department of Classics at Brock University is pleased to host *Feminism and Classics VI: Crossing Borders, Crossing Lines* in May 2012, the first time this conference will be held in Canada.

[read more](#)

[AIGEIROS lecture series 2011](#)

German Archaeological Institute at Athens

Deadline: **15 July 2011**

The AIGEIROS 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](#)

POCA (Postgraduate Cypriot Archaeology) 2011

Lyon, France, 19-22 October 2011

Deadline: **31 July 2011**

The University of Lyon 2 is proud to announce the 11th edition of Postgraduate Cypriot Archaeology (POCA).

[read more](#)

Feed Your Head: Food as Material and Metaphor

Bryn Mawr College's Eighth Biennial Graduate Group Symposium, November 11-12, 2011

Deadline: **01 September 2011**

The need to consume food is a basic, but universal, constant in human life. Yet, food as object and idea is in a constant state of flux.

[read more](#)

Theory in (Ancient) Greek Archaeology (TiGA)

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Friday 4th and Saturday 5th May 2012

Deadline: **01 October 2011**

Our goal is to highlight certain changes which have been taking place, often unacknowledged, in the study of ancient Greek archaeology.

[read more](#)

9. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

Three-year postdoctoral position for an archaeologist/ancient historian - Collaborative Research Centre 933 'Material Text Cultures', University of Heidelberg

Deadline: **10 July 2011**

The position is embedded in the research project 'Administrative text practice in Mycenaean Greece.

[read more](#)

Luminescence dating and the palaeoenvironment in SE Cyprus

Deadline: **10 July 2011**

An opportunity has arisen for an Early Stage Researcher (ESR) to carry out PhD research focusing on palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological studies at selected sites of S. Cyprus.

[read more](#)

Luminescence dating and the palaeoenvironment in SW Peloponnesus

Deadline: **10 July 2011**

An opportunity has arisen for an Early Stage Researcher (ESR) to carry out PhD research focusing on palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological studies at selected sites of S. Peloponnesus (Greece).

[read more](#)

10. MISCELLANEA

The Cyclades and western Anatolia during the 3rd millennium B.C.

An archaeological exhibition in the Sakip Sabanci Museum, Istanbul (May 23 – August 20, 2011)

The Museum of Cycladic Art in collaboration with the National Archaeological Museum and the Sakip Sabanci Museum organize in Istanbul an archaeological exhibition entitled: Across-The Cyclades and Western Anatolia during the 3rd millennium B.C. The exhibition, which will be launched on May 23rd 2011 at the Sakip Sabanci Museum on the Bosphorus, includes 68 archaeological objects from the two Greek Museums (35 and 33 respectively). Exhibits include the key types of marble Cycladic figurines, well-known for the minimalism and simplicity of their form; marble vases and other artworks; as well as samples of metal (bronze) objects (tools and daggers). They also encompass clay vases such as the well-known “frying pans” with incised decoration, “aryballoi”, craterisks, beak-spouted jugs etc. From the Western Asia Minor, antiquities come from the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul, Izmir, Dorylaion (Eski Sehir), Kutahya etc. They are spade-shaped figurines (very similar to violin-shaped ones), the head of a Cycladic figurine from Miletus, clay vases and metal weapons and jewels that illuminate both affinities and differences between Cycladic artworks and objects from the Asia Minor coast – particularly as the coastal Asia Minor zone merges with the inland. In the first millennium of the Bronze Age (3200 – 2000 B.C.), a clear division is apparent ca. 2600/2500 B.C., with changes stemming from the greater exploitation of metals, the more intense use of the wheel etc. The exhibition is divided into several units, which also constitute the main chapters of the exhibition catalogue: an introduction with an overview of the situation prior to the beginning of the Early Bronze Age, a unit examining technologies (pottery, metallurgy, sculpture), units on ideology (burial customs etc), trade and relations.

Invitation

Websites:

<http://muze.sabanciuniv.edu>

<http://www.cycladic.gr>

Got it in writing: A surprising Bronze Age discovery

Further Findings - The University of Texas at Austin, 30-05-2011

Listening to Cynthia Shelmerdine describe the writing on a Greek tablet from more than 3,000 years ago, it's like she was looking over the scribe's shoulder as he worked. She points out details and nuance of technique, the condition of the tablet and what it means, literally, and for the world of Greek archaeology. “Notice how the signs are the same height as each other?” says Shelmerdine, a retired Classics professor at The University of Texas, pointing to a photo of the tablet on her iPhone. “That takes some care and planning when you're writing with a bone stylus and sizing on clay.” Sometime between 1450 and 1350 B.C., an administrative scribe – a Bronze Age version of a guy with a clipboard – had etched Greek characters in the Linear B writing system on the damp clay of the tablet. On one side are the number one and a name. The other side appears to be part of a verb.

[Read more](#)



Έπεσαν οι υπογραφές για το Μουσείο Μαλεβιζίου

Cretalive.gr, 07-05-2011

Σε πανηγυρικό κλίμα υπεγράφη η προγραμματική σύμβαση για την ολοκλήρωση και λειτουργία του Μουσείου του δήμου, στο οποίο θα εκτεθεί η σπουδαία αρχαιολογική συλλογή του αειμνήστου Νικολάου Μεταξά. Πρόκειται για μια σπανιότατη συλλογή, προϊόν 40χρονης συλλεκτικής προσπάθειας του Νίκου και της Θεανώς Μεταξά, η οποία περιλαμβάνει 2229 αρχαία αντικείμενα. που χρονολογούνται από της 4η χιλιετία π. Χ έως τον 3ο μ. Χ αιώνα, και δικαίως θεωρείται ως μια από τις σημαντικότερες ιδιωτικές αρχαιολογικές συλλογές παγκοσμίως.

[Read more](#)

**The ancient puzzle with no solution:
Scientists unearth thousands of figurines
broken in mysterious Bronze Age ritual**

Mail Online, 10-06-2011

When archaeologists unearthed this treasure trove of Bronze Age artefacts they must have thought they had hit the jackpot. However, on closer inspection, the find seemed more like an ancient jigsaw puzzle with no solution - thousands of broken figurines, none of which fit together. Now researchers believe the mysterious figurines, which were crafted and then deliberately broken, are evidence of a Bronze Age ritual. It is thought the mysterious rite took place about 4,500 years ago on the Aegean island of Keros, recently excavated by the Cambridge-Keros project. Led by Professor Colin Renfrew from the University of Cambridge, the team found a single piece of each smashed statuette had been taken to Keros and buried in shallow pits. It was originally thought the island may have been an ancient burial site trashed by looters. But, following decades of research, a more surprising story has emerged.

[Read more](#)



**6,000-year-old settlement in Reshtan,
Kosovo**

May 31, 2011. Kosovan archaeologists dig at an archaeological site, where a 6,000-year-old settlement with a unique mix of central Balkans and Adriatic cultures was discovered, in Reshtan village, southwest of capital Pristina. The EU sponsored talks between Kosovo and Serbia are undergoing and one of the topics is the return of archaeological museum pieces that Serb forces took with them in 1999. Kosovo is rich in archaeological sites but experts say they do not have sufficient funds to continue large scale explorations.

Read more:

<http://cuedelapileta.blogspot.com>
<http://srnnews.townhall.com>

Island of broken figurines

Research Features, University of Cambridge, 11-06-2011

On a June morning in 1963 Colin Renfrew stepped from a caique boat onto the scrub-covered Aegean Island of Keros on the basis of a tip-off. In search of material for his graduate studies, the young Cambridge graduate had been intrigued by rumours of a recent looting of the almost uninhabited island relayed to him by a Greek archaeologist. Sure enough, evidence of looting abounded. As he reported back to the Greek Archaeological Service, on whose permit he had been surveying the Greek Cycladic islands, smashed marble statues and bowls and broken pottery lay scattered over the hillside. Despite the destruction, it was clear that the fragments were Early Cycladic, an interesting find in itself. In fact, as he was to discover, he had also stumbled upon the first evidence of an astonishing Bronze Age ritual.

[Read more](#)



**Broken idols of Keros: British archaeologists
explain Greek mystery**

Mark Brown, Guardian, 10-06-2011

To say it has been an archaeological mystery may be an understatement: why are fragments of beautiful but deliberately smashed bronze age figurines buried in shallow pits on a small, rocky Greek island whose main inhabitants have always been goats? Today, academics at Cambridge University will release findings that shed light on the 4,500-year-old puzzle of Keros, a tiny Cycladic island in the Aegean. It appears Keros was the ceremonial destination for a ritual that involved islanders breaking prized possessions and making a pilgrimage with fragments for burial. "It is rather remarkable," said Professor Colin Renfrew, who led the most recent excavations. "We believe that the breaking of statues and other goods was a ritual and that Keros was chosen as a sanctuary to preserve the effects."

[Read more](#)

Atlantis: End of a World, Birth of a Legend

BBC One

The new drama and documentary that was released by BBC One on Sunday 8 May 2011 tells the dramatic story of the greatest natural disaster that shook the ancient world, a disaster that triggered the downfall of a civilisation and spawned a legend. Around 1620 BC a gigantic volcano in the Aegean Sea stirred from its 19,000-year slumber. The eruption tore the island of Thera apart, producing massive tsunamis that flooded the nearby island of Crete, the centre of Europe's first great civilisation – the "Minoans". This apocalyptic event, many experts now believe, provided the inspiration for the legend of Atlantis. Based on the work of leading scientists, archaeologists and historians, this drama immerses viewers in the exotic world of the "Minoans".

Director: Tony Mitchell

Writer: Rhidian Brook

Stars: Stephanie Leonidas, Reece Ritchie and Langley Kirkwood

[Trailer](#)

[The Making of "Atlantis"](#)

See also the following articles:

<http://rushesblog.wordpress.com>

<http://www.suite101.com>



The unhailed mariners of prehistoric Greece's seas

Stefanos Psimenos, *eKathimerini*, 30-05-2011

"Find a good corner on the deck, and I'll be with you in a minute," my fellow traveler Frontis shouted over the din of cars as he secured his motorcycle on the ferryboat's parking deck. The journey from Kythera, south of the Peloponnese, to Kasteli in the region of Kissamos on the northwestern tip of Crete was scheduled to take about four hours in the choppy waters, whipped up by strong northerly winds. "Can you imagine our ancient ancestors making this journey in primitive boats, without equipment, maps, knowledge and mainly without a known destination, into the enticing and frightening unknown?" Frontis asked as he leaned against the railing.

[Read more](#)

Todd Whitelaw's Annual Open Lecture "Surveying the Labyrinth" Now Online

British School at Athens

On February 8th, 2011 Todd Whitelaw delivered the Annual Open Lecture of the British School at Athens: "Surveying the Labyrinth". The event was hosted at the British Academy. The lecture presents an overview of the work that has been done in the Knossos Urban Landscape Project as well as its future aims. This talk is now available online on our website and will be permanently attached to the event record of this lecture available from our events archive.

[Annual Open Lecture](#)



Completion of the French mission excavations at the site of "Klimonas" at Ayios Tychonas (Cyprus)

The Ministry of Communications and Works, Department of Antiquities, announces the completion of the 2011 investigations at the site of "Klimonas" (Ayios Tychonas, Limassol District). The investigations were conducted by the French Archaeological Mission led by Jean Guilaine (Collège de France), François Briois (EHESS) and Jean-Denis Vigne (CNRS-Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle). This year's investigations have revealed the remains of an impressive, partially subterranean circular building, approximately 10 m. in diameter. The building is very similar to the large communal buildings that have been excavated in several villages dated to the second half of the earliest phase of the Neolithic in the Northern Levant (Pre-Pottery Neolithic A, PPNA; from 9500 to 8500 BC), which have been interpreted as buildings for meeting and common storage. Stone tools, faunal remains and radiocarbon dating have confirmed that the building at Klimonas dates to the first half of the 9th millennium.

[Read more](#)

Έκδοση βιβλίου από τη Διεύθυνση Εθνικού Αρχείου Μνημείων

Η Διεύθυνση Εθνικού Αρχείου Μνημείων μόλις εξέδωσε τον τόμο «Τεκμηρίωση, Διαχείριση και Προβολή της Ψηφιακής Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς. Πρακτικά Σεμιναρίου Τεκμηρίωσης 19-20 Φεβρουαρίου 2010». Ο τόμος διατίθεται ελεύθερα σε ηλεκτρονική μορφή (σε μορφή αρχείου pdf) από το site της ΔΕΑΜ.

[Press here](#)
[Information](#)



Ανασκαφές στην Αντίπαρο

ΚΑ' Εφορεία Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων

Η Αντίπαρος αποτελεί ένα από τα λιγότερο ερευνημένα αρχαιολογικά νησιά των Κυκλάδων. Ότι γνωρίζουμε, εκτός από τις έρευνες στο περίφημο σπήλαιο, προέρχεται από τις λαθρανασκαφές του Th. Bent τον 19ο αι. π.Χ., καθώς και από περιορισμένες επιφανειακές έρευνες ξένων κυρίως ερευνητών. Η μόνη αρχαιολογική ανασκαφή που είχε πραγματοποιηθεί στο νησί οφειλόταν στον Χρ. Τσουντα ο οποίος, στα τέλη του 19ου αι. π.Χ., ανέσκαψε πρωτοκυκλαδικό νεκροταφείο στη θέση Κρασάδες, στην περιοχή του Αγ. Γεωργίου. Για το λόγο αυτό έχουν ιδιαίτερη σημασία οι ανασκαφικές έρευνες που πραγματοποιεί η ΚΑ' Εφορεία Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων τα τελευταία δύο χρόνια και οι οποίες, όπως έδειξε και η συντήρηση των ευρημάτων, έφεραν στο φως σημαντικά στοιχεία τόσο για την αρχαία ιστορία και την τοπογραφία του νησιού κατά τους προϊστορικούς και τους ιστορικούς χρόνους όσο και για την κυκλαδική αρχαιολογία γενικότερα. Οι ανασκαφικές έρευνες της ΚΑ' ΕΠΚΑ στην Αντίπαρο πραγματοποιούνται από την αρχαιολόγο της Εφορείας Δρ Ζ. Παπαδοπούλου.

[Περισσότερα](#)

Neanderthals died out earlier than thought: Study

Jennifer Viegas, *Discovery News*, 9-5-2011

Neanderthals may have died out 10,000 years earlier than is commonly believed, suggests new dating of the remains of a Neanderthal infant. The finding, published today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, may revise the present Neanderthal timeline. It's commonly believed that Neanderthals from what is now Russia died out around 30,000 years ago. The latest discovery could push back the Neanderthal extinction, at least for this region, to 39,700 years ago, which was the age of the infant's fossil.

[Read more](#)



Αληθινά παραμύθια της Νάξου

Κυριακή 3 Ιουλίου 2011, ΜΟΝUMENTΑ

Η ΜΟΝUMENTΑ στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος «Τοπικές Κοινωνίες & Μνημεία» ανέλαβε να αρχινήσει με τη συνεργασία του Δήμου Νάξου ένα παραμύθι με ιππότες, δράκους, θησαυρούς, μενίρ, πύργους, ερείπια, ξωτικά και άλλες περιπέτειες, που συνέβη στη Νάξο σε καιρούς παλιούς, αλλοτινούς και σας προσκαλεί να συμμετάσχετε.

Τις παραμυθένιες ιστορίες θα αφηγηθούν αρχαιολόγοι που εργάστηκαν στη Νάξο στο πλαίσιο της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας πριν πολλά χρόνια.

Αφηγητές: Οι αρχαιολόγοι Χρήστος Ντούμας, Φωτεινή Ζαφειροπούλου, Μυρτάλη Αχειμάστου-Ποταμιάνου και Φανή Δροσογιάννη

Στο ξετύλιγμα του κουβαριού θα βοηθήσουν συνεργάτες, φίλοι και κάτοικοι του νησιού...

Όλα αυτά θα συμβούν στη Νάξο, στην πρώην Σχολή Ουρσουλινών (Κάστρο Χώρας Νάξου), την Κυριακή 3 Ιουλίου 2011, στις 7μ.μ.

Το παραμύθι θα τελειώσει με μια γιορτή για τους αρχαιολόγους.

[Invitation](#)

Άνοιξε ο δρόμος για την επαναλειτουργία του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Ηρακλείου *In.gr, 26-05-2011*

«Να μη χαθεί άλλος χρόνος για το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Ηρακλείου, που παραμένει κλειστό εδώ και χρόνια. Πρέπει να προλάβουμε ώστε να μπορέσει το ανακαινισμένο μουσείο να λειτουργήσει το 2012» ζήτησε η γενική γραμματέας Πολιτισμού και Τουρισμού, Λίνα Μενδώνη, κατά τη συνεδρίαση του Συμβουλίου Μουσείων, που εξέτασε και ενέκρινε ομόφωνα τη μουσειογραφική προμελέτη επανέκθεσης του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Ηρακλείου. Η προμελέτη δεν ήταν απαραίτητο να έρθει στο Συμβούλιο. Ωστόσο, σύμφωνα με τις δηλώσεις της κ. Μενδώνη, αυτό έγινε για να κερδηθεί ο χαμένος χρόνος και οι όποιες παρατηρήσεις να ληφθούν υπόψη από τους μελετητές, ώστε η οριστική μελέτη να έρθει στο Συμβούλιο πριν το τέλος Ιουνίου. Η μουσειογραφική προμελέτη, που έγινε αποδεκτή με ενθουσιασμό από τα μέλη του Συμβουλίου, περιλαμβάνει δύο κύριες ενότητες: «Μινωικός και Κρητομινωικός Πολιτισμός. Ο πρώτος ευρωπαϊκός πολιτισμός» και «Οι ιστορικοί χρόνοι της Κρήτης (τέλη 11ου αι. π.Χ. έως 4ος αι. μ. Χ.)».

[Read more](#)



Ancient Female Ancestors Roamed Far and Wide for Mates

Ann Gibbons, Science Magazine, 01-06-2011

When it came time for members of the human family to find a mate in South Africa about 2 million years ago, it was the females, not the males, who made the first move. A new study of the teeth of 19 australopithecines from cave sites in South Africa suggests that females moved away from their birthplaces far more often than the larger males, who stayed surprisingly close to home and kin.

[Read more](#)

Slow demise of top attraction

Dimitris Rigopoulos, Καθημερινή, 01-06-2011

There is no other word to describe the state of the National Archaeological Museum than degradation, and it appears the situation has been deteriorating for some time, according to Kathimerini readers. Only eight of the 64 halls are open on Sundays, the shop is shut and any maintenance that is carried out on the grounds is thanks to the good will of the Association of the Friends of the National Archaeological Museum. Thousands of tourists line up at the ticket office, oblivious to the fact they're paying full price to see a fraction of the displays. When they eventually realize that they have been cheated, they are justifiably enraged.

[Read more](#)



Οι ανασκαφές στο Σίσι και τον Ιτανο από την Βελγική Σχολή Αθηνών

Cretalive.gr, 19-05-2011

Τα πεπραγμένα του 2010 της βελγικής σχολής Αθηνών παρουσιάστηκαν στο Δανικό Ινστιτούτο της Αθήνας. Κατά την παρουσίαση έγινε λόγος για την έκθεση «Ό,τι λάμπει...», που ολοκληρώθηκε με επιτυχία τον Ιανουάριο του 2011 στο Νομισματικό Μουσείο, αποτέλεσμα συνεργασίας της βελγικής πρεσβείας, της βασιλικής βιβλιοθήκης του Βελγίου, της βελγικής σχολής Αθηνών και του Νομισματικού Μουσείου Αθηνών. Η έκθεση πραγματοποιήθηκε με αφορμή την ανάληψη της βελγικής προεδρίας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης κατά το 2ο εξάμηνο του 2010. Στη συνέχεια, έγινε αναφορά στις ενδιαφέρουσες ανασκαφές που πραγματοποιεί η σχολή στην Ελλάδα, σε συνεργασία με τις ελληνικές αρχαιολογικές αρχές, στον Θορικό του Λαυρίου, στο Σίσι και τον Ιτανο της Κρήτης.

[Read more](#)

Prehistoric Cave Art Discovered in Basque Country

Andrew Howley, *National Geographic*, 13-05-2011

In a locally well known cave near an industrial town in Spain, researchers have unexpectedly discovered faint images of horses and hand prints dating back some 25,000 years. Concerned that activity at a nearby stone quarry had destroyed much of the cave of Askondo, Diego Garate of the Archaeological Museum of Biscay in Bilbao, and Joseba Rios-Garaizar of the Max Planck Institute set out to determine if any archaeological material was still intact. They entered the cave outside the town of Mañaria and searched for bones, stones, and other artifacts. Only on their way out of the cave did they noticed the paintings that they and many others had missed before. "Without a doubt," says Garate, "[it was] a gift of destiny."

[Read more](#)



Παρουσίαση των εργασιών του Συμποσίου Ex Oriente Lux I

P. Kousoulis, *Αρχαιολογία & Τέχνες*, 31-05-2011

Στις 20 Μαΐου 2011, στο αμφιθέατρο Δρακοπούλου του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών εγκαινιάστηκε μια νέα σειρά Συμποσίων με το γενικό τίτλο Ex Oriente Lux. Αντικείμενο των συμποσίων αυτών, τα οποία θα πραγματοποιούνται κάθε δύο χρόνια, θα είναι η παρουσίαση ειδικών θεμάτων/πτυχών για τους μεγάλους πολιτισμούς που αναπτύχθηκαν στην ευρύτερη λεκάνη της νοτιοανατολικής Μεσογείου κατά την αρχαιότητα (Αίγυπτο, Εγγύς Ανατολή και Κύπρο), καθώς και για τις μεταξύ τους διαπολιτισμικές σχέσεις και αλληλεπιδράσεις. Το πρώτο Συμπόσιο ήταν αφιερωμένο στην έρευνα και διδασκαλία αυτών των πολιτισμών στα Ελληνικά ΑΕΙ και διοργανώθηκε από το Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου (Τμήμα Μεσογειακών Σπουδών) σε συνεργασία με το Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών (Τομέας Αρχαιολογίας και Ιστορίας της Τέχνης) και το Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο.

[Read more](#)

Πλούτος σπηλαίων στο Πήλιο

Ταχυδρόμος, 05-06-2011

Σημαντικές πηγές πληροφοριών αποτελούν τα πολυάριθμα σπήλαια που είναι διάσπαρτα στο Πήλιο και προσφέρουν αξιόλογες μαρτυρίες για το μακράν παρελθόν της περιοχής μας. Περισσότερα από 165 σπήλαια που βρίσκονται σε όλο το εύρος του βουνού των Κενταύρων, έχουν εντοπιστεί και καταγραφεί, από πολυμελή επιστημονική ομάδα, στο πλαίσιο τριετούς προγράμματος. Το πρόγραμμα συστηματικής επιφανειακής έρευνας που διεξήγαγε, συγκεκριμένα, η Εφορεία Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας - Σπηλαιολογίας Βόρειας Ελλάδος σε συνεργασία με το Ινστιτούτο της Δανίας στην Αθήνα, διήρκεσε από το 2006 έως το 2008 και απέφερε σημαντικούς καρπούς, οι οποίοι συνοψίζονται στην διαπίστωση ότι το Πήλιο είναι από τις πιο πλούσιες, σπηλαιολογικά, περιοχές της Ελλάδας. Παράλληλα, όμως, διαθέτει πολύ αξιόλογα αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα, ορισμένα εκ των οποίων ανάγονται στο μακρινό παρελθόν και συγκεκριμένα στην νεολιθική εποχή.

[Read more](#)



Από το 2012 θα ανοίξει ξανά το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Ηρακλείου

Τα Νέα, 27-05-2011

Ανοιχτές τις πόρτες του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Ηρακλείου προγραμματίζεται να βρίσκουν από το 2012 οι 246.000 επισκέπτες που δεχόταν ετησίως. Κλειστό από τον Νοέμβριο του 2006, ένα από τα πρώτα σε επισκεψιμότητα μουσεία της χώρας δεν έχει καταφέρει να ανοίξει όχι μόνο λόγω των ευρημάτων – κατάλοιπα της καθολικής μονής του Αγίου Φραγκίσκου – που εντοπίστηκαν κατά την επέκτασή του, αλλά και λόγω έλλειψης χρηματοδότησης. Τη χαριστική βολή, δε, του έριξαν οι αρχαιολογικές αντιπαραθέσεις.

[Read more](#)

Ανάκτορο του Νέστορα. «Μάχη» με τον... χρόνο

A. Kotti, *Έθνος*, 3-6-2011

Καθαρισμοί και συντηρήσεις θα γίνουν στο ανάκτορο του Νέστορα, ώστε να αναδειχτεί ο διάκοσμος, που "έλαμπε" στη μυκηναϊκή εποχή. Κατά την αρχαιότητα, το ανάκτορο του Νέστορα, ή, ακριβέστερα, το ανάκτορο στον Εγκλιανό Μεσσηνίας, ήταν πλούσια διακοσμημένο. Τόσο οι τοίχοι όσο και τα δάπεδα, ακόμα και η κεντρική εστία, όμοια με εκείνη του ανακτόρου στις Μυκήνες, είχαν παραστάσεις. Η φθορά του χρόνου, όπως και προηγούμενες επεμβάσεις, έχουν αλλοιώσει ή και εξαφανίσει αρκετά από τα στοιχεία. Έτσι, μονάχα ίχνη σώζονται από τον διάκοσμο, που θα πρέπει να ήταν χάρμα οφθαλμών κατά τη μυκηναϊκή εποχή. Το άνω μέρος των τοίχων, όπου σώζεται, εμφανίζεται ως συνονθύλευμα χωμάτινων όγκων, αργών λίθων και κονιαμάτων, είτε στο Κεντρικό Αρχαιολογικό Συμβούλιο ο διευθυντής Συντήρησης, Νίκος Μίνως.

[Read more](#)



Restoration plan for Heraklion museum to be discussed

Τα Νέα, 25-05-2011

The long-awaited plan for restoration of the Archaeological Museum of Heraklion, Crete, Greece is to be discussed today at the Council of Museums. The globally important museum - due to the largest collection of Minoan artifacts in the world – remains closed since November 2006. From then on, only 400 of its artifacts are visible forming a cluster exhibition in a place originally made as a garage. When open, the museum was one of the most popular in Greece, bearing around 246.000 visitors per year. Although today's discussion is a big step to the future, the date the museum is due to open again remains unknown.

Source:

<http://www.tanea.gr>

<http://www.arxaiologia.gr>

Συνεχίζονται και φέτος οι ανασκαφές στην Ιθάκη

Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες, 20-05-2011

Ένα κτίριο με διαστάσεις ανακτόρου, παρόμοιο με εκείνα που έχουν αποκαλυφθεί στις Μυκήνες, την Πύλο και την Τίρυνθα, εντοπίστηκε το περασμένο καλοκαίρι στην Ιθάκη, στη διάρκεια ανασκαφής στην περιοχή της Εξωγής, που πραγματοποιούν οι αρχαιολόγοι του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων Λ. Κοντορλή και Θαν. Παπαδόπουλος. Η ανασκαφή συνεχίζεται και φέτος και καινούρια ευρήματα έρχονται στο φως. Κατά τη διάρκεια εργασιών περιφραξης του χώρου από συνεργείο του Δήμου και της Εφορίας Αρχαιοτήτων εντοπίστηκε τμήμα τείχους που διασχίζει κάθετα τον χωματόδρομο ο οποίος οδηγεί στην περιοχή. Οι πρώτες εκτιμήσεις των αρχαιολόγων χρονολογούν το εύρημα στη μυκηναϊκή εποχή με εμφανή στοιχεία μεταγενέστερων περιόδων. Η συνέχεια της αρχαιολογικής έρευνας θα δείξει αν το τείχος που βρέθηκε είναι τμήμα του τείχους που περικλείει την ακρόπολη του ανακτόρου.

[Αρχαιολογία & Τέχνες](#)



Introduction to Human Osteology

University of Sheffield, Thursday 15th September
2011, 9.30-4.30

A one-day course suitable for those working in outdoor occupations, the rescue services, field archaeology and museums. The course will be held at Northgate House, the University of Sheffield's Archaeology Department on West Street. Northgate House is a five minute tram ride from Sheffield station and a five minute walk from the city centre. The course will be run by trained osteologists with a wide range of experience in the field, in the laboratory and in the classroom. There will be an hours break for lunch. Tea/coffee will be provided but lunch is not included in the price of the course. There is a wide choice of sandwich bars, pubs and restaurants less than two minutes walk from the department.

[Further information](#)

A tradeoff in the world of antiquities

Lauren O'Hara, *Cyprus mail*, 14-05-2011

Athens streets are littered, yet again, with glass from broken shop fronts: another day's protest. It's last Wednesday evening and we're walking to a lecture by the distinguished archaeologist, Colin Renfrew at the University. The destruction along Panepistimiou is curiously apt, as he shows us a photo of an ancient burial site, its valuable contents looted leaving simply discarded debris behind. His talk is about the money continuing to be made from the selling of stolen artifacts and the complicit web that encourages the trade in archaeological relics between the looters, dealers, collectors and, eventually, museums. It is a trade he tells us where 'unprovenanced' antiquities, those with no published source, are becoming more and more expensive. Last year, in one week, Christies and Sotheby's in New York made 75 million dollars from the sale of these antiquities, including a record price for a Cycladic figure. It's a trade, Renfrew forcefully argues, that needs to be stopped, because the puzzles of the past can only be solved if objects are left in situ.

[Read more](#)



Οι δύο πλευρές του Αιγαίου σε έκθεση στην Κωνσταντινούπολη

M. Thermou, *To Βήμα*, 13-05-2011

Μία έκθεση και για τις δύο πλευρές του Αιγαίου, τις Κυκλάδες και τη Μικρά Ασία, όπως ήταν πριν από 5.000 χρόνια εγκαινιάζεται στις 23 Μαΐου στο Μουσείο Σακίπ Σαμπαντσί της Κωνσταντινούπολης με αρχαιότητες που προέρχονται από ελληνικά αλλά και από τουρκικά μουσεία. Με τίτλο «Κυκλάδες και Δυτική Μικρά Ασία κατά την 3η χιλιετία π. Χ.» η έκθεση μιλάει για τον πολιτισμό, που με εκκίνηση τις Κυκλάδες επεκτάθηκε σε όλη την γύρω περιοχή χάρις στους δραστήριους εμπόρους - ναυτικούς των νησιών και τις ανταλλαγές αγαθών, ιδεών και πολιτισμού.

[Read more](#)

Ιδού η πορεία των αρχαιοκαπήλων

N. Kontrarou-Rassia, *Ελευθεροτυπία*, 17-05-2011

Όχι, δεν έχει σχέση με αντίποινα της Ελλάδας για τη σκληρή στάση της Γερμανίας στο δανειακό πρόβλημα της χώρας μας. Άλλωστε, δεν λέμε εμείς στους Γερμανούς ότι οφείλουν να μας επιστρέψουν δύο σημαντικές αρχαιότητες που εκτίθενται σε μουσείο της Καρλσρούης, αλλά ο σερ Κόλιν Ρένφριου, ο καθηγητής Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου του Κέιμπριτζ και ανασκαφέας της Κέρου, η οποία υπήρξε «θύμα» μιας από τις μεγαλύτερες λαθρανασκαφές και καταστροφές αρχαιολογικού χώρου τού 20ού αιώνα. Τα αρχαία που ο κ. Ρένφριου προτρέπει τη χώρα μας να διεκδικήσει είναι ένα κυκλαδικό ειδώλιο, που παρόμοιό του εκτίθεται στο Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο της Αθήνας και ένα τηγανόσχημο σκεύος. Τη σαφή αυτή προτροπή έκανε στη διάρκεια ομιλίας του (11/5) στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών, την οποία παρακολούθησαν, εκτός των εκπροσώπων της ακαδημαϊκής κοινότητας, πολλά στελέχη του υπουργείου Πολιτισμού και Τουρισμού.

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Μύρισε ο Βόσπορος Κυκλάδες

N. Kontrarou-Rassia, *Ελευθεροτυπία*, 26-05-2011

Μια Πόλη ηλιόλουστη, γεμάτη Αμερικανούς και Γιαπωνέζους τουρίστες βρήκαμε την περασμένη Κυριακή. Και τους ντόπιους να πανηγυρίζουν με ταμπούρλα τη νίκη της Φενερμπαχτσέ στο πρωτάθλημα. Η γιορτή που μας ταξίδεψε εκεί αφορούσε την ακαδημαϊκή και οικονομική ελίτ της Κωνσταντινούπολης, για την οποία στρώνονται κόκκινα χαλιά ακόμη και για μια υπαίθρια τελετή εγκαινίων, όπως αυτή που έγινε για την ελληνοτουρκική αρχαιολογική έκθεση «Κυκλάδες-Δυτική Μικρά Ασία» στο Μουσείο Σακίπ Σαμπαντζί, στον Βόσπορο.

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