



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

15 November 2011

No. 26

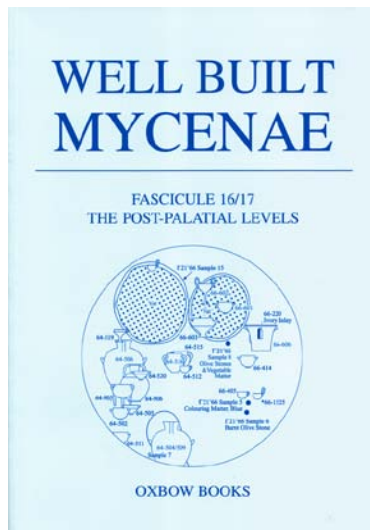
AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. NEW BOOKS



Well Built Mycenae. Fascicule 16/17: The Post-Palatial Levels
E.B. French with contributions by Gordon Hillman and Susan Sherratt

City & year: Oxford 2011

Publisher: Oxbow Books

Description: Paperback, 102 p., DVD, 24x17 cm

ISBN: 978-1-84217-996-3

Price: £ 26 (ca. € 30)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The post-palatial period - Late Helladic IIIC - is often seen as the twilight years of Mycenaean civilisation, a period of economic decline with few achievements in terms of architecture, materials or technology. It has been the subject of many substantial discussions in relation to the causes of the collapse of Mycenaean palace society and the nature of the aftermath (starting with the landmark studies of Alin (1969) and Desborough (1964) but the number of excavations of settlements rather than cemeteries which have been undertaken in Mainland Greece remains small, and the number of full publications such as those of Nichoria, Lefkandi, Agios Stephanos and some areas of the site of Tiryns – to name them in order of publication – is even smaller. The Citadel House Area at Mycenae comprises only a small segment of the Mycenae Acropolis, let alone of the whole settlement, but it offered unique opportunities to excavate deep strata untouched by the excavations of the late 19th Century which included the immediate successors of the palatial period as well as that period itself. The resulting evidence of the early phases of LH IIIC is still unparalleled at any site.

In this fascicule, Dr. Elizabeth French presents her full report on the remains of this period, which, sheltered within the massive 13th century BC walls, allow us to chart something of Mycenae's history in the final years of the Bronze Age. This fascicule also contains a unique account of LH IIIC pottery, stratum by stratum, incorporating a major study by Dr. Susan Sherratt, together with a wealth of illustration of pottery vessels. The account of the other objects of terracotta, metal, ivory, stone and bone helps us to better understand the cultural materials of the post-palatial period, while Gordon Hillman's account of the plant remains from the "Granary" is a significant addition to the palaeo-botanical record for the Mycenaean period as a whole and one of very few for the LH IIIC period. This book, which includes a DVD containing all the data from previous fascicules and an interactive index, will be an essential reference tool for the study of the period.

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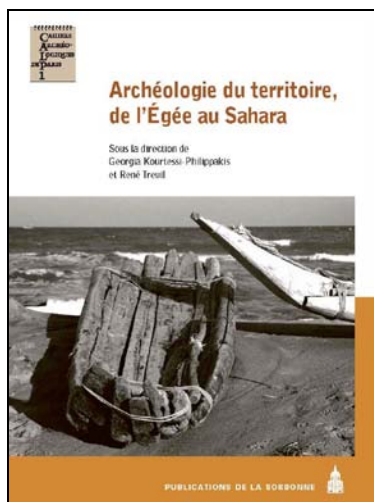
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Archéologie du territoire, de l'Égée au Sahara
Edited by René Treuil & Georgia Kourtessi-Philippakis

City & year: Paris 2011

Publisher: Publications de la Sorbonne

Description: Paperback, 330 p., figures, maps, 20x27cm

ISBN: 978-2-85944-658-1

Price: € 45

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (in French)

L'archéologie du territoire a cherché le plus souvent à cerner des zones d'approvisionnement, des zones de culture et des zones d'élevage et a pu retracer ainsi l'organisation progressive de ces ensembles, depuis le territoire « ethnique », défini par le groupe qui l'occupe, jusqu'au territoire « civique », défini par une organisation politique et défendu par elle. Les recherches présentées dans cet ouvrage, qui portent sur une vaste région centrée sur la Méditerranée, le monde égéen – de Chypre à la Macédoine – et les Balkans, mais aussi sur le Sahara d'un côté, la France et l'Europe occidentale de l'autre, se répartissent en outre sur un large éventail chronologique : Paléolithique, Néolithique, Âges des métaux, Antiquité, époque contemporaine.

Si les vestiges archéologiques fournissent toujours une trame fondamentale, que des modèles d'analyse spatiale peuvent aider à interpréter, des perspectives nouvelles s'ouvrent aujourd'hui avec l'utilisation de la géomorphologie, les raisonnements sur l'outillage lithique et osseux, l'étude approfondie des habitats, l'épigraphie, la prise en compte des vestiges animaux et végétaux, le recours aux données de la faune marine. L'anthropologie culturelle complète efficacement le tableau et conduit au principal enseignement méthodologique qui parcourt ce volume : dépasser l'archéologie « pure » et croiser systématiquement toutes les sources potentielles.

Les études de cas mettent en évidence que bien des territoires ne répondent pas au modèle courant, forgé dans le monde occidental pour des périodes récentes. Certains territoires ne s'organisent pas autour d'un centre, mais de façon linéaire le long d'un parcours. D'autres sont enclavés, certains sont fragmentés,

répartis par exemple entre plusieurs îles. Les territoires maritimes, les territoires lointains, les territoires intermittents défient l'archéologie, tandis que les territoires mentaux lui échappent dans une large mesure. Ainsi ce livre est une contribution majeure à cette question centrale pour les sciences humaines : le rapport des sociétés au territoire.

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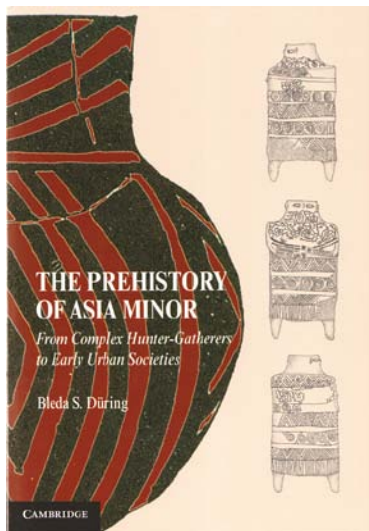
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The Prehistory of Asia Minor. From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies

Bleda S. Düring

City & year: Cambridge 2011

Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Description: Paperback, 374 p., 62 b/w illustrations, 25,3X21,5 cm

ISBN: 978-0-521-14981-5

Price: £ 20 (ca. € 24)

Aegean Library: 2549

Abstract

In this book, Bleda Düring offers an archaeological analysis of Asia Minor, the area equated with much of modern-day Turkey, from 20,000 to 2,000 BC. During this period human societies moved from small-scale hunter-gatherer groups to complex and hierarchical communities with economies based on agriculture and industry. Dr Düring traces the spread of the Neolithic way of life, which ultimately reached across Eurasia, and the emergence of key human developments, including the domestication of animals, metallurgy, fortified towns and long-distance trading networks. Situated at the junction between Europe and Asia, Asia Minor has often been perceived as a bridge for the movement of technologies and ideas. By contrast, this book argues that cultural developments followed a distinctive trajectory in Asia Minor from as early as 9,000 BC.

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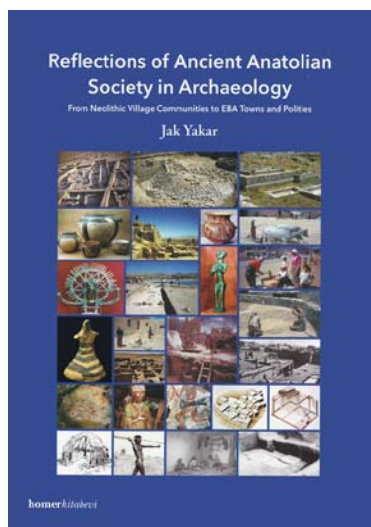
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Reflections of Ancient Anatolian Society in Archaeology from Neolithic Village Communities to EBA Towns and Polities

Jak Yakar

City & year: Istanbul 2011

Publisher: Homer Kitabevi

Description: Paperback, 640 p., num. b/w-figs., 24x17 cm

ISBN: 978-9944-483-37-7

Price: € 65

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

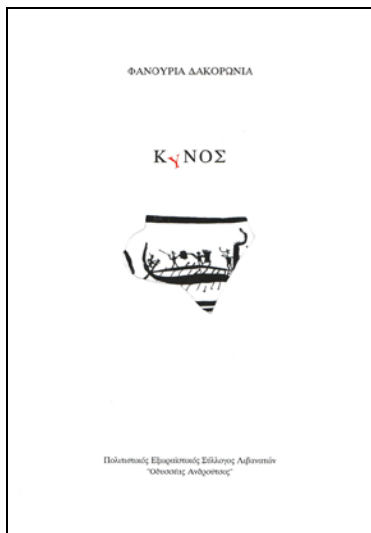
This book provides students of Anatolian archaeology with a revised and detailed assessment of cultural, social, economic, political, and industrial evolution in prehistoric and preliterate Anatolia. The six principal cultural periods, as discussed in Chapters 2 to 7, constitute a time span extending third millennium BC. Chapter 1 begins with a short description of the early Holocene landscape, climate, flora, and fauna and briefly touches on the Paleolithic and Epipaleolithic ancestry of Neolithic Anatolian society, while also highlighting some of the difficulties encountered in investigating and reconstructing the lives of Anatolian hunter-gatherers and agro-pastoralists, especially their subsistence modes and economic organization, social structure, and spiritual life. Among the topics covered are ethnographic analogies in prehistoric archaeology; dynamics of culture change and cultural transmission; use of cultural terminologies; and the chronology of incipience, primacy, and socioeconomic complexity.

Moreover, this book tries to reconstruct the nature of prehistoric religions and aspects of ritual and spiritual life. To this end, the author relies on an ethno-archaeological approach in order to illustrate the manifestations of spiritual beliefs in the material culture of totemic and shamanic societies. Additional topics discussed include: socioeconomic dimensions of farming in Neolithic Anatolia; Anatolia's involvement in the adoption of farming in Southeast Europe; Neolithic migrations and their socioeconomic and cultural dimensions; the persistence of shamanism among the Neolithic farmers of Anatolia; and the urbanization process and formation of citystates.

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Kynos
Fanouria Dakoronia

City & year: Atalanti 2011

Publisher: Πολιτιστικός Εξωραϊστικός Σύλλογος Λιβανατών
'Όδυσσέας Ανδρούτσος'

Description: Paperback, 30 p., 43 colour & b/w figures, drawings,
24,3x17,2 cm

ISBN: 978-960-86983-5-2

Price: € 10

Aegean Library: 2500

Abstract (in Greek)

Ο παρών οδηγός εκδόθηκε για λογαριασμό του Πολιτιστικού-Εξωραϊστικού Συλλόγου Λιβανατών 'Όδυσσέας Ανδρούτσος' και στόχο έχει να ενημερώσει τους κατοίκους της Λοκρίδας και τους επισκέπτες της περιοχής για έναν από τους σημαντικότερους αρχαιολογικούς χώρους της Κεντρικής Ελλάδας, του οποίου την ύπαρξη και τη σημασία επιβεβαίωσε η ανασκαφική έρευνα, που διενεργήθηκε υπό την διεύθυνση της συγγραφέως.

Η ανασκαφή έγινε με νόμιμη άδεια και δαπάνη του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού και οι σχετικές εργασίες λάμβαναν χώρα κάθε καλοκαίρι για διάστημα πέντε έως έξι εβδομάδων από το 1985, συμπεριλαμβανομένου, μέχρι το 1995.

Ο όγκος του συγκεντρωθέντος αρχαιολογικού υλικού ήταν τέτοιος ώστε κατέστη επιστημονικά αντιδεοντολογικό να συνεχιστούν οι ανασκαφικές εργασίες πριν ολοκληρωθεί η εργασία, τακτοποίηση, αξιολόγηση και μελέτη του. Έτσι, μετά από τις απαραίτητες εργασίες για την διατήρηση και προστασία των κτηριακών καταλοίπων της ανασκαφής το 1996, άρχισε η επεξεργασία και μελέτη του υλικού η οποία συνεχίζεται με ετήσια οικονομική ενίσχυση του Ιδρύματος Αιγαιακής Προϊστορίας (Institute of Aegean Prehistory INSTAP) που εδρεύει στις Η.Π.Α.



2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. 'The Mycenaean Administration of Textile Productions in the Palace of Knossos: Observations on the Lc(1) Textile Targets'

Marie-Louise B. Nosch

American Journal of Archaeology 115.4 (2011): 495-505.

Aegean Library: Dig. Nosch 2011-AJA

Abstract

The Linear B tablets from Knossos known as the Lc series record textile production targets for central and western Crete for a specific range of textiles called *te-pa*, *pa-we-a*, and *tu-na-no*. The production targets for wool textiles differed according to the groups assigned to fulfill the targets; these groups were designated according to ethnicity and occupation. A comparison of the total target for noncollector workers in central Crete with the individual targets suggests that the annual planned *ta-rasi-ja* production did not equal the mere sum of individual targets but constituted a predefined amount of cloth. This provides an answer to why only some places in Crete were submitted to the *ta-ra-si-ja* obligation; it also suggests that the target was only part of the textile-production obligations for work groups in Crete.

2.2. 'Being Mycenaean: A View from the Periphery'

Bryan Feuer

American Journal of Archaeology 115.4 (2011): 507-536.

Aegean Library: Dig. Feuer 2011-AJA

Abstract

Ethnic or cultural designations of past societies have often been employed uncritically and even casually. This general situation applies specifically to Mycenaean civilization. This article therefore considers a set of interrelated questions: What or who was a Mycenaean? How did the people termed "Mycenaeans" come into existence? What did it mean to be Mycenaean? Could one choose to be, or not to be, Mycenaean? Was there a difference between being Mycenaean and becoming Mycenaean? And finally, how is Mycenaean identity related to culture, class, and social organization? After providing theoretical, methodological, anthropological, and archaeological contexts for these questions, this paper offers some suggestions about how or whether they can be answered, examining issues of ethnicity, cultural identity, and spatial organization. It concludes by considering these areas as they apply to the Aegean Bronze Age.

2.3. 'Variations on a Theme: Dual-Processual Theory and the Foreign Impact on Mycenaean and Classic Maya Architecture'

Joshua D. Englehardt & Donna M. Nagle

American Journal of Archaeology 115.3 (2011): 329-353.

Aegean Library: Dig. Englehardt & Nagle 2011-AJA

Abstract

This article examines evidence for external influences on developing Mycenaean architecture, specifically at Pylos, during the Middle to Late Bronze Age. Previous investigation suggests that emerging mainland elites eclectically appropriated foreign material cultural forms, styles, and techniques into established local traditions, most likely for use in localized prestige competition.

Although a wealth of previous scholarship has convincingly demonstrated an extensive Minoan impact on the Greek mainland, less work has been done to provide a context for the mechanisms whereby such influence occurred. Considering architecture as a reflection of social structure and employing a dual-processual theoretical framework, we explore the possibility that architectural similarities and differences between Crete and Messenia are material manifestations of varying exclusionary and corporate strategies of sociopolitical power. We subject the Minoan influence at Pylos to a cross-cultural comparison with the Teotihuacano impact on the development of lowland Maya architectural styles and cultural projects in the Mesoamerican Early Classic period. We also discuss what these two case studies teach us about the relationship between interaction, architecture, and social organization in emergent complex societies, in both the Old World and the New World.

2.4. 'Transport Stirrup Jars from the Southern Levant: New Light on Commodity Exchange in the Eastern Mediterranean'

David Ben-Shlomo, Eleni Nodarou & Jeremy B. Rutter

American Journal of Archaeology 115.3 (2011): 355-382.

Aegean Library: Dig. Ben-Shlomo et al. 2011-AJA

Abstract

This article examines the issue of the distribution of transport stirrup jars found in the Late Bronze Age Levant. These vessels, representing long-range commodity exchange, are presumed to be largely of Cretan origin according to both their appearance and previous archaeometric analyses. However, determining whether non-Minoan sources of such vessels exist and identifying specific locales of production within Crete are ongoing foci of research. In this context, a group of transport stirrup jars from Late Bronze Age sites in Israel, predominantly from the harbor site of Tell Abu Hawam, was subjected to thin-section petrographic analysis. This group includes most of the examples known from this region. The results of the analysis indicate that a large proportion of the vessels, especially those found at Tell Abu Hawam, were produced in central or south-central Crete, although other Cretan and possibly non-Cretan sources also occur. A striking mirroring of this situation occurs on Crete at Kommos, a site exceptionally rich in ceramic imports of all kinds, including Canaanite amphoras produced in the vicinity of Tell Abu Hawam. Possible links between these two sites are discussed, shedding new and interesting light on the nature of bulk commodity exchange in the eastern Mediterranean during the Late Bronze Age.

2.5. 'A Bronze Age ship from Ashkelon with particular reference to the Bronze Age ship from Bademgediği Tepe'

P.A. Mountjoy

American Journal of Archaeology 115.3 (2011): 483-488.

Aegean Library: Dig. Mountjoy 2011-AJA

Abstract

Reexamination of a well-known pictorial sherd from Ashkelon demonstrates that it is almost a century older than originally thought; it is in fact a 13th-century import from Mycenaean Greece rather than a local 12th-century Philistine product. The type of vessel to which the sherd belongs is discussed and a possible date is offered. The scene that might have been depicted is examined with reference to other representations of ships on ceramic vessels, particularly the ship that appears on a vase from Bademgediği Tepe, which is presented here with new sherds from the 2005 excavations included. This redating has consequences for tracing the development of ship iconography on ceramic vessels, since this representation is now one of the earliest Late Helladic III ceramic examples.

2.6. 'Systematic 14C dating of a unique Early and Middle Bronze Age cemetery at Xeropigado Koiladas, west Macedonia, Greece'

Y. Maniatis & Ch. Ziota

Radiocarbon 53.3 (2011): 461-478.

Aegean Library: Dig. Maniatis & Ziota 2011

Abstract

Systematic radiocarbon dating was performed on a unique EBA-MBA cemetery at Xeropigado Koiladas situated at the edge of the Kitrini Limni basin in the Kozani area, northwest Greece. It was found that this cemetery had a particularly long period of use of ~700 yr (between about 2420 and 1730 BC), which is especially pronounced if compared with the relatively small number of burials totaling 222. The dating revealed no spatial differentiation with time; the entire area of the cemetery was used throughout the time. There is a tendency of the dates to concentrate mostly in the time ranges 2200–2030 and 2000–1850 BC, which may tentatively suggest a more intense use of the cemetery during these periods. The results from multiple or consequent burials revealed that this cemetery was a landmark visible to the people of that time for at least 500 yr, if not for the entire period of its use. Some of the graves were built on top of, or adjacent to, older ones without disturbing the old burials. This implies that the Xeropigado cemetery was an important place of reference for at least 25 generations! No settlements have been found yet in the area that could be associated with the Xeropigado cemetery. Some synchronizations with various other sites in west Macedonia, for which 14C dates are available, are presented.

2.7. '14C dating of a Final Neolithic-Early Bronze Age transition period settlement at Aghios Ioannis on Thassos (North Aegean)'

Y. Maniatis & S. Papadopoulos

Radiocarbon 53.1 (2011): 21-37.

Aegean Library: Dig. Maniatis & Papadopoulos 2011

Abstract

The transitional period known as the Final Neolithic-Early Bronze Age in Greece, falling in terms of absolute dates within the 4th millennium BC, is an obscure and enigmatic period. Few sites in northern Greece or the southern Balkans have produced evidence of 4th millennium BC occupation, and the sites that do are mainly concentrated in the last third of the 4th millennium toward the beginning of the EBA. This paper presents archaeological evidence and radiocarbon dates from a site that covers part of the gap, Aghios Ioannis on Thassos, the northernmost Aegean island. It is a coastal site of seasonal occupation and most probably depended on organized animal husbandry plus hunting and fishing activities. From the first excavations in 1996, there was evidence that the site was occupied during the Final Neolithic to the beginning of the Early Bronze Age. The 14C dates obtained fall towards the end of the 4th millennium if not closer to the middle. The presence of human activity in this last part of the 4th millennium "gap" on Thassos is by itself an interesting discovery that enlarges our knowledge for this obscure period and is of environmental and cultural significance.

[Read the article](#)

2.8. '14C record and wiggle - Match placement for the Anatolian (Gordion Area) Juniper Tree - Ring chronology ~1729 to 751 cal BC, and typical Aegean/Anatolian (growing season related) regional 14C offset assessment'

Sturt W. Manning, Bernd Kromer, Christopher Bron, Charlotte L. Pearson, Sahra Talamo, Nicole Trano & Jennifer D. Watkins

Radiocarbon 52.4 (2010): 1571-1597.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The East Mediterranean Radiocarbon (inter-)Comparison Project (EMRCP) has measured the 14C ages of a number of sets of tree rings from the Gordion Area dendrochronology from central Anatolia at the Heidelberg Radiocarbon Laboratory. In several cases, multiple measurements were made over a period from the 1980s to 2009. This paper presents the final data set from this work (128 high-precision measurements), and considers (i) the relationship of these data against the standard Northern Hemisphere 14C calibration data set (IntCal09), and (ii) the optimum calendar dating of this floating treering record on the basis of the final set of high-precision 14C data. It finds good agreement between the Anatolian data and IntCal09 in some important intervals (e.g. ~1729 to 1350 cal BC) and observes one period (9th–8th centuries BC) where there appears to be some indication of a regional/growing season signal, and another period (later 14th–13th centuries BC) where IntCal09 may not best reflect the real 14C record. The scale of the typical growing-season-related regional 14C offset (ΔR) between the Aegean/Anatolian region and IntCal09 is also assessed (for the mid-2nd millennium BC and mid-2nd millennium AD), and found to be usually minor (at times where there are no major additional forcing factors and/or issues with the IntCal09 data set): of the order of $2-4 \pm 2-4$ yr.

2.9. '14C calibration in the 2nd and 1st millennia BC - Eastern Mediterranean radiocarbon comparison project (EMRCP)'

Kromer, B., Manning, S.W., Friedrich, M., Talamo, S. & Trano, N.

Radiocarbon 52.3 (2010): 875-886.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

We have measured additional known-age German oak samples in 4 intervals in the 2nd and 1st millennia BC to add to (and to replicate) parts of the international Northern Hemisphere radiocarbon calibration data set. In the 17th, 16th, and 12th centuries BC, our results agree well with IntCal04. In the 14th and 13th centuries BC, however, we observe a significant offset, with our results on average 27 yr older than IntCal04. The previously reported 14C offset between Anatolian juniper trees and central European oaks in the 9th and 8th centuries BC is smaller now, on the basis of our new measurements of German oak, but still evident. In the 17th and 16th centuries BC, the 14C ages from the Anatolian chronology agree well with IntCal04 and our new German oak data.

2.10. 'Crocuses in Context: A diachronic Survey of the Crocus Motif in the Aegean Bronze Age'

Jo Day

Hesperia 80.3 (2011): 337-379.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Floral imagery plays a major role in Minoan art, and the crocus has long been recognized as an important motif. Previous studies, however, have been narrowly focused on specific materials or

interpretations, thereby obscuring the richness of crocus iconography and its meanings. This article presents a detailed survey of the crocus in Aegean art from the Early Bronze Age to Mycenaean times, exploring the diversity and development of the motif across different media and reassessing possible explanations for its importance. A complex world of floral symbolism is revealed, in which the polysemic crocus functions as a key element in Minoan identity.

2.11. 'A deposit of Late Helladic IIIA2 pottery from Tsoungiza'

Patrick M. Thomas

Hesperia 80.2 (2011): 171-228.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Although Arne Furumark distinguished between early and late phases of Late Helladic IIIA2, few deposits from the former have ever been published. Presented here is a chronologically homogeneous settlement deposit of more than 10,000 sherds from Tsoungiza in the northeast Peloponnese, some from vessels probably employed in feasting. LH IIIA2 (early) painted ceramics exhibit strong connections to the preceding LH IIIA1 period, both in the large proportion of solidly painted vessels and in several common motifs, but new shapes such as the stemmed bowl and some new motifs allow a clear chronological division to be made between LH IIIA2 (early) and the contiguous periods.

2.12. 'A Trephined Late Bronze Age Skull from Peloponnesus, Greece'

C. Mountrakis, S. Georgaki & S.K. Manolis

The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry 11.1 (2011): 1-8.

Aegean Library: Dig. Mountrakis *et al.* 2011

Abstract

Cranial trepanation is one of the most ancient surgical operations. This kind of "operation" has been reported in prehistoric Greece with several specific case studies. In this paper, a significant case of trepanation, on a male skull, dated to the Late Bronze Age, is presented. Our interest was pointed firstly to the verification of the technique, secondly the description of the trepanation shape and finally to the surgical procedure. A series of imaging techniques were implemented including X-ray diffraction and CT scan imaging. The observations of the skull support our statement as to the nature of the trepanation. This specimen represents one of the earlier confirmed cases of trepanation in Greece. We also discuss when and how this technique came to Greece.

[Read the article](#)

2.13. 'Orientations of Minoan buildings on Crete may indicate the first recorded use of the magnetic compass'

W.S. Downey

The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry 11.1 (2011): 9-20.

Aegean Library: Dig. Downey 2011-orientation

Abstract

Archaeomagnetic research has enabled the determination of the secular variation record of the past geomagnetic field and has been used as a tool for absolute and relative dating. The archaeomagnetic secular variation of declination can be used in conjunction with architectural building plan orientation angles (strike directions) to establish, whether or not, a magnetic compass was possibly used to align buildings. Until now, it has been speculative as to, how or why, Minoan buildings were orientated in an

approximate North-South direction or at 'askew' angles to one another. Here, it is observed, that, the orientation angles, of some significant Minoan buildings on Crete which have been compared to the archaeomagnetic (secular variation of declination) reference curve record (Bulgaria) for that period, are consistent with the possible use of a magnetic compass. Four of the six main Palaces and other significant buildings may have been oriented using this method. This may indicate the first recorded use, by the Minoans of a magnetic compass. These findings have archaeological implications (chronology) and are of significant interest architecturally. They are also relevant to Minoan religious and cult studies and may have implications for Minoan maritime navigation studies.

[Read the article](#)

2.14. 'Archaeomagnetic directional determinations on various archaeological materials from the Late Minoan destruction site at Malia, Crete'

W.S. Downey

The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry 11.1 (2011): 21-23.

Aegean Library: Dig. Downey 2011

Abstract

An archaeomagnetic directional study of Late Minoan archaeological materials, (burnt mud brick, a clay/ash horizon and hearth material), was carried out at locations within the archaeological complex at Malia, Crete. The study aimed to establish the suitability of materials for archaeomagnetic sampling and to obtain archaeomagnetic directions for comparison with other Late Minoan "fired" sites on Crete. Results from 42 oriented samples measured on a fluxgate spinner magnetometer from homogeneously distributed burnt mud brick (constituting low elevation, in situ, partition walls), gave precise values of ancient field directions for, Malia Palace (area 13) and Maison Δα. These directions are statistically identical (at a 95% confidence level) and also identical to directions obtained from other Late Minoan archaeological sites, on Crete. This, may suggest, simultaneous 'fire-involved' destruction. Other archaeomagnetic directions obtained from Malia (Quartier ε), from a 'clay/ash' horizon (34 samples) and hearth (19 samples), produced some spurious results, with detrimental consequences for directional accuracy. For the burnt mud brick, small viscous components were easily removed and evidence from coercivity spectra obtained, after step-wise alternating field demagnetizations, suggests that, the magnetic carriers are single domain, (low titanium), titanomagnetite.

[Read the article](#)

2.15. 'Anatomy of archaeological wood charcoals from Yenibademli mound (Imbros), western Turkey'

B. Yaman

The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry 11.1 (2011): 33-39.

Aegean Library: Dig. Yaman 2011

Abstract

In this study, the qualitative and quantitative anatomy of six wood charcoals from an early Bronze Age settlement in the island Imbros (Gökçeada) were presented. Taxonomic identification on the basis of wood anatomy showed that two of them belong to the genus *Quercus* (section *Ilex* and cf *Quercus*), and four of them belong to the genus *Pinus*. Any fireplace is absent at the location of wood charcoals in G9 plan square. It appears that the woody branches on the horizontal roof of the building fell down to the floor after a big fire. It is most likely that the woody genera identified in the study were used for roof construction.

[Read the article](#)

2.16. 'The evidence from Knossos on the Minoan calendar'

G. Henriksson & M. Blomberg

The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry 11.1 (2011): 59-68.

Aegean Library: Dig. Henriksson & Blomberg 2011

Abstract

From the early results of our archaeoastronomical investigations at the peak sanctuaries on Petsophas and Mt Juktas, we inferred that the Minoans had a lunisolar calendar that began at a particular phase of the moon on or following the autumn equinox. We used classical archaeoastronomical methods: a digital theodolite with observations of the sun to determine the orientation of the coordinate system, measuring the orientations of foundations to celestial bodies, and determining the positions of celestial bodies at the appropriate times in the past using our own programs. In our later investigation of the palace at Knossos, we found further evidence including the impressive use of a reflection in the central palace sanctuary to determine the beginning of the Minoan year and for knowing when to intercalate a lunar (synodic) month in the lunisolar calendar. The reflection occurred at the precise moment of sunrise at the equinoxes and also during the eleven days before the spring equinox and after the autumn equinox. We also discovered that the non-integral length of the solar year would have been revealed by the unique shift of the reflection during a series of four years. Later results at three other Minoan sites underscored the probability that the Minoans had a solar calendar and twelve solar months.

[Read the article](#)

2.17. 'Some evidence on the first known residents of Katakekaumene (Burned Lands)'

E. Akdeniz

The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry 11.1 (2011): 69-74.

Aegean Library: Dig. Akdeniz 2011

Abstract

During the surface researches which we initiated to identify the Prehistoric and Protohistoric cultures in the geography of the city of Manisa located at a highly strategic point in the Western Anatolia, examinations were carried out also in the volcanic area known as "Katakekaumene" in the Ancient Age. In our studies on this land, we examined the human and animal fossil foot prints which had been found accidentally during the construction of Demirköprü Dam. In a location very close to these prints, the first rock painting of the region was detected. The point that should be elaborated is the link between these rock paintings and the owners of the discovered foot prints.

[Read the article](#)

2.18. 'New Early Cycladic figurine at Nea Styra'

M. Kosma

The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry 10.3 (2010): 29-36.

Aegean Library: Dig. Kosma 2011

Abstract

The existence of an Early Bronze Age coastal site in the district of Nea Styra has been known since the end of the 19th century when three marble figurines of early Cycladic type had been found in the area. During the 20th century survey investigations conducted by Greek and foreign archaeologists offered new evidence which demonstrated the significance of the site during the Early and Middle Helladic periods. A new figurine of early Cycladic type, which recently came to light at Nea Styra due to

the control of building permits by the 11th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, reaffirms the identification of the area as one of the three most important sites on Euboea during the Early Helladic II period. This paper focuses on a newly discovered figurine and its typological character. The new find is compared to the figurines that had been found in the 19th century at Nea Styra. We hope that the scheduled excavations on the private land plot where the new figurine was found will offer new data leading to a better understanding of the character of the Early Helladic settlement in this part of southern Euboea.

[Read the article](#)

3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

3.1. Pomadère, M., 2010. Review of A. Ingvarsson-Sundström, *Asine III: Supplementary Studies on the Swedish Excavations 1922-1930. Fasc. 2, Children Lost and Found: A Bioarchaeological Study of Middle Helladic Children in Asine with a Comparison to Lerna* (Stockholm 2008), *Revue Archéologique* 50.2: 333-335.

[Read the review](#)

Aegean Library: Dig. RA 2010

3.2. Luce, J.-M., 2010. Review of F. Ruppenstein, *Die submykenische Nekropole, Neufunde und Neubewertung, Kerameikos XVIII* (Munich 2007), *Revue Archéologique* 50.2: 347-351.

[Read the review](#)

Aegean Library: Dig. RA 2010

3.3. Kourou, N., 2010. Review of S. Verdan, A.K. Pfyffer & C. Lederrey, *Eretria XX, Ceramique Geometrique d'Eretrie* (Gollion 2008), *Revue Archéologique* 50.2: 354-357.

[Read the review](#)

Aegean Library: Dig. RA 2010

3.4. Bouras, C., 2010. Review of C. Papageorgiadou-Banis & A. Giannikouri (ed), *Sailing in the Aegean, Readings on the economy and trade routes (Meletemata 53)* (Athens 2008), *Revue Archéologique* 50.2: 397-399.

[Read the review](#)

Aegean Library: Dig. RA 2010

3.5. Haysom, M., 2011. Review of S. Privitera, *Case e rituali a Creta nel periodo neopalaziale (Tripodes 9)* (Athens 2008), *Classical Review* 61.1: 253-254.

Aegean Library: -

3.6. Moignard, E., 2011. Review of K. Kathariou, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. Athens, Museum of Cycladic Art Fascicule 1 (Greece, Fascicule 11)* (Athens 2009), *Classical Review* 61.2: 573-574.

Aegean Library: -

3.7. Letesson, Q., 2011. Review of J.C. McEnroe, *Architecture of Minoan Crete. Constructing Identity in the Aegean Bronze Age* (Austin 2010), *Classical Review* 61.2: 574-575.

Aegean Library: -

3.8. Budin, S.L., 2011. Review of N. Marinatos, *Minoan Kingship and the Solar Goddess. A Near Eastern Koine* (Chicago 2010), *Classical Review* 61.2: 576-578.

Aegean Library: -

3.9. Ridgway, D., 2011. Review of F. Lo Schiavo, J.D. Muhly, R. Maddin, & A. Giunilia-Mair (eds), *Oxhide Ingots in the Central Mediterranean (Biblioteca di Antichità Ciproite 8)* (Cyprus and Rome 2009), *Classical Review* 61.2: 578-580.

Aegean Library: -

3.10. Cline, E.H., 2011. Review of B.E. Burns, *Mycenaean Greece, Mediterranean Commerce, and the Formation of Identity* (Cambridge 2010), *Classical Review* 61.2: 580-583.

Aegean Library: -

3.11. Zeman-Wiśniewska, K., 2011. Review of A.-L. Schallin & P. Pakkanen (eds), *Encounters with Mycenaean Figures and Figurines. Papers Presented at a Seminar at the Swedish Institute*

at Athens, 27–29 April 2001 (Stockholm 2009), *Classical Review* 61.2: 583-584.

Aegean Library: -

4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

4.1. Schliemann, H., 1886. Tiryns: *Der Prähistorische Palast der Könige von Tiryns; Ergebnisse der neuesten Ausgrabungen*, Leipzig: F.A. Brockhaus.

[Press here](#)

4.2. Τσουντας, Χρ., 1893. *Μυκήναι και μυκηναίος πολιτισμός*, Αθήνα: Αδελφοί Περρή.

[Press here](#)

5. USEFUL WEBSITES

The Three Peak Sanctuaries of Central Crete Project

<http://www.kent.ac.uk/>

Naturally, the major aim of the *Three Peak Sanctuaries of Central Crete* project is to publish the material discovered at the peak sanctuaries of Philioremos-Gonies, Keria-Kroussona and Pyrgos-Tylissos in central northern Crete. In order to achieve this, many years of post-excavation work have been dedicated to the three sites' pottery. As a result, sufficient information was gathered to allow the project to also begin a comparison of the three sites with one another.

[read more](#)

Dikili Tash

<http://www.dikili-tash.fr>

Le site archéologique de Dikili Tash est principalement un site d'habitat préhistorique, occupé à l'époque néolithique (6400-4000 av. J.-C.) et à l'âge du Bronze (3000-1100 av. J.-C.). Il a également livré des vestiges de l'époque hellénistique et romaine. Son sommet est couronné par une tour byzantine. Le nom de "Dikili Tash", qui date de la période ottomane et signifie "Pierre dressée" en turc, a été donné à un monument funéraire romain installé en bordure de la Via Egnatia (la voie romaine qui reliait la côte adriatique à Byzance), tout près de l'entrée orientale de la ville antique de Philippos, à proximité immédiate du site préhistorique.

[read more](#)

6. AEGEUS'S NEWS

The new journal of Aegeus: *Aegean Studies*

Aegeus - Society of Aegean Prehistory is happy to invite you to submit papers for publication in its new journal, *Aegean Studies*. *Aegean Studies* accepts papers which present new theoretical approaches and innovative means of data analysis with the aim of illuminating and explaining the Prehistory and Early Iron Age of the Aegean and its neighbouring areas. Papers may focus on subjects such as social relations and structures, economic practices, political institutions, ideology and perceptions. Especially welcome are interdisciplinary contributions, as well as studies for the promotion and management of prehistoric culture. The *Aegean Book Reviews* are part of *Aegean Studies*.

[Further information](#)
[POSTER](#)

Excavations and Research

Preliminary excavation report on the Mycenaean settlement of Tzannata (Kefalonia)
Andonis Vasilakis

A new rescue excavation, directed by Dr Andonis Vasilakis, Director of the 35th Ephoreia has taken place in August to October 2011 at the location 'Riza' near the village Tzannata/Poros, in the island of Kefalonia (Fig. 1). The new excavation has revealed part of a LH settlement, connected with the well known royal tholos tomb at the location 'Bourtzi', excavated by Dr Lazaros Kolonas in 1992. An area of about 750 square meters was excavated and so far the following ruins have been discovered.

[Read more](#)

A significant funding from the J.F. Costopoulos Foundation

Aegeus - Society of Aegean Prehistory would like to thank the J.F. Costopoulos Foundation for kindly funding the Society with 4.000 Euros. The funding will be used towards the Society's new project, aiming to create a digital collection of about 10,000 illustrations of prehistoric material from the Aegean. The illustrations come from old publications of well known archaeologists (e.g. H. Schliemann, Chr. Tsountas, A. Evans) and have no copyright.

We hope that the new project will appear at the website of *Aegeus* in the beginning of 2012.

Dissertations

**Mycenaean woodworking tools used in
shipbuilding (in Greek)**
Eleni Maragoudaki
University of Athens 2010

The target set has been pursued through recording, examination and classification of the available archaeological data, gathering the sources (literature, iconography, archeological parallels, preserved traces), reconstructing the findings (casting, elaboration of the metallic parts, reconstruction of the hafts), using the reconstructed tools and evaluating them through the reconstruction of a fraction of the Uluburun hull and evaluating the tools qualitatively, quantitatively and ergonomically.

[Read more](#)

7. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

A selection of upcoming lectures and conferences:

UK, London, 16 November, 15:30

Senate House South Block G 22 / 26

Mycenaean Seminar

Yannis Fappas (Thessaloniki)

‘Mycenaean production and use of oil in its East Mediterranean context’

[Map](#)

USA, New York, 18 November, 18:30

The Institute of Fine Arts (One East 78th Street)

The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium

Georgia Flouda

‘The Materialization of Burial Ideology in Late Pre-Palatial to Proto-Palatial Apesokari, Crete’

[Map](#)

Please R.S.V.P. 212-992-5803 or,

IFA.events@NYU.edu

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

Centre for the Study of Ancient Worlds at the UCL

International Round Table

‘Destruction. Archaeological, philological and historical perspectives’

[Further Information](#)

[Preliminary programme](#)

Greece, Athens, 24 November, 18:00

German Archaeological Institute Athens (Fidiou 1)

ΑΙΓΕΙΠΟΣ lecture series

Iro Mathioudaki

‘Synchronizations based on pottery typology with special emphasis on the Late Bronze Age period’

Responses by:

Walter Gauss (Austrian Archaeological Institut Athens) & Colin Macdonald (British School at Athens)

[Map](#)

Greece, Athens, 2 December, 18:00

German Archaeological Institute Athens (Fidiou 1)

Winckelmann-Feier (Annual Open Meeting)

Prof. Dr. Joseph Maran (Heidelberg University) will lecture on

‘Zeremonielles Metallgeschirr, Interkulturalität und Sozialer Raum im nachpalastzeitlichen Tiryns’

[Map](#)

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

☺ Visit the website of *Aegeus* constantly for updates and changes.

8. CALL FOR PAPERS

Aegean Studies

Deadline: **Open**

Aegeus - Society of Aegean Prehistory is happy to invite you to submit papers for publication in its new journal, *Aegean Studies*.

[read more](#)

Computer applications and quantitative methods in Archaeology 2012

University of Southampton, 26-30 March 2012

Deadline: **21 November 2011**

The Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology 2012 conference will be focussed around a series of themes.

[read more](#)

The Connected Past: people, networks and complexity in archaeology and history

University of Southampton, 24-25 March 2012

Deadline: **20 November 2011**

Over the past decade 'network' has become a buzz-word in many disciplines across the humanities and sciences.

[read more](#)

The Sacred Landscapes of the Peloponnese from Prehistory to Post-Byzantine Times

Greece, Sparta, 30 March - 1 April 2012

Deadline: **30 November 2011**

You are cordially invited to the University of Nottingham Centre's for Spartan & Peloponnesian Studies (CSPS) 3rd International Conference on 'The Sacred Landscapes of the Peloponnese from...

[read more](#)

Embodied Identities in the Prehistoric Eastern Mediterranean: Convergence of Theory and Practice

University of Cyprus, 11-12 April 2012, Nicosia, Cyprus

Deadline: **15 December 2011**

The conference will focus on issues of identity (personal, social, ethnic, gender and religious) as constructed, experienced and performed through the physical body in prehistoric societies.

[read more](#)

16th SOMA - Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology

Florence (Italy), 1-3 March 2012

Deadline: **15 January 2012**

The symposium will be organized jointly by the University of Florence, CAMNES (Center for Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Studies) and GAMA (General Association of...

[read more](#)

9. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

Four Ph.D. Research positions in Classics at Dutch universities

Deadline: 15 November 2011

[read more](#)

Royal Ontario Museum-Postdoctoral Research Fellowship

Deadline: 18 November 2011

[read more](#)

Υποτροφία «DAAD- Μαρία Trumpf-Λυριτζάκη» διάρκειας ενός έτους για Έλληνες Αρχαιολόγους

Deadline: 09 December 2011

[read more](#)

BSA Centenary Bursaries 2012

Deadline: 09 January 2012

[read more](#)

BSA - The School Studentship 2012

Deadline: 01 April 2012

[read more](#)

Macmillan-Rodewald Studentship 2012

Deadline: 01 April 2012

[read more](#)



10. MISCELLANEA

Με σφραγίδα Κνωσού η Ζάκρος

A. Kotti, *Έθνος*, 22-10-2011

"Ιμπεριαλιστικές" βλέψεις είχε η μινωική Κνωσός κατά τις τελευταίες δεκαετίες ύπαρξης και ακμής των μινωικών βασιλείων στην Κρήτη. Δεν επιζητούσε την επέκταση των εδαφών της σε βάρος τους, ωστόσο οι προθέσεις της ήταν εξίσου επικίνδυνες: η ιδεολογική επιβολή στην Κρήτη. "Καινούργιες ενδείξεις για τον κνωσιακό χαρακτήρα του Υστερομινωικού ανακτόρου της Ζάκρου" είναι το θέμα που θα αναπτύξει ο Λευτέρης Πλάτων στο 11ο Κρητολογικό Συνέδριο, που ξεκινά σήμερα στο Ρέθυμνο.

Read more:

<http://www.ethnos.gr>

<http://www.tovima.gr>



Τι θέλει στην Κρήτη το μάτι του Τουταγχαμών;

M. Thermou, *To Βήμα*, 23-10-2011

Στην αρχή ήταν ένας μεγάλος σβώλος από χώμα. Τίποτε το παράξενο. Όταν όμως μέσα από αυτόν άστραψε ξαφνικά ένα μάτι, τότε όλα άλλαξαν. Μέσα στο πιθάρι όπου πριν από αιώνες είχε ταφεί μια οικογένεια, ανάμεσα στα οστά των νεκρών και στα πολύτιμα αντικείμενα που τους συνόδευσαν στην ταφή, αυτό το μάτι έμοιαζε να ήρθε από έναν άλλον κόσμο. Πόσω μάλλον που ήταν ίδιο με τα μάτια του Τουταγχαμών! Ολόχρυσο, σε φυσικό μέγεθος, με αιγυπτιακό μπλε ολόγυρά του και κυρίως πανομοιότυπο με αυτό της χρυσής νεκρικής μάσκας του αιγύπτιου βασιλιά που πέθανε το 1323 π.Χ. Στη νεκρόπολη της Αρχαίας Ελεύθερας στις πλαγιές της Ιδης στην Κρήτη ο οικογενειακός τάφος του 8ου-7ου αιώνα π.Χ. έκρυβε σίγουρα ένα διαφορετικό μυστικό.

[Read more](#)

News from finds at the Minoan Palace of Zakros

ANSamed, 24-10-2011

Minoan civilisation, and Zakros Palace in particular, are the focus of the 11th International Cretological Congress on October 21-27 in Rethymnon, one of the three big cities on the island. The Minoan Zakros Palace, located on the eastern part of the island, is one of the four Minoan palaces - the others are Knossos, Festos and Malia - uncovered by archaeological excavations last century. The palace spans 4,500 square metres (one fifth of the area of the Palace of Knossos) and was the religious and administrative centre for a settlement that spanned 8,000 square metres. The palace has two main structures, built over 2 different periods. The first was constructed around 1900 BC (during the same period as the Palace of Knossos) and the more recent construction is from around the year 1600 BC. The palace was destroyed, along with the other settlements on the island, in 1450 BC by a catastrophic earthquake almost certainly followed by a tsunami and was not rebuilt.

[Read more](#)



Το νεολιθικό νοικοκυριό βγήκε από τις αποθήκες

Ελευθεροτυπία, 25-10-2011

Ένας άθλος υπήρξε η ίδρυση του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Καρδίτσας. Άθλος της τοπικής κοινωνίας του Δήμου Καρδίτσας, της Νομαρχίας και της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας, καθώς από το 1977, που κρίθηκε αναγκαία η ανέγερση του μουσείου για τη στέγαση των ευρημάτων της περιοχής, κατάφερε να ανοίξει τις πόρτες του στο κοινό τον Μάιο του 2010.

[Read more](#)

Από τον Κύκλωπα στον... Σπάιντερμαν

Y. Ertakoili, *Καθημερινή*, 23-10-2011

Ο Χρήστος Μπουλώτης μας ξεναγεί σε τέρατα και υπερφυσικά όντα που ήρθαν στην Αθήνα από το Μουσείο Φυσικής Ιστορίας του Λονδίνου. «Το τερατώδες και υπερβατικό, παραδοσιακά, είναι ένα από τα δομικά στοιχεία της ανθρώπινης σκέψης σε όλους τους πολιτισμούς. Είναι η σκοτεινή φόδρα της πραγματικότητας, σχεδόν αναγκαιότητα για τον άνθρωπο», μου έλεγε ο Χρήστος Μπουλώτης την ώρα που μπαίναμε στην έκθεση «Μύθοι και τέρατα» του Κέντρου Πολιτισμού «Ελληνικός Κόσμος». Ο γνωστός αρχαιολόγος και συγγραφέας παιδικών βιβλίων, ανταποκρίθηκε με προθυμία στην πρόσκληση της «Κ» να δούμε μαζί και να σχολιάσουμε την εξαιρετικά ενδιαφέρουσα έκθεση του Μουσείου Φυσικής Ιστορίας του Λονδίνου, που έφερε στην Αθήνα ο Ελληνικός Κόσμος. Κι έτσι, την προηγούμενη, βροχερή, χειμωνιάτικη Κυριακή, βρεθήκαμε μπροστά σε μυθικά τέρατα, δράκους και ερπετά, μαζί με γονείς και παιδιά που αψηφώντας την κακοκαιρία είχαν γεμίσει τον χώρο της έκθεσης, και έδειχναν γοητευμένοι από τις αλλόκοτες ιστορίες και τα μυστηριώδη πλάσματα.

[Read more](#)



Σπουδαία αρχαία ευρήματα δίπλα στον

Αλιάκμονα

M. Thermou, *Το Βήμα*, 04-11-2011

Αρχαιότητες που εκτείνονται σε 455 στρέμματα! Οικιστικά κατάλοιπα, τεράστια νεκροταφεία και ταφές από την Νεολιθική εποχή ως την Πρώιμη Εποχή του Σιδήρου με πλούσια ευρήματα: αγγεία, κοσμήματα, ειδώλια, εργαλεία, οπλισμός. Αρχαιότητες της Αρχαϊκής, Κλασικής και Ελληνιστικής Εποχής με χρυσά, αργυρά και χάλκινα ευρήματα. Όλα αυτά στην παραποτάμια θέση του Λογκά Ελάτης, από τα πρηνή των λόφων ως την όχθη του Αλιάκμονα.

[Read more](#)

Μία βυθισμένη αρχαία πόλη

«ξανακτίστηκε»

M. Thermou, *Το Βήμα*, 26-10-2011

Είναι μία πόλη με άριστη ρυμοτομία, καλοσχεδιασμένους δρόμους, σπίτια διώροφα περιτριγυρισμένα από κήπους και ένα πολύπλοκο σύστημα διαχείρισης των υδάτων, όπως δείχνουν τα κανάλια και οι υδρορροές. Μόνον που βρίσκεται τέσσερα μέτρα κάτω από την επιφάνεια της θάλασσας. Πρόκειται για μία βυθισμένη αρχαία ελληνική πόλη, που έρχεται κατ' ευθείαν από την ηρωική εποχή της Ιλιάδας του Ομήρου, πόσο μάλλον που βρίσκεται στην Πελοπόννησο στις νότιες ακτές της Λακωνίας κοντά -θα μπορούσε να πει κανείς- στα παλάτια του Μενελάου. Στο Παυλοπέτρι, όπως έχει ονομασθεί από το διπλανό χωριό, έλληνες και ξένοι αρχαιολόγοι δραστηριοποιούνται εντατικά τα τελευταία χρόνια, μόνον που, μόλις φέτος το καλοκαίρι η αρχαία πόλη χαρτογραφήθηκε πλήρως ψηφιακά -με περιθώριο σφάλματος μικρότερο από τρία εκατοστά- και στη συνέχεια «ξανακτίστηκε» σε τρεις διαστάσεις με τη βοήθεια της σύγχρονης τεχνολογίας. Το τρισδιάστατο μοντέλο της βυθισμένης πολιτείας, δημιούργημα του Πανεπιστημίου του Νότινγκχαμ παρουσιάσθηκε μάλιστα πριν από λίγο καιρό σε ντοκιμαντέρ του BBC στη Βρετανία. Οχι όμως και στην Ελλάδα, όπου ούτε καν τα αποτελέσματα της έρευνας των βρετανών επιστημόνων δεν ανακοινώνονται επισήμως.

[Read more](#)



Μια θεά στην Ιεράπετρα

Αρχαιολογία & Τέχνες, 7-11-2011

Στην Κρήτη των Σκοτεινών Χρόνων ((YMIIIΓ-Πρωτογεωμετρική περίοδος) και στη λατρεία της "θεάς με υψωμένα χέρια" θα ταξιδέψει το κοινό του ο αρχαιολόγος Θεόδωρος Ηλιόπουλος, στα πλαίσια του Μινωικού Σεμιναρίου που διοργανώνει η Εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία στις 11 Νοεμβρίου (ώρα 7.30μ. μ.).

[Read more](#)

Completion of the excavations at Kataliondas Kourvellos

Cyprus, Department of Antiquities, 03-11-2011

The Ministry of Communications and Works, Department of Antiquities, announces the completion of the second and last season of excavations of the University of Geneva at the site of Kataliondas Kourvellos, under the direction of Dr Julien Beck. This year's investigations focussed once more on the slopes at the base of the bedrock knob, where trenches A to F were opened in 2010. To the southwest, trenches C and D were expanded to form the southwest sector. The remains of the stone structure, found in 2010, were investigated revealing a more than three-meter long retaining wall. Closer to the bedrock knob, many rock-cut structures were unearthed, including steps, circular pits, and partition walls, some preserved up to 50 cm high. Regular, Cypro-Classical stonewalls were discovered as well, perpendicular to the aforementioned rock-cut partition walls.

Read more:

<http://www.moi.gov.cy>

<http://famagusta-gazette.com>



Κνωσός 1560 π.Χ. Η ιδανική πολιτεία

Nooz.gr, 13-08-2011

Το βιβλίο του «Κνωσός 1560 π.Χ. Η ιδανική πολιτεία», παρουσίασε σε εκδήλωση στον δήμο Φαιστού ο εκπαιδευτικός και Περιφερειακός Σύμβουλος Μανόλης Αλεξάκης. «Ο Μινωικός Πολιτισμός ήταν ο μοναδικός πολιτισμός που δεν ύψωσε τείχη, αλλά θέλησε να μοιραστεί τις αξίες και τα επιτεύγματα του με όλο τον κόσμο» υποστήριξε.

[Read more](#)

Results of the Prastio-Mesorotsos Archaeological Expedition, 2011

Cyprus, Department of Antiquities, 27-10-2011

The Ministry of Communications and Works, Department of Antiquities, announces the completion of the 2011 archaeological investigations at the site of Prastio-Mesorotsos in the Paphos district. From 29 July to 4 September a team led by CAARI Director and University of Edinburgh Fellow Dr. Andrew McCarthy conducted the third season of excavations at this multi-period site. This season, investigations revealed the remains of Aceramic and Ceramic Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Late Antique and Medieval archaeology, representing what is likely to be the longest occupation at a single location yet studied in Cyprus, and amongst the longest-lived sites in the world. Excavations were carried out in eight areas and an extraordinary stratigraphic sequence was uncovered showing architecture and features from multiple periods.

Read more:

<http://www.moi.gov.cy>

<http://archaeologynewsnetwork.blogspot.com>



9ο Συμπόσιο Τρικαλινών Σπουδών

4-6 November 2011

Σας προσκαλούμε να τιμήσετε με την παρουσία σας τις εργασίες του 3ημέρου 9ου ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΟΥ ΤΡΙΚΑΛΙΝΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ, το οποίο αρχίζει την Παρασκευή 4 Νοεμβρίου 2011 και ώρα 10.00 π.μ. και θα διεξαχθεί στο Κέντρο Ιστορίας και Πολιτισμού της Εταιρείας Κλιάφα (Ομήρου και Θεμιστοκλέους – Τρίκαλα).

[Πρόγραμμα](#)

**Address by Professor Edgar Peltenburg on
the occasion of the handing over of the
excavation records of the archaeological
investigation at Agios Epiktetos-Vrysi**

Press and Information Office, Cyprus, 21-10-2011

In 1969 the Department of Antiquities, under the directorship of Dr Vassos Karageorghis, issued a Licence for the University of Birmingham, England, to undertake excavations at the Neolithic village of Agios Epiktetos-Vrysi. The village is located in the Kyrenia District some 10 km East of Kyrenia where over 6000 year ago people chose to live on a coastal headland between two beaches. The archaeological excavations of this community were conducted each summer from 1969 to 1973. A team was in place to start the next season in 1974 but it was overtaken by the tragic invasion of that summer, and members had to take shelter in a house in Kyrenia during the Turkish bombing.

[Read more](#)



Nestor

The October 2011 issue of *Nestor* (38.7) is available now for download.

To read it, press:

[October 2011 \(38.7\)](#)



**Interpreting the 7th century BC. Tradition,
Innovation and Meaning.**

9-11 December 2011

Conference organised by the British School at Athens.

[Programme](#)

**Οι θεμελιωτές της αρχαιολογίας στην
Ελλάδα**

M. Thermou, *To Βήμα*, 31-10-2011

Πρόσωπα θρυλικά του 19ου και του 20ου αιώνα, επιστήμονες που θεμελίωσαν και δημιούργησαν την ελληνική αρχαιολογία φέρνοντας στο φως φημισμένους τόπους της αρχαιότητας και γεμίζοντας με αριστουργήματα τα ελληνικά μουσεία παρελαύνουν μέσα από τις ασπρόμαυρες φωτογραφίες της έκθεσης «Οι αρχαιολόγοι και οι ανασκαφές της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας. 1837-2011», που εγκαινιάσθηκε στις 30-10-2011 στο κτίριο της Εταιρείας επί της οδού Πανεπιστημίου από τον Πρόεδρο της Δημοκρατίας κ. Κάρολο Παπούλια.

[Read more](#)



**Οι αρχαιολόγοι και οι ανασκαφές της
Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας, 1837-2011**

Η εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία, 31
Οκτωβρίου 2011

Φωτογραφική έκθεση με τα πρόσωπα που ερεύνησαν το μνημειακό παρελθόν της Ελλάδας από το 1837 έως σήμερα φιλοξενείται στην Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία. Η έκθεση, με τίτλο «Οι αρχαιολόγοι και οι ανασκαφές της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας. 1837-2011», αποτελεί μια χρονολογική περιδιάβαση στα θρυλικά πρόσωπα του 19ου και του 20ού αιώνα, που θεμελίωσαν και δημιούργησαν την ελληνική αρχαιολογία, έφεραν στο φως φημισμένους στην αρχαιότητα τόπους και γέμισαν με αριστουργήματα το πλήθος των μουσείων μας που αποτελούν καύχημα και πλούτο του τόπου. Για την έκθεση έχει εκδοθεί κατάλογος 190 σελίδων με την ιστορία της ελληνικής αρχαιολογίας, τις 356 υπομνηματισμένες φωτογραφίες τις οποίες θα δει σε μεγάλο μέγεθος ο επισκέπτης, τα βιογραφικά των αρχαιολόγων, τον πίνακα όλων των ανασκαφών της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας, βιβλιογραφία και αναλυτικό ευρετήριο.

URL: <http://www.archetai.gr>

Food remains in ancient cooking pots suggest farming caught on slowly

Camila Ruz, *Guardian*, 24-10-2011

Our ancestors' move from hunter-gathering to farming happened gradually rather than abruptly, food residues found in 6,000-year-old cooking pots suggests. Evidence from pots found around the Baltic Sea in Northern Europe shows farmers at the beginning of the Neolithic period continued to cook the same types of food foraged by their immediate hunter-gatherer ancestors. The finding challenges the traditional view that farming quickly and completely replaced the more ancient lifestyle.

[Read more](#)



Στην Αυγή των Πρώτων Αγροτών

Ερευνητικό Πρόγραμμα Νεολιθικού Οικισμού
Αυγής

Το Εκπαιδευτικό Πρόγραμμα με τίτλο 'Στην Αυγή των πρώτων αγροτών' πραγματοποιείται ήδη από το 2009 από μέλη της ερευνητικής ομάδας των Ανασκαφών Νεολιθικού Οικισμού Αυγής Καστοριάς σε συνεργασία με την ΚΘ' ΕΠΚΑ. Το επιτυχημένο Εκπαιδευτικό Πρόγραμμα, που μέχρι σήμερα έχουν παρακολουθήσει περισσότεροι από 550 μαθητές Δημοτικών και Γυμνασίων του Νομού Καστοριάς, πραγματοποιήθηκε από τις 19 Σεπτεμβρίου έως τις 21 Οκτωβρίου 2011 με την υποστήριξη του Δήμου Καστοριάς!

Read more:

<http://www.neolithicavgi.gr>

<http://www.neolithicavgi.gr>

Photographs:

<http://www.facebook.com>

Στα άδυστα του αρχαιότερου Αστεροσκοπίου

P. Georgoudis, *Ελευθεροτυπία*, 28-11-2011

Ο εξωτερικός περίβολος του Ιδαίου Αντρου στον Ψηλορείτη ήταν ένα οργανωμένο σε επιστημονική βάση Αστεροσκοπείο τουλάχιστον από τη Μινωική περίοδο, με όργανα επιστημονικών μετρήσεων των ηλιοστασίων το βωμό του Δία καθώς και τις βάσεις των αγαλμάτων που βρίσκονταν έξω από την είσοδο του ιερού σπηλαίου. Αυτή είναι η επιστημονική ανακοίνωση -που αποτελεί πολιτισμική ανατροπή για τον αρχαίο κόσμο- του μηχανικού και ερευνητή Νίκου Λεβεντάκη, που έγινε στο 11ο Διεθνές Κρητολογικό Επιστημονικό Συνέδριο το οποίο πραγματοποιείται στο Ρέθυμνο, ανακοίνωση που βασίζεται στην «ανάγνωση» των μη κατανοητών αρχαιολογικών συμβολικών δεδομένων με βάση παραμέτρους των Θετικών Επιστημών.

[Read more](#)



Who were Europe's first humans?

Nature.com, 02-11-2011

Several sets of teeth suggest that ancient humans roamed Europe thousands of years earlier than previously thought. A jawbone and its teeth discovered in a South England cave, Kent's Cavern, in 1927 is more than 41,000 years old, suggests new dates linked to animal remains in the same cave. Meanwhile, two teeth excavated from a southern Italian site, Grotta del Cavallo, in the 1960s and attributed to Neanderthals may instead belong to modern humans. At 43,000 to 45,000 years old, they are the oldest anatomically modern human remains identified in Europe.

[Read more](#)

Λευκαδίτης από το Μεγανήσι ο άνθρωπος του Νεάντερταλ

P. Georgoudis, *Ελευθεροτυπία*, 15-10-2011

Στα νησάκια γύρω από το Μεγανήσι της Λευκάδας ζούσε πριν από εκατό χιλιάδες χρόνια ο άνθρωπος του Νεάντερταλ, αφού βρέθηκαν περίπου είκοσι χιλιάδες αρχαία κινητά ευρήματα αυτής της περιόδου, έπειτα από διετή συστηματική αρχαιολογική επιφανειακή έρευνα που ολοκληρώθηκε το περασμένο καλοκαίρι στην περιοχή. Οι κοινότητες των κυνηγών - τροφосуλλεκτών φαίνεται ότι προτιμούσαν τα τοπία αυτά του Ιονίου Πελάγους, όχι μόνο εξαιτίας της αφθονίας πυριτόλιθου εξαιρετικής ποιότητας, στον οποίο λάξευαν τα εργαλεία τους, αλλά και γιατί διέθεταν φυσικά καταφύγια, μικρές και μεγαλύτερες κοιλάδες, υγρότοπους, πηγές νερού και θηράματα, που όλα μαζί -και τηρουμένων των αναλογιών- θα λέγαμε σήμερα ότι αποτελούσαν τους πλουτοπαραγωγικούς πόρους της Παλαιολιθικής εποχής.

[Read more](#)



Λευκάδα: Αρχαιολογικός θησαυρός της Μυκηναϊκής εποχής έρχεται στο φως!

Newsit.gr, 11-10-2011

Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες ανέστυραν τάφο Μυκηναϊκής Εποχής και μάλιστα ασύλητο (που δεν έχει δηλαδή παραβιαστεί και άρα περιέχει ταφικά ευρήματα)! Σύμφωνα με το thebest.gr, ο δήμαρχος υπήρξε πολύ φειδωλός στις δηλώσεις του και δεν εξέθεσε κανένα περαιτέρω στοιχείο, αφού το θέμα χειρίζεται με την απαραίτητη μυστικοπάθεια η Εφορία Αρχαιοτήτων Μεσολογίου. Δήλωσε πάντως ότι αναμένεται επίσημη ανακοίνωση από το Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού στις επόμενες εβδομάδες.

[Read more](#)

Read also: <http://www.meganisitimes.gr>

Θύμα της εφεδρείας ο αρχαιολόγος της ομηρικής Ιθάκης

Meganisi News 16-10-2011

Είναι η Κεφαλονιά η Ιθάκη που περιγράφει ο Όμηρος στην «Οδύσσεια»; Στο ερώτημα αυτό, που βασανίζει αιώνες τους ιστορικούς, ίσως δώσει απάντηση η ανακάλυψη ενός οικισμού που χρονολογείται στην εποχή του Οδυσσέα στην Κεφαλονιά. Όμως, ο διευθυντής της Αρχαιολογική Υπηρεσίας της Κεφαλονιάς κ. Αντώνης Βασιλάκης, ο οποίος πραγματοποίησε την ανασκαφή τον περασμένο Αύγουστο, αντί να τιμηθεί για τη σημαντική ανακάλυψη η οποία έχει ήδη προκαλέσει διεθνές ενδιαφέρον, τίθεται σε εφεδρεία εξαιτίας των μέτρων του πολυνομοσχεδίου για τους δημοσίους υπαλλήλους!

[Read more](#)



100,000-Year-Old Ochre Toolkit and Workshop Discovered in South Africa

Science Daily, 13-10-2011

An ochre-rich mixture, possibly used for decoration, painting and skin protection 100,000 years ago, and stored in two abalone shells, was discovered at Blombos Cave in Cape Town, South Africa. "Ochre may have been applied with symbolic intent as decoration on bodies and clothing during the Middle Stone Age," says Professor Christopher Henshilwood from the Institute for Human Evolution at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, who together with his international team discovered a processing workshop in 2008 where a liquefied ochre-rich mixture was produced.

[Read more](#)

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



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