



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

15 December 2011

No. 27

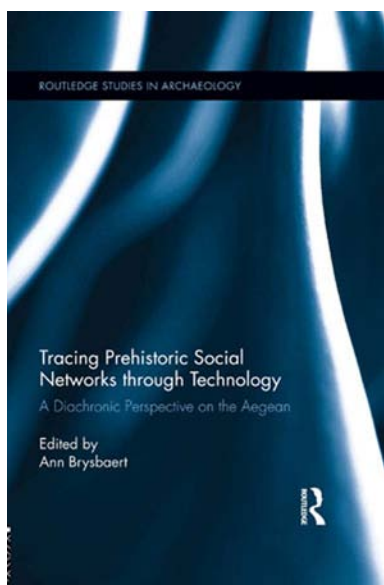
AEGEUS SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. NEW BOOKS



Tracing Prehistoric Social Networks through Technology. A Diachronic Perspective on the Aegean

Edited by Ann Brysbaert

City & year: London/New York 2011

Publisher: Routledge

Series: Routledge Studies in Archaeology

Description: Hardback, xi+207 p., b/w and colour illustrations, 23,5x15,8 cm

ISBN: 978-0-415-89616-0

Price: £ 80 (ca. € 94)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This volume investigates smaller and larger networks of contacts within and across the Aegean and nearby regions, covering periods from the Neolithic until Classical times (6000–323 BC). It explores the world of technologies, crafts and archaeological ‘left-overs’ in order to place social and technological networks in their larger economic and political contexts. By investigating ways of production, transport/distribution, and consumption, this book covers a chronologically large period in order to expand our understanding of wider cultural developments inside the geographical boundaries of the Aegean and its regions of contact in the east Mediterranean.

This book brings together scholars’ expertise in a variety of different fields ranging from historical archaeology (using textual evidence), archaeometry, geoarchaeology, experimental work, archaeobotany, and archaeozoology. Chapters in this volume study and contextualize archaeological remains and explore networks of crafts-people, craft traditions, or people who employed various technologies to survive. Central questions in this context are how and why traditions, techniques, and technologies change or remain stable, or where and why cross-cultural boundaries developed and disintegrated.

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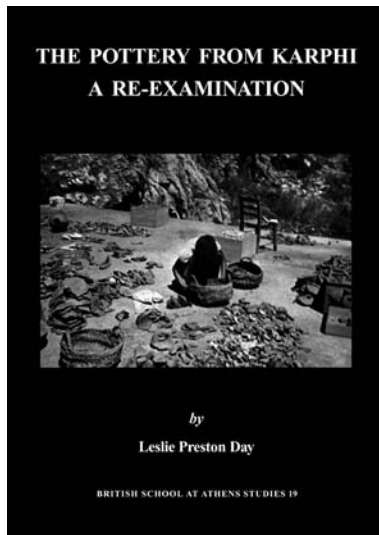
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The Pottery from Karphi, a Re-examination
Leslie Preston Day

City & year: London 2011

Publisher: The British School at Athens

Series: BSA Studies No. 19

Description: Hardback, 392 p., 2 colour pls, 29 half-tone pls, 158 in-text figs, 4 tables, 30,5x21,5 cm

ISBN: 978-0-904887-63-1

Price: £ 95 (ca. € 112)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The site of Karphi, high above the Lasithi plateau, remains one of the most extensively investigated settlements of Early Iron Age Greece; it was excavated by the British School at Athens under the direction of John Pendlebury in 1937-39. In the report that swiftly followed the pottery was not presented in detail, though much was discussed in a later article by Mercy Seiradaki. Consequently there existed serious problems in dating the remains and understanding their meaning. This volume now presents a thorough study of the Karphi pottery, much hitherto unpublished, accompanied by copious new drawings and photographs. The author's expertise with material from contemporary Cretan sites, especially from the Kavousi excavations, provides major insights. Moreover, thanks to careful recording by the excavators and the survival of the excavation notebooks, the material can be presented here by context, which permits the date of the settlement to be clarified and its history to be re-evaluated. While early pottery appears as small fragments from under floors, streets, and courts, later LM IIIC whole vessels seem to have been abandoned on floors. The tombs continued in use long after the abandonment of the settlement. Ceramic assemblages also help to determine room and building functions, leading to a reconstruction of social practices at this key site. A chapter by Eleni Nodarou and Ioannis Iliopoulos presents the results of petrographic and SEM analyses. Thus, this study serves as a significant contribution to our overall understanding of Early Iron Age Crete.

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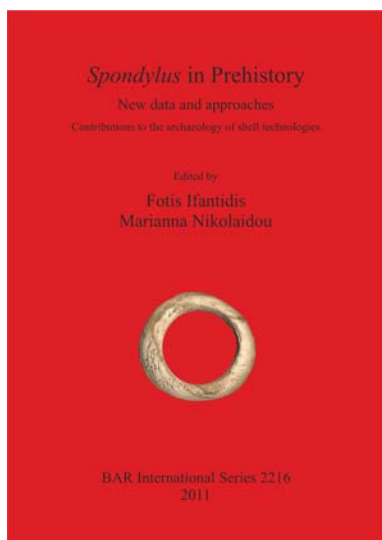
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***Spondylus in Prehistory. New data and approaches.
Contributions to the archaeology of shell technologies***
Edited by Fotis Ifantidis & Marianna Nikolaidou

City & year: Oxford 2011

Publisher: Archaeopress

Series: BAR S2216

Description: Paperback, xiv+237 p., illustrated throughout, 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 9781407307749

Price: £ 43 (ca. € 50)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This volume offers a broad and up-to-date discussion of the Spondylus “phenomenon” in prehistory, in diverse archaeological contexts from Europe and two areas of the New World. It brings together new archaeological data, methodological advances, and current interpretations for the study of this important material. Further understanding comes from consideration of other shell technologies, ancient and traditional. The core of the book consists of papers that were first presented in a special session on “Spondylus in European Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – A Session on the Archaeology of Shell Technologies”, organized by the editors for the 13th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, Zadar, Croatia, 18-23 September 2007.

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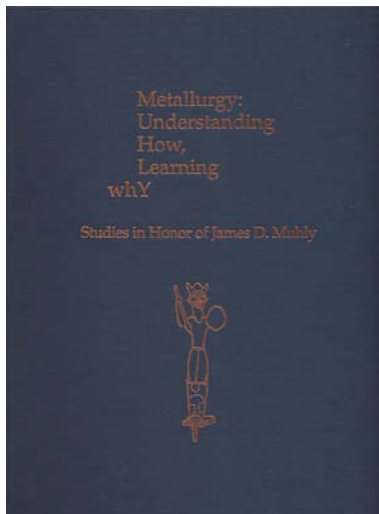
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Metallurgy: Understanding how, Learning why. Studies in Honor of James D. Muhly

Edited by Philip P. Betancourt and Susan C. Ferrence

City & year: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 2011

Publisher: INSTAP Academic Press

Series: Prehistory Monographs 29

Description: Hardback, 304 p., 1 coloured figure, b/w figures, maps, drawings, 28,6x22 cm

ISBN: 978-1-931534-57-4

Price: \$ 80 (ca. € 60)

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Prof. James D. Muhly has enjoyed a distinguished career in the study of ancient history, archaeology, and metallurgy that includes an emeritus professorship at the University of Pennsylvania and a term as director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens as well as receiving the Archaeological Institute of America's Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology. In Muhly's honor, a total of 38 eminent scholars have contributed 30 articles that include topics on Bronze and Iron Age metallurgy around the Eastern Mediterranean in such places as Crete, the Cyclades, Cyprus, and Turkey.

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Η αρχαιολογική σκαπάνη στην Ικαρία (Archaeological Excavations on the island of Icaria, Dodekanese)
 Edited by G. Koutsouflakis

City & year: Athens 2010

Publisher: Festival Ikaras

Description: Paperback, 264 p., illustrated throughout, 23,9x17,3 cm

ISBN: 978-960-99244-0-5

Price: € 20

Aegean Library: 2552

Abstract (in Greek)

Ο παρών τόμος παρουσιάζει δεκάξι ανακοινώσεις που παρουσιάστηκαν στον Αρμενιστή Ικαρίας τον Σεπτέμβριο του 2006, στο πλαίσιο του συνεδρίου με τίτλο 'Η Αρχαιολογική Σκαπάνη στην Ικαρία. Εβδομήντα

Χρόνια Ανασκαφικής Έρευνας και Μελλοντικές Προοπτικές’. Με επίκεντρο τόσο τις διαχρονικές εκφάνσεις του πολιτισμού της Ικαρίας, υλικού και άυλου, όσο και την ιστορία της αρχαιολογικής έρευνας καθαυτήν, οι ανακοινώσεις αυτές καλύπτουν ένα ευρύ χρονολογικό φάσμα, που εκτίνεται από την Προϊστορική περίοδο έως τους νεώτερους χρόνους.

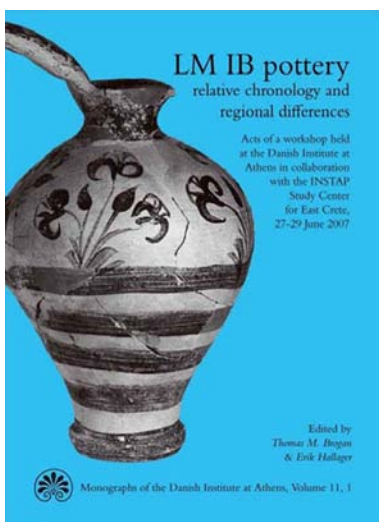
Νέα κινητά και ακίνητα μνημεία που προέκυψαν από τις αρχαιολογικές έρευνες των τελευταίων ετών παρουσιάζονται για πρώτη φορά στο ευρύ κοινό, ενώ παλαιότερα ευρήματα, που επί μακρόν ταλάνιζαν αρχαιολόγους και ιστορικούς της τέχνης, εξετάζονται και αναλύονται υπό το φως νέων δεδομένων. Τέλος συνοψίζεται το αρχαιολογικό έργο που έχει συντελεστεί στην Ικαρία έως σήμερα.

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Aegean Library: 2554

LM IB Pottery. Relative chronology and regional differences. Acts of a workshop held at the Danish Institute at Athens in collaboration with the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, 27-29 June 2007

Edited by Thomas M. Brogan & Erik Hallager

City & year: Athens 2011

Publisher: The Danish Institute at Athens

Series: Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens, Vol. 11, 1-2

Description: Hardback, 2 vols, 656 p., colour and b/w illustrations throughout, 28x21 cm

ISBN: 978-87-7934-573-7

Price: € 80

Abstract (from the preface)

Once upon a time – in early 2005 – when the Minoan Seminar was still under the auspices of the Danish Institute at Athens, Tom Brogan mentioned that it might be a good idea to have a workshop on LM IB pottery focusing on the disagreement and unsolved problems connected with recent excavations in East Crete. We talked about it a couple of times without doing much, but then during the summer of 2006 we started to ask around and found that the time was ripe for such a workshop. We were particularly fortunate because the timing of the 10th Cretological Congress in Khania allowed us to discuss the matter with our colleagues who were not resident in Greece. After many positive reactions we started to plan. Because it had to be a low-budget workshop, we chose late June 2007 when most excavators with knowledge of LM IB pottery would be in Greece and accommodations in Athens would not be so difficult to arrange.

With the experience from the LM III pottery workshop held at the Danish Institute in 1994, we decided to invite excavators with unpublished, stratified LM IB deposits as speakers. Each speaker would also have a respondent who was an excavator with unpublished LM IB material so that they could use the experience and knowledge from their own excavations in preparing their responses. In the few cases where we could not find excavators with LM IB material as respondents, we invited scholars who were experienced in the topic. As with the LM III pottery workshop, there were no strict time limits for any of the presentations. For three days, from the 27th to the 29th of June 2007, 30 scholars presented their material and responded to questions from a wider audience in an informal and relaxed atmosphere, and there was plenty of discussion after each of the presentations.

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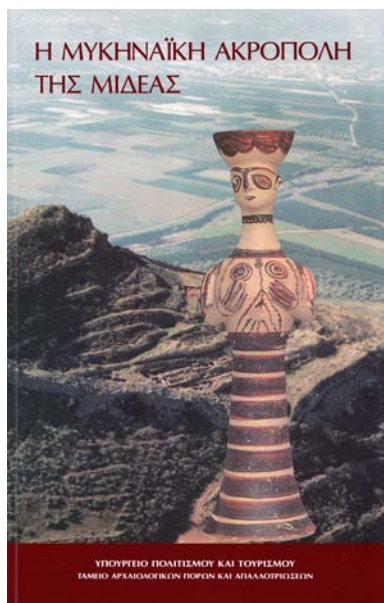
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Aegean Library: 2555

Η μυκηναϊκή ακρόπολη της Μιδέας (The Mycenaean Acropolis of Midea)

Kaiti Dimakopoulou & Nicoletta Divari-Valakou

City & year: Athens 2010

Publisher: Greek Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Description: Paperback, 44 p., 56 colour and b/w figures, map, 27x17 cm

ISBN: 978-960-214-937-9

Price: € 5

Abstract

A brief guide of the archaeological site of Midea, with many colour figures of recent excavations and finds. The acropolis of Midea is the third most important Mycenaean acropolis of Argolis.

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2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. 'Antonino Di Vita e Creta'

Vincenzo La Rosa

Creta Antica 11 (2010): 15-21.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This paper aims at outlining A. Di Vita as a man, as a scholar, as an excavator and as director of the Italian Archaeological School in Athens, stressing his privileged relationship with the Island of Crete, both due to the excavations conducted by him in Gortina (from 1977 to 2009), but also on account of the support which he provided, as Director of the Italian School, for the excavations conducted at Phaistos and Prinias. The last two relevant episodes of his activity as Director of the Italian School are also linked to Crete and regard the construction of the house and storerooms of the school in Gortina and the organization of the international conference on Roman and Proto-Byzantine Crete.

2.2. 'Osservazioni sulla Cronologia del Secondo Palazzo di Festòs'

O. Palio

Creta Antica 11 (2010): 131-145.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This article examines some assemblages that are almost certainly associated with the construction of the Second Palace, with a special focus on the one uncovered under room 18 of this Palace. Examination of the relevant contexts has allowed D. Levi's hypothesis that there were two phases in the life of the Second Palace, documented by two floor levels in the rooms located along the west façade, to be dismissed. Comparison with the ceramic sequences identified at Kommos and Ayia Triada, has allowed the assemblages from Phaistos (and therefore the construction of the Second Palace) to be dated to a ripe phase of LM IB.

2.3. "'Rhytoid" Digressions from the Mesara'

Vincenzo La Rosa

Creta Antica 11 (2010): 23-44.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This paper focuses on some rhyta from Phaistos, Ayia Triada and Kommos, which date mainly to the MM III period. After a brief review aimed at clarifying some major typological and functional issues of this category of evidence, the various types identified in the three sites are contrasted with one other with the aim of identifying meaningful patterns in their geographic and chronological distribution. This comparison highlights (a) that rhyta are only scarcely attested in the MM II period, with a concentration of evidence at Phaistos, which was the location of a palace; and (b) that in MM IIIA Kommos is the only site where all the types known (globular, conical, ostrich-egg, alastroid/piriform, bull's head) are attested, with an overall number of specimens that exceeds by far those of the other two sites, although the bull-head type seems to be specific to Ayia Triada and Phaistos. This pattern of distribution allows a relationship to be hypothesised between the rhyta and the structures of power, and suggests that during MM IIIA and the

first part of MM IIIB Kommos and its building T became the administrative capital of the Mesara, while at the end of that period the baton was passed to the villa at Ayia Triada. A symbolic-psychoanalytic interpretation of the different types of rhyta is also proposed, assuming that their main function of pouring could somehow symbolise the vital course of the individual, from a perspective of gender representation.

2.4. 'Dal "Vassoio Tripodato" al Kernos. Un Set di Ceramiche TM IA da Haghia Triada e il suo Contributo alla Conoscenza del Rituale Minoico'

D. Puglisi

Creta Antica 11 (2010): 45-129.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

In 1985, during stratigraphical soundings carried out by V. La Rosa in the north sector of the Haghia Triada settlement, remains of a house destroyed by fire at the beginning of LM IA were brought to light under the floor of room C of the LM III A monumental *Edificio Ovest*. The best preserved sector of the LM IA house was a small rectangular room named C/2, partially covered by the later structures and 1.65 m in width on its east-west axis in its better preserved southern part. In its southeast corner, 21 vases and 8 stone tools were found around and upon a large high slab (0.30 x 0.25 m) placed on the floor, while the deep destruction layer of the house also yielded four loom weights and fragments of two potter's wheels. Since the discovery, some of the vases from room C/2 appeared to be of clear ritual destination on account of their typological features and dimensions. The most obvious ritual tool was the tripod tray HTR 1060, after which the house was named *Casa del Vassoio Tripodato*.

2.5. 'Linear B ki-ta-no and Textile Production at Knossos in the Mycenaean Period'

Santo Privitera

Creta Antica 11 (2010): 147-157.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The interpretation of the Linear B term *ki-ta-no*, which is uniquely attested in the tablets belonging to the set Ga(5) at Knossos, has been much debated since the decipherment of Linear B and is still contentious. In this paper, the texts registering this term are analyzed anew and their major peculiarities are highlighted. Moreover, drawing on former studies by E. Foster and on a comparative analysis of the Linear B texts from Pylos referring to linen textiles and the SA commodity, a new interpretation is put forward, according to which *ki-ta-no* would represent the Mycenaean adaptation of the Minoan term for flax, possibly attested on a Linear A inscription incised on a *pithos* from Petras Sitias. If accepted, this identification would imply that flax bundles were measured by volume in litres at both Knossos and Pylos, rather than being weighed, as was formerly believed.

2.6. 'A wall bracket from Phaistos'

Luca Girella

Creta Antica 11 (2010): 159-172.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The article discusses the wall bracket found at Phaistos by Luigi Pernier. The object was dated to historical time and published by the excavator without proper description together with other prehistoric vessels. Wall brackets are extremely rare in Greece; however, the increasing number of

wall brackets in the Aegean and Greek mainland (especially at Tiryns) allows speculating on the chronology and the function of this isolated item. It is argued that the Phaistian wall bracket arrived in Crete between the end of Late Minoan IIIB and the beginning of IIIC, when wall brackets spread in the Mycenaean world. Finally, the paper discusses the hypotheses that the object reached southern Crete directly via Cyprus or through a Greek mainland intermediate.

2.7. 'The Reception of the «Minoans» in the Modern Art of Mariano Fortuny y Madrazo'

Ilaria Caloi

Creta Antica 11 (2010): 279-299.

Aegean Library: Dig. Caloi 2010

Abstract

This paper deals with the Minoan inspired motifs in the textile production, mostly scarves and wall-hangings, of Mariano Fortuny y Madrazo, known as «Knossos scarves» and dated between 1906 and 1930. Fortuny's textile creations are examples of conscious reception of Minoan art, as his unpublished notes and some of his sketches have revealed: he wrote some notes about his purpose to print Minoan motifs, as well as he reproduced many sketches of Minoan decorative motifs, declaring his main sources of inspiration. These are various painted pottery and frescoes motifs known from British and Italian excavations (Phaistos, Knossos, Ayia Triada, Zakros, Gournia) and taken from archaeological publications such as the 1906 paper of Arthur Evans named *Prehistoric Tombs of Knossos* and the *Escursioni nel Mediterraneo e gli scavi di Creta* by A. Mosso (1907), but also archaeological periodicals such as *BSA*, *JHS* and *MonAnt*, to which Fortuny came across during his stay in Paris (1901-1906). Fortuny represents an exemplary case of Modern artist employing the Minoan art and «fashion» to satisfy his needs and desires. Since in the early 20th century, in the context of the Modern Style avant-garde, the recently discovered Minoan civilisation was characterized as a «new» and «modern» culture, Fortuny's textile creations reflect his desire to remind to concepts of freedom and spontaneity, and mostly to the idea of elegance and «modernity».

2.8. 'An ivory rod with a cuneiform inscription, most probably Ugaritic, from a Final Palatial workshop in the lower citadel of Tiryns'

C. Cohen, J. Maran & M. Vettters

Archäologischer Anzeiger 2010/2: 1-22.

Aegean Library: Dig. Cohen et al. 2010

Abstract

The subject of this contribution is the fragment of an ivory rod with six cuneiform signs that was found in 2002. The rod came to light in a destruction layer dating to LH III B Final within a workshop for skilled crafting inside Building XI which is situated in the northernmost part of the Lower Citadel of Tiryns. The inscription is interpreted as the first example of an Ugaritic text found outside of the Levant. The text is written from left to right combining Akkadian logographic numerical signs and at least one letter of the regular Ugaritic alphabet. After discussing different possibilities concerning the object's function, an interpretation as a 'tally stick' is proposed, i.e. a mnemonic device to document numbers, quantities or possibly a message, that was used by Levantine or Cypriote specialists for skilled crafting who were working in Building XI on behalf of the palace. The find assemblage in Building XI serves as a reminder that it would be highly misleading to regard oriental objects like the ivory rod with cuneiform signs or wall brackets appearing in a Mycenaean harbor town such as Tiryns as mere 'exotica'. Instead, contextual analysis demonstrates that the users were well aware of the

special significance attached to such objects in the east and employed them in accordance with practices of Near Eastern or Cypriote origin, thus signaling their cultural affiliations.

[Read the article](#)

2.9. 'The roots of the Cretan Polis. Surface evidence for the history of large settlements in central Crete'

Saro Wallace

Archäologischer Anzeiger 2010/1: 13-89

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Classical Cretan states are known to have had an unusual and distinctive character, contrasting markedly with that of their central Greek peers. Yet the histories of the latter have tended to dominate our understanding of the polis form. The factors contributing to this difference, and to the whole process of state emergence in Early Iron Age-Archaic Crete, have not been much analysed, restricting our understanding of the origins of the earliest consensualist political structures. Some scholars have explained Cretan divergence in terms of a particularly strong 'continuity' in the island's social and cultural frameworks from the Bronze Age into the state formation period. Others have seen immigration into Crete during the latter period as a major constructive influence (frequently citing some aspects of Archaic-Classical texts in support of their arguments). The EIA-A archaeological record should be our main source of information in testing these models, but has been under-investigated in many respects, encouraging both an over-reliance on textual traditions, and generalisations based on too narrow a sample of sites and types of archaeological material. New excavation projects are starting to expand the frame of study. However, while many of the ancient text sources refer to central Crete, there remains a limited range of published archaeological data from this core development region against which to evaluate them. The paper uses surface ceramics from five large central Cretan settlements, collected by scholars from the British School at Athens in the 1930s-60s, together with observations from more recent visits to the sites, to help develop a more archaeologically-informed narrative of large polity emergence and development in this region, and the island as a whole.

2.10. 'The chronology of Greek bronze tripods of the geometric type and the possibilities of a political-historical interpretation of the find distribution'

Moritz Kiderlen

Archäologischer Anzeiger 2010/1: 91-104.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Bronze tripods were particularly suitable as a means of formulating social status since they were one of the most prestigious types of movable items and because of their character as a exchange item with a value easy to assess. Offerings of bronze tripods occur by no means in all (Proto-)Geometric sanctuaries but only in a few selected ones, and there often in abundance. Many of these sanctuaries in later are either principal urban area sanctuaries of major population nuclei or poleis, or extra-urban central sanctuaries of ethnic groups (tribes), regions, islands or major poleis, or extra-urban Panhellenic sanctuaries. These results reveal furthermore that tripod dedications indicate the meeting point of an elite. The process of development of elite publics becomes now easier to date. In the transition from the late Bronze Age to the early Iron Age there was no break in tripod production; the so-called massive tripods with faceted rectangular or polygonal legs forming slight fronts facing the viewer, were produced already from the end of the 11th century. The known clay mould fragments from Lefkandi, which are stratigraphically datable to the end of the Euboean late Protogeometric

period (c. 900), come from the production of a Π-shaped leg of a so-called relief tripod. Olympia and Delphi, for example, must therefore have been regional centers from the late 11th or early 10th century.

2.11. ‘That special atmosphere outside of national boundaries’’: Three Jewish directors and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens’

Jack L. Davis

ASAtene LXXXVII (2010): 133-145.

Aegean Library: -

From the introduction

By the start of WWII, members of ASCSA had long been committed to public service in Greece, especially as it concerned the needs of refugees and the victims of disasters. In 1918-1919, Edward Capps, professor of Classics at Princeton University and newly elected Chair of the Managing Committee of ASCSA, took temporary leave from the latter post to lead a Red Cross mission to Greece. Many at ASCSA were enlisted in the mission, including Bert Hodge Hill, the director, and Carl W. Blegen, the assistant director. In Macedonia the Bulgarian retreat in the wake of the armistice at the end of WW I had wreaked havoc. Thousands of ethnic Greeks were homeless and without resources as they returned from Bulgaria where they had been taken as hostages. The plight of the Jews in Thessaloniki was a special concern since many had previously been left destitute as a result of the great fire that destroyed much of the ghetto in 1917.

2.12. ‘The Swedish fieldwork at Dendra and Midea

Ann-Louise Schallin

ASAtene LXXXVII (2010): 147-155.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (from the introduction)

It all started in 1926 when Axel W. Persson and Otto Frodin conducted excavations at Asine. The Asine excavations had been initiated by the Crown Prince of Sweden, Gustaf Adolf, who visited the site in 1920 and was taken in by the beautiful setting. At the time, French archaeologists had already done preliminary work here. Back in Athens, the Crown Prince visited the French School, where the Swedish classicist Axel W. Persson was conducting his studies. The Crown Prince introduced Persson to his idea and they both agreed to try launching an excavation project. It became Persson’s task to persuade the French to leave their excavation rights to the Swedes as well as to convince the Greeks to give the Swedes a permit for excavation. Persson was successful in both respects. In Sweden, the Asine Committee was created with the Crown Prince as chairman of the board, its aim being of course the support of the new archaeological project. After some preparations the first campaign could begin and this was in 1922. Persson was a successful archaeologist, even though he actually had no excavation experience before the Asine project.

2.13. ‘Dodecanese - Italy - Europe. Rediscovering some long known objects’

Mario Benzi

ASAtene LXXXVII (2010): 157-168.

Aegean Library: -

From the introduction

One the most conspicuous innovations marking the end of the Late Bronze Age (LH IIIB late-IIIC) in the Aegean is the sudden appearance and growing popularity of bronze objects of Italian/European

origin and/or influence. They have a widespread though uneven distribution on the Greek Mainland, Crete, and the islands of the central Aegean, while the eastern Aegean as well as the western coast of Anatolia seem to have been less involved in that flow of new ideas and objects coming from areas north and west of the Aegean. Although recent finds from Troy and Rhodes have produced a handful of new "European" objects, the list of such objects found so far in the area remains meagre. This is quite surprising, for some of the earliest European-type bronzes come from eastern Aegean contexts.

2.14. 'Les cultes du Ptoion dans les tablettes en lineaire B de Thèbes'

Anna Sacconi

ASAtene LXXXVII (2010): 209-214.

Aegean Library: -

From the Introduction (in French)

L'École Française d'Athènes a fouillé deux sanctuaires du I^{er} millénaire sur le Ptoion : le sanctuaire du héros Ptoios situé sur la butte de la colline de Kastraki pres de Karditza, à quelque 2 km de la ville d'Akraiphia, fouillé par P. Guillon. et le sanctuaire d'Apollon Ptoios au lieu dit Perdikovrysi (nom qui en grec moderne signifie 'source des perdrix'), à 1500 m de distance de l'héoon, fouillé par M. Holleaux. Les découvertes archéologiques du Ptoion nous montrent avec beaucoup de netteté l'existence au VI^e et au Ve siècle av. J.-C. de deux cultes et de deux sanctuaires séparés, l'un consacré au héros Ptoios et l'autre au dieu Apollon, l'un à Kastraki et l'autre à Perdikovrysi. À Kastraki toutes les offrandes dont la destination nous est connue sont consacrées au héros Ptoios; à Perdikovrysi elles le sont à Apollon. On peut tenir le culte du héros Ptoios, limité à la région d'Akraiphia, qui ne paraît jamais avoir dépassé les confins de la Béotie, pour un culte local. Les traditions s'accordent bien à faire du héros Ptoios un héros béotien et plus proprement un héros de la Béotie du nord-ouest que les diverses versions de la généalogie rattachent à Athamas, c'est-à-dire au souvenir de l'époque préhellénique.

3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

3.1. Vavouranakis, G., 2011. Online review of C. Mee, *Greek Archaeology: A Thematic Approach* (Chichester 2011), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011.11.09.

Aegean Library: Dig. Vavouranakis 2011

[read the review](#)

3.2. Pavúk, P., 2011. Online review of K. Sarri, *Orchomenos IV: Orchomenos in der mittleren Bronzezeit* (München 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011.09.31.

Aegean Library: Dig. Pavúk 2011

[read the review](#)

3.3. Petrakis, V.P., 2011. Online review of O. Krzyszkowska (ed.), *Cretan Offerings: Studies in Honour of Peter Warren* (London 2010), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011.10.27.

Aegean Library: Dig. Petrakis 2011

[read the review](#)

3.4. Spalinger, A., 2010. Review of M. Bietak, N. Marinatos & C. Palyvou, *Taureador Scenes in Tell el Dab'a (Avaris) and Knossos* (Vienna 2007), *JEA* 96: 293-294.

Aegean Library: -

- 3.5. Button, S., 2011. Online review of A. Sampson (ed.), *The Cave of the Cyclops: Mesolithic and Neolithic Networks in the Northern Aegean, Greece. Vol. II: Bone Tool Industries, Dietary Resources and the Paleoenvironment, and Archeometrical Studies* (Philadelphia 2011), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2011.10.49.

Aegean Library: Dig. Button 2011

[read the review](#)

- 3.6. Orgeolet, R., 2010. Online review of P. Touchais, G. Touchais, S. Voutsaki & J. Wright (eds), *Mesohelladika. La Grèce continentale au Bronze*

Moyen - The Greek Mainland in the Middle Bronze Age, Actes du colloque international organisé par l'École française d'Athènes (8-12 mars 2006) (Athènes 2010), *Histara les comptes rendus*.

Aegean Library: Dig. Orgeolet 2010

[read the review](#)

- 3.7. Renfrew, C., 2011. Review of N. Marinatos, *Kingship and the Solar Goddess: A Near Eastern Koine* (Chicago 2010), *Times Literary Supplement*, February 4, 2011.

Aegean Library: -

4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

- 4.1. Dörpfeld, W., 1927. *Alt Ithaka, ein Beitrag zur Homer-Frage. Studien und Ausgrabungen auf der Insel Leukas-Ithaka* (2 Bde), München: Richard Uhde.

[Band 1](#)

[Band 2](#)

- 4.2. Pernier, L., 1935. *Il palazzo Minoico di Festòs: scavi e studi della missione archeologica italiana a Creta dal 1900 al 1934. Vol. I: Gli strati più antichi e il primo palazzo*, [Rom], 1935 Rom: La Libreria dello stato.

[Press here](#)

5. USEFUL WEBSITES

Chronika

Chronika, a new interdisciplinary journal of European and Mediterranean archaeology, welcomes submissions (2,500-3000 words) from graduate students in departments of Anthropology, Classics, and Visual Studies/Art History at any university. Students are encouraged to submit online, and to join Chronika's parent organization, The Institute for European and Mediterranean Archaeology.

Further information and submission and membership forms are available at <http://chronika.yolasite.com/>.

6. AEGEUS'S NEWS

Operation Tax- an unfair Greek law

The Greek Government has recently imposed to our Society a new tax law, the so-called 'operation tax'. According to the law 3986/2011 (article 31) the current government calls on all non-Profit organisations to contribute to a 'operation tax' of 300 euros for the current economic year and raised to up to 500 euros in the next economic year.

But what is really causing a harsh impression to our Committee is the fact that all organisations and societies of different statuses and values are called to pay the exact same amount without their annual profits and incomes taken to consideration. As a result of which non-profit organisations will pay the same amount with organisations of considerable annual income and profits. Undoubtedly a number of non-profit organisations will be forced to cease their activities or even declare bankruptcy.

Aegeus would like to declare that up to day has not received any kind of state contribution or does not have any other income from profit-related companies and is therefore only sustained by the contributions of his members as well as the generous donations of his Committee members towards the scopes and actions of the Society. Moreover, certain research activities of Aegeus have been funded entirely by non-state charities and organisations. Unfortunately, Aegeus was born in the midst of the current Greek economic crisis. Nonetheless, during his three years of operation has achieved to contribute to the academic and research community of Aegean Prehistory and related studies with minimal funding. We believe that the use of his few economic resources for increasing tax contributions, when they were destined for research activities, is unfair.

However, we are confident that such unfair government decisions will not manage to cease our operations and that we will continue to support the dissemination of knowledge in the field of Aegean Prehistory and related studies, as well as to contribute to the preservation of our cultural heritage, particularly during those challenging times.

DISSERTATIONS

Die letzte Elite der mykenischen Welt. Achaia in mykenischer Zeit und das Phänomen der Kriegerbestattungen im 12. - 11. Jahrhundert v. Chr.

Theodoros G. Giannopoulos

Ruprecht-Karls University of Heidelberg 2007

The aim of the present study is to examine the historical development of Achaia in the Mycenaean period, i.e. the landscape of the north-western Peloponnese that preserved in its place-name up to the present day the designation of a much larger and much more important part of Late Bronze Age Greece. The book is divided into three parts. The first part has been devoted to the detailed and systematic overview of the natural environment, the ancient sources, and the Mycenaean research history of Achaia. This is followed by a comprehensive list of the hitherto examined Mycenaean sites, as well as by a critical examination of the present state of research. The underlying goal is to provide the increasing number of scholars interested in Achaia's prehistoric and particularly Mycenaean archaeology with a reliable starting point and a solid framework for further research.

[Read more](#)

BOOK DONATIONS

During the last three months many books, articles and other publications were donated to the library of *Aegeus* by members and friends. We thank them cordially!

Please, help us enrich our library. Please, donate!

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7. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

A selection of upcoming lectures and conferences:

Greece, Athens, 13-15 December

Netherlands Institute at Athens (Makri 11-Makrygianni)

International Conference

Recent Developments in the Long-Term Archaeology of Greece

[Invitation](#)

[Programme](#)

[Map](#)

Greece, Athens, 15 December, 09:30

Scuola Archeologica Italiana, Parthenonos 14

Italian School of Archaeology at Athens Works in progress

[Programme](#)

USA, New York, 16 December, 18:30

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

The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium

Thomas Tartaron

Korphos-Kalamianos, a Mycenaean Harbor and Maritime Center on the Saronic Gulf: Investigations 2007-2011

[Map](#)

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

IFA.events@NYU.edu

Greece, Athens, 17 December, 11:00

Mycenaean seminar of Athens

Drakopoulos Amphitheatre (Panepistimiou 30)

Prof. Spyros Iakovidis

The House at Plakes, Mycenae

USA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5-8 January

Annual Meeting

113th AIA and APA Joint Annual Meeting

[Programme and further information](#)

For Aegean archaeology [press here](#):

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

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8. CALL FOR PAPERS

EAA AM 2012. 18th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists

Helsinki, Finland, 19 August-1 September 2012

Deadline: 31 December 2011

The meeting will consist of sessions, round tables, and poster presentations focusing on the following main themes: Archaeological Heritage Resource Management, Interpreting the Archaeological Record, Perspectives on Archaeology in the Modern World.

[read more](#)

14th International Aegean Conference. PHYSIS. Natural environment and human interaction in the prehistoric Aegean

University Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne, 11-14 December 2012

Deadline: 15 January 2012

Over the last decades, archaeological research, though especially concerned with the study of material culture, has expressed an increasing interest in the palaeoenvironment. Aegean archaeology is no exception to this trend. Pluridisciplinary research projects have been initiated in different geographical areas, associating survey and excavation with studies on natural environment, fauna, flora, climate, landscape change and various forms of interaction between ancient societies and their environment.

[read more](#)

Το αρχαιολογικό έργο στην Πελοπόννησο (The Archaeological work in Peloponnesos)

Tripolis, November 2012

Deadline: 31 January 2012

Το Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Πελοποννησιακών Σπουδών, η Δ' ΕΠΚΑ, η ΛΗ' ΕΠΚΑ, η ΛΘ' ΕΠΚΑ, η 6^η ΕΒΑ, η 25^η ΕΒΑ και το Επιγραφικό Μουσείο Αθηνών σε συνεργασία με το Πανεπιστήμιο Πελοποννήσου διοργανώνουν Διεθνές Συνέδριο με θέμα: «ΤΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ στην ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟ», στην Τρίπολη, το Νοέμβριο του 2012.

[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 and GAMA (General Association of Mediterranean Archaeology) under the patronage of the City of Florence.

[read more](#)

Αρχαιολογική έρευνα και διαχείριση του αρχαιολογικού υλικού

Athens, March 2012

Deadline: 20 January 2012

Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι η Ένωση Αρχαιολόγων Ελλάδας, «Ήώς», όπως έχουμε ήδη αναγγείλει, έχει αποφασίσει την διοργάνωση Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης με θέμα: «Αρχαιολογική Έρευνα και Διαχείριση του Αρχαιολογικού Υλικού».

[read more](#)

AEA Spring Conference, New trends in Environmental Archaeology

Plymouth University (UK), 21 April 2012

Deadline: **1 February 2012**

The 2012 spring meeting of the Association for Environmental Archaeology will take place on 21st April 2012 at Plymouth University. It will be a student focused meeting, although attendance and presentation from practitioners from the commercial sector and more established academics is encouraged. Oral and poster presentations on any aspect of Environmental Archaeology are welcomed and it is hoped that the full range of sub-disciplines of environmental archaeology will be represented.

[read more](#)

5th Archaeozoology and Genetics ICAZ Working Group

4-6 June 2012, Basel, Switzerland

Deadline: **01 April 2012**

The 5th “Archaeozoology and Genetics Working Group” will be organized by Angela Schlumbaum, Jörg Schibler and Julia Elsner from the Institute of Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS) and will take place in Basel, Switzerland.

[read more](#)

AEA Autumn Conference, Environmental Archaeologies of Neolithisation

University of Reading (UK), 10-12 November 2012

Deadline: **15 June 2012**

The organising committee invites oral and poster presentations that examine any aspect of Neolithisation at the varying scales of analysis that environmental archaeology can offer, from changes within a single site to those played out over continents. We encourage interdisciplinary contributions, as well as those that integrate archaeological science and cultural interpretations.

[read more](#)

Aegean Studies

The Journal of *Aegeus-Society of Aegean Prehistory*

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](#)

Between Life and Death: Interactions between Burial and Society in the Ancient Mediterranean and the Near East

University of Liverpool, Friday 11th-Saturday 12th May 2012

Deadline: **Deadline to be announced**

The treatment of the dead is a defining feature of all cultures. Whether the dead are cherished or feared, discarded or worshipped, all burial practices offer practicality in the disposal of the corpse but also provide an insight into the interactions between the living and the dead.

[read more](#)

9. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

BSA Centenary Bursaries 2012

Deadline: 09 January 2012

[read more](#)

10 doctoral scholarships within the doctoral programs “Ancient Languages and Texts” and “Landscape Archaeology and Architecture”

Deadline: 15 January 2012

[read more](#)

The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust - Grants to assist publication

Deadline: 15 January 2012

[read more](#)

Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program

Deadline: 15 January 2012

[read more](#)

University of Thessaly. Associate Professor in the academic field of Prehistoric Archaeology with emphasis on Bronze Age

Deadline: 25 January 2012

[read more](#)

University at Buffalo Post-doctoral Scholar Position 2012-2013

Deadline: 15 February 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

Η εφεδρεία αποψιλώνει την Αρχαιολογική Υπηρεσία

P. Krimnioti, *Αυγή*, 6-12-2011

Ενώ οι αρχαιολόγοι αλλά και οι εργαζόμενοι όλων των υπόλοιπων ειδικοτήτων οδηγούνται στην έξοδο από την Αρχαιολογική Υπηρεσία, οι θέσεις τους "δεν πρόκειται να αντικατασταθούν", κυρίως όμως "το μέτρο της εφεδρείας δεν πρόκειται να επιφέρει κανένα οικονομικό αντίκρισμα στο κράτος"

Κραυγή αγωνίας αλλά και έντονη ανησυχία για την τύχη της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας και το μέλλον των ανασκαφικών έργων και την τύχη των αρχαιολογικών χώρων και των μουσείων της χώρας, έτσι όπως προδιαγράφεται, αρχικά, από το μέτρο της εφεδρείας, εξέπεμψαν μια ακόμη φορά χθες οι Έλληνες αρχαιολόγοι.

[Read more](#)



World's Oldest Fish Hooks Show Early Humans Fished Deep Sea

livescience.com, 24-11-2011

The world's earliest known fish hooks reveal that humans fished the open sea for much longer than previously thought. Past studies have revealed that early humans were capable of crossing the open ocean as far back as 50,000 years ago, such as they did to colonize Australia. Until now, however, evidence that such mariners could fish while in the open sea dated back only to 12,000 years ago.

Read more:

<http://www.livescience.com>

<http://www.nature.com>

Αρχαιολογικός χώρος στο όρος Βρύσινα του Ρεθύμνου

flashnews.gr, 17-11-2011

Ομόφωνα ενέκρινε το Κεντρικό Αρχαιολογικό Συμβούλιο την κήρυξη του αρχαιολογικού χώρου την περιοχή του όρους Βρύσινα, στο Ρέθυμνο της Κρήτης, μετά τις φετινές ανακαλύψεις, αποκορύφωμα των οποίων ήταν η σφραγίδα με την αρχαιότερη γραφή των μινωικών, την ιερογλυφική. Ο νέος αρχαιολογικός χώρος θα καταλαμβάνει έκταση 672 στρεμμάτων.

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Πρόκειται για το σημαντικότερο ιερό κορυφής της δυτικής Κρήτης, που λειτούργησε από την παλαιοανακτορική περίοδο (1900-1700 π.Χ) μέχρι και το τέλος της μινωικής εποχής (1450-1050 π.Χ.) και το οποίο έχει δώσει μέχρι σήμερα εξαιρετικά ευρήματα.

Μόνο φέτος, κατά την τελευταία ανασκαφική περίοδο, που πραγματοποιήθηκε στη βόρεια και βορειοανατολική πλαγιά από τις 4 έως τις 15 Ιουλίου 2011, εντοπίστηκαν σχεδόν 820 ειδώλια, ανθρωπόμορφα, γυναικεία και ανδρικά, ομοιώματα μελών του ανθρώπινου σώματος, αρκετά ζωόμορφα -ορισμένα από τα οποία μικρογραφικά- καθώς και σημαντική ποσότητα κεραμικής.

Read more:

<http://www.flashnews.gr>

<http://www.rethnea.gr/news>

Ο Νεάντερταλ στο Ιόνιο

Αγγελική Κώττη, Έθνος, 04-11-2011

Τα Επτάνησα ήταν κατοικημένα πολύ προτού εμφανιστεί σε αυτά ο Οδυσσεάς. Μέχρι και περίπου 100.000 χρόνια πριν. Σύμφωνα με έρευνα που διενεργήθηκε στα μικρά νησιά δίπλα στη Λευκάδα, η κατοίκηση του νησιωτικού συμπλέγματος Μεγανησίου ξεκινά από τον άνθρωπο του Νεάντερταλ, ένα πρόγονο του σύγχρονου ανθρώπου είδος σε μια περίοδο που οι αρχαιολόγοι αποκαλούν Μέση Παλαιολιθική Εποχή. "Τότε το γεωγραφικό ανάγλυφο, το κλίμα και η βλάστηση ήταν πολύ διαφορετικά από τα σημερινά", λέει η αρχαιολόγος Νένα Γαλανίδου.

Read more:

<http://www.ethnos.gr>



Η έρευνα που έφερε στο φως 2000 άγνωστες αρχαιολογικές θέσεις στην Πεδιάδα

Πατρίς, 12-11-2011

Ο ρόλος που διαδραμάτισε η περιοχή της γεωγραφικής ενότητας Πεδιάδας κατά την αρχαιότητα αναδεικνύεται μέσα από τις σημαντικές ανακαλύψεις που έφερε στο φως η επιφανειακή έρευνα που άρχισε την δεκαετία του '80 από τον αρχαιολόγο, κ. Νίκο Παναγιωτάκη, στο πλαίσιο εκπόνησης της διδακτορικής του διατριβής στο 10ο Πανεπιστήμιο του Παρισιού. Εντοπίστηκαν περισσότερες από 2.000 άγνωστες θέσεις όλων των εποχών, ανακαλύφθηκε σε εντοπισμένη θέση χαρακτηρισμένη για τη σημαντικότητά της το ανάκτορο του Γαλατά, ενώ αναγνωρίστηκε το αρχαιότερο σύστημα επικοινωνίας και άμυνας, οι μινωικές φρουκτωρίες.

Read more:

<http://www.patris.gr>

Ancient horses' spotted history reflected in cave art

Jennifer Carpenter, BBC News, 07-11-2011

Scientists have found evidence that leopard-spotted horses roamed Europe 25,000 years ago alongside humans. Until now, studies had only recovered the DNA of black and brown coloured coats from fossil specimens. New genetic evidence suggests "dappled" horses depicted in European cave art were inspired by real life, and are less symbolic than previously thought. The findings are published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Horses, which were the most abundant large mammal roaming Eurasia 25,000 years ago, were a key component of early European diets. So it is not surprising that the cave art of this time had a certain equestrian flair - horses make up 30% of the animals depicted in European cave paintings from this era.

Read more:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news>



Κύπρος: Το Βραβείο Αρχαιολογίας στον "Νέστορα" της κυπριακής αρχαιολογίας Βάσο Καραγιώργη

ΑΝΑ-ΜΡΑ, 11-11-2011

Στον καθηγητή Αρχαιολογίας Βάσο Καραγιώργη απονεμήθηκε το φετινό Βραβείο Αρχαιολογίας που διοργανώνεται από το τμήμα Αρχαιοτήτων του υπουργείου Συγκοινωνιών και Έργων. Η απονομή του βραβείου αυτού, αποτελεί πλέον έναν καθιερωμένο θεσμό, που ξεκίνησε το 2002, ως έκφραση της ευθύνης του υπουργείου έναντι του καθήκοντος της διατήρησης και προβολής της αρχαίας πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς της χώρας μας.

Read more:

<http://omogeneia.ana-mpa.gr>

Η Θήρα «γονάτισε» την Κρήτη Αγγελική Κώττη, Έθνος, 12-9-2011

Πώς η έκρηξη του ηφαιστείου συνέβαλε στην κατάρρευση του μινωικού πολιτισμού, σύμφωνα με την έρευνα τριών αρχαιολόγων που στηρίχθηκε σε μαθηματική εξίσωση. Το φτερούγισμα μιας πεταλούδας στην Τιεν Αν Μεν μπορεί να προκαλέσει κυκλώνα στη Μασαχουσέτη, όπως λέγεται για να καταδειχθεί πως στον πλανήτη μας φαινομενικά ασύνδετα γεγονότα είναι δυνατόν να έχουν καταστροφική σχέση. Υπό αυτή τη λογική, η έκρηξη του ηφαιστείου της Θήρας, ακόμη κι αν συνέβη περί τα 100 χρόνια πριν από την κατάρρευση του μινωικού πολιτισμού, συνέβαλε τα μέγιστα σε αυτήν. Μαζί, φυσικά, με άλλους παράγοντες.

Read more:
<http://www.ethnos.gr>



Christmas Bazaar 16-17/12/2011, Society of Friends of Historic Archive of the Hellenic Archaeological Service

Με μεγάλη χαρά σας προσκαλούμε στο Χριστουγεννιάτικο μπαζάρ που διοργανώνει ο Σύλλογός μας την Παρασκευή 16 Δεκεμβρίου (7:30-10 μμ.) και το Σάββατο 17 Δεκεμβρίου (10 π.μ. ως 4 μμ.). Θα διατίθενται ενδιαφέροντα βιβλία, το συλλεκτικό ημερολόγιο του Συλλόγου για το 2012 καθώς και άλλα αντικείμενα, όπως γάντια και κασκόλ πλεγμένα από τη Μεταξία Τσιμποπούλου, η οποία θα εκθέσει επίσης στο χώρο του Αρχείου μερικά από τα πολύχρωμα πλεκτά της. Η παρουσία σας θα μας τιμήσει ιδιαίτερα.

Μινωικός και ασύλητος ο αρχαίος τάφος στον Κρουσώνα Νέα Κρήτη, 07-11-2011

Ένας ασύλητος, καλά διατηρημένος Μινωικός τάφος, που χρονολογείται περίπου από το 1300 π. Χ., ήρθε στην επιφάνεια κατά τη διάρκεια των εργασιών κατασκευής του νέου δρόμου Γαζίου Κρουσώνα, λίγο πριν τον ιστορικό οικισμό. Σύμφωνα με τα ευρήματα της αρχαιολογικής υπηρεσίας, πρόκειται για τάφο ομαδικού περιεχομένου, που συνοδευόταν από πλούσιες προσφορές. Μέχρι στιγμής έχουν έρθει στο φως ευρήματα σε αρκετά καλή κατάσταση, όπως μεγάλος αριθμός ζωγραφιστών πήλινων αγγείων, κοσμημάτων, χάλκινων αντικειμένων, όπλων, κλπ.

Read more:
<http://www.neakriti.gr>
<http://www.ethnos.gr>



Ancient tools point to early human migration into Arabia American Association for the Advancement of Science, 30-11-2011

More than 100,000 years ago, a group of early humans stood on the western shore of the Red Sea, gazing across the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait at the Arabian Peninsula. The land was lush and verdant, beckoning them to cross. But did they? A new analysis of stone tools discovered in Oman suggests that they did, indicating that humans may have ventured into Arabia tens of thousands of years earlier than many scientists believed. The map of *Homo sapiens*' journey out of Africa is a work in progress, continually sketched and redrawn as researchers find new data. Genetic and archaeological evidence suggest that our species first left Africa roughly 80,000 years ago, traveling north through the Middle East to populate Eurasia.

[Read more](#)

Mycenaean Seminar of Athens

The Mycenaean Seminar is an annual series of seminars, which will provide a much needed forum for archaeologists and students to meet, present and discuss ongoing or recent research projects, in the field of Mycenaean studies. Presentations will last 45 minutes, and they will be followed by discussion. The seminars will take place every two months, at the Central Building of the University of Athens (Panepistimiou 30).

The first seminar is scheduled for 17 December (Sat), 11:00 am at the Drakopoulos Amphitheatre. Professor Spyros Iakovidis will speak on "The House at Plakes, Mycenae".

The Organising Committee: Nagia Polychronakou-Sgouritsa, Iphiyenia Tournavitou, Aimilia Banou, Harikleia Brekoulaki



The Aurignacian at Franchthi Cave

archaeology.about.com, 21-11-2011

Franchthi Cave is an enormous cave in the Argolid of Greece, where continuous human occupation between 35,000 and 3,000 years ago were documented in the 1970s. Recently, the lowest levels of the cave, assigned to the Early and Evolved Aurignacian periods, were re-investigated and reported in the journal *Antiquity*.

[Read more](#)

Προστασία και ανάδειξη Πελλάνας Λακωνίας

Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες, 8-12-2011

Με 100.000 ευρώ θα ενισχυθεί η Ε΄ Εφορία Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων Σπάρτης για το 2012, μετά από απόφαση του Περιφερειάρχη Πελοποννήσου κ. Πέτρου Τατούλη, με σκοπό την προστασία και ανάδειξη του αρχαιολογικού χώρου στην Πελλάνα Λακωνίας. Μετά τις ανασκαφές της αρχαιολογικής υπηρεσίας η Πελλάνα έχει αναδειχθεί ως εξαιρετικά σημαντικός αρχαιολογικός χώρος και ως εκ τούτου απαιτείται η δέουσα και σταθερή παρουσία της πολιτείας προκειμένου να προστατευθεί καταλλήλως και να αναδειχθεί πλήρως το αρχαιολογικό υπόβαθρο της περιοχής. Έτσι, κ. Τατούλης προέβη στην απόφαση να χρηματοδοτήσει την τοπική ΕΠΚΑ, λόγω των απαραίτητων εργασιών που πρέπει να τελεστούν για τη συντήρηση, προστασία και ανάδειξη ενός πολύ σημαντικού αρχαιολογικού χώρου, με πληθώρα σπουδαίων αλλά και εντυπωσιακών ευρημάτων.

[Read more](#)



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

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