



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

15 January 2013

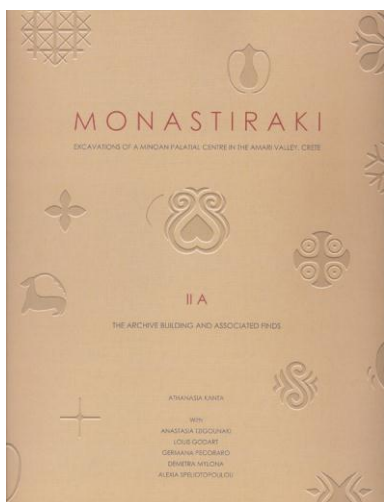
No. 37

ÆGEUS SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. NEW BOOKS



Aegean Library: -

Monastiraki IIA: The Archive Building and Associated Finds
Athanasia Kanta
(with contributions by Anastasia Tzigounaki, Louis Godart,
Germana Pecoraro, Demetra Mylona & Alexia Speliotopoulou)

City & year: Heraklion 2012

Publisher: The author

Description: Paperback, 224 p., b/w and coloured illustrations,
drawings, charts in text, 28,2x24,5 cm

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From the introduction

In 1982 a short joint survey of the Amari valley took place as a co-operation between the University of Naples-Federico II and the Greek Archaeological Service. The team was led by Dr. Yiannis Tzedakis, then Director of Classical and Prehistoric Antiquities at the Greek Ministry of Culture and Professor Louis Godart of the University of Naples. The survey did not conduct an exhaustive investigation of the countryside, but rather concentrated on visiting the sites where the local people had encountered ancient remains and had provided the relevant information to members of the Survey team. The area where this investigation was based ranged from the villages of Gerakari and Helenes to Monastiraki. The ultimate aim of this project was to identify a location suitable for excavation and eventually the settlement site of Apodhoulou, a little further to the South from the area in question, was chosen. In the course of this investigation it was deemed advisable to sink a trench at the site of Monastiraki, which had started being excavated by Dr. Athanasia Kanta and the University of Crete, in order to verify the stratigraphy and pottery sequence of the area. This work was carried out during three seasons in 1982, 1983 and 1984 and produced, amongst others, two spectacular and important finds; a model of a Protopalatial shrine and part of an archive of sealings.

After the Greek-Italian Survey team started working on the old excavation of Spyridon Marinatos at Apodhoulou, it was decided to publish the material excavated by the Survey at Monastiraki as a joint effort between Dr. Kanta, the present excavator of Monastiraki, and Professor Godart and Anastasia Tzigounaki, on behalf of the Amari Survey. However during the course of the Monastiraki excavations by the Greek team, it soon became apparent that the structures excavated by the Greek-Italian team were part of a large building, which had been demolished and restructured during the course of the existence of the Protopalatial Centre. Some limited clearing work was carried out by the Creek team, in order to define the stratigraphy of the wider area in view of few imminent publication of the Greek-Italian Survey team's work, but the full excavation of the larger building complex remains for the future.

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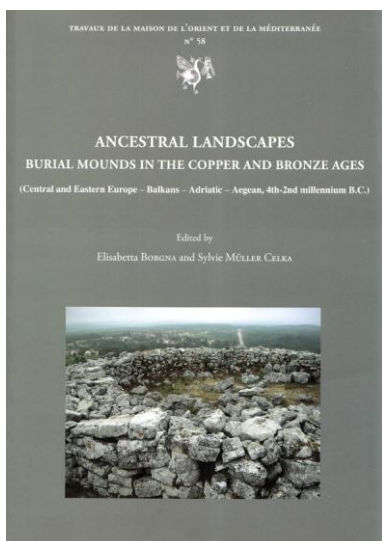
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Ancestral Landscapes. Burial mounds in the Copper and Bronze Ages (Central and Eastern Europe - Balkans - Adriatic - Aegean, 4th-2nd millennium B.C.)

Edited by Elisabetta Borgna & Sylvie Müller Celka

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Publisher: Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée

Series: Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée 58

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Aegean Library: 2955

Proceedings of the International Conference held in Udine, May 15th-18th 2008

Abstract

This volume provides a comprehensive study of the burial mound phenomenon which emerged in large parts of Europe during the Copper and Bronze Ages, with a major focus on the Mediterranean and eastern European regions.

Fifty-one papers are grouped into broad sections dealing with the symbolism of burial mounds, the relationship between landscapes, landmarks and cultural identity, burial customs as rituals and a new look at theories on diffusionism. They define the natural and cultural contexts in which tumulus burial architecture first appeared in these parts of the world and attempt to explain the ideological, social and ritual meaning of burial mounds as community monuments. Most contributions include new evidence from excavations and surface surveys, some provide a welcome re-examination of old data, including skeletal remains.

The subjects discussed concern not only funerary practices and beliefs but also further archaeological issues such as landscapes and land use, early exploitation of metal resources, the organization of long-distance exchange, interaction networks, and the emergence of complexity in human societies.

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**Mittel- und spätbronzezeitliche Keramik Griechenlands.
Sammlung Fritz Schachermeyer. Faszikel III**
Peter Pavúk & Barbara Horejs

City & year: Wien 2012

Publisher: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften

Series: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften Denkschriften der Philosophisch-Historische Klasse 439

Description: Paperback, 226 p., 22 col. plates, 7 b/w maps, 37 b/w figures, 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 978-3-7001-7086-0

Price: € 59

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The volume intends to be not only a straightforward presentation of the Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery from Mainland Greece, including the islands of Aegina and Paros, stored in the Schachermeyer Collection at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, but also to offer an in-depth discussing on a selection of related topics. The presentation of a collection such as this is even nowadays justified not only by Schachermeyer's high degree of connoisseurship and thus selection of highly representative pieces for a given region and period, but also by the fact that the site of origin is recorded for almost all of the pieces. Collections organised in this way make it possible to study certain phenomena, such as the distribution of wares, fabrics or decorative motives across wider research areas, without the otherwise necessary travels over wide distances.

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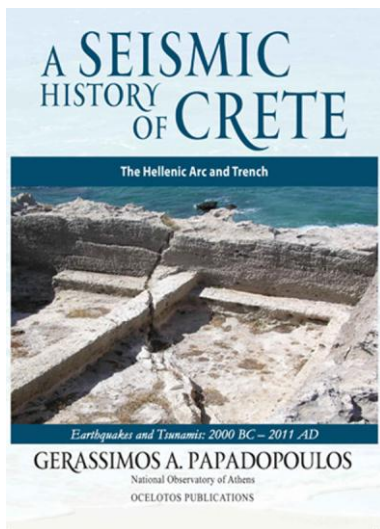
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A Seismic History of Crete
Gerassimos A. Papadopoulos

City & year: Athens 2011
Publisher: Ocelotos Publications
Description: Paperback, 416 p., black and white illustrations, 24x17 cm
ISBN: 978-960-9499-68-2
Price: € 60

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

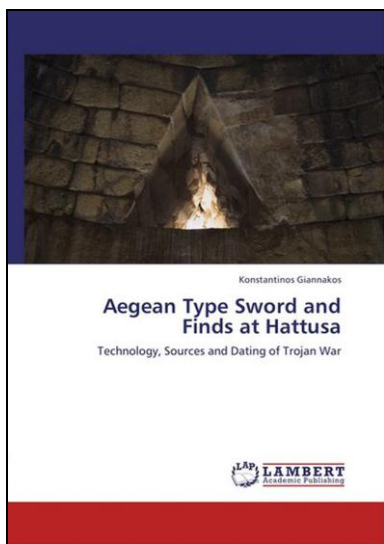
The seismicity in Greece and in the adjacent regions is the highest in the Western Eurasia. One of the most active seismotectonic structures in that region is the Hellenic Arc and Trench (H-AT) system. The island of Crete occupies the central segment of H-AT just to the north of the front where the lithospheric plates of Africa and Eurasia converge and the former bends and subducts beneath the later. Therefore, the shallow and intermediate-depth seismicity in the area of Crete is very high. In addition, these processes produce other important geodynamic phenomena, such as volcanic eruptions along the South Aegean Sea island arc as well as tsunamis. In Crete civilization was developed long ago, and because of this the earthquake record goes also very back in the past. The rich seismic history of Crete was documented so far in historical sources and instrumental records. However, historical documentation is not complete and several earthquake events escaped historical record and remained unknown. In addition, some strong events of the instrumental era of seismicity are not well-studied. Therefore, there is need to review and complete further the historical seismicity of Crete. This is the first objective for writing this book.

It is worth noting that new knowledge about historical earthquakes and tsunamis in the area of Crete was accumulated from geological and archaeological observations. In addition, analytical laboratory results, e.g. for dating purposes, and numerical modeling of tsunami waves yield new insight in the study of earthquakes and

tsunamis. However, such new knowledge has not been integrated so far into a unified methodological approach as a supplement to historical and instrumental documentation. This is exactly the second objective for writing this book. The third reason that justifies writing this book is that three very important key-events have taken place exactly in the area of Crete: The LBA (17th century BC) or Minoan giant eruption of Thera volcano and its associated large tsunami, as well as the big tsunamigenic earthquakes of AD 365 and 1303. The repeat of such extreme events in the future would have dramatic consequences for the communities in a large part of the Mediterranean basin. Therefore, their study by all available means is a scientific challenge of high-priority.

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Aegean Type Sword and Finds at Hattusa. Technology, Sources and Dating of Trojan War
Konstantinos Giannakos

City & year: Berlin 2012

Publisher: Lambert Academic Publishing

Description: Paperback, xvi & 280 p., 25 b/w figures, 1 table, 22x15 cm

ISBN: 978-3-659-28138-9

Price: \$ 101 (ca. € 77)

Aegean Library: 2981

Abstract

The finding of a sword of possible Mycenaean or Aegean origin of the Late Bronze Age era, at Hattuša, dated ca. 1420-1400 BC, inspired the present research, which deals with the exchange of technologies and know-how between the regions around the Aegean Sea, as derived from the archaeological evidence and the ancient Greek literature. In the Egyptian archives, the names Keftiu, T/Danaja, Knossos, Mycenae, Ilion etc were read. T/Danaja appear from the 42nd year of the reign of Pharaoh Thutmose III up to the end of the reign of

Pharaoh Tutankhamun. In the Hittitic tablets the active military presence of Mycenaean kings or aristocrats begin at ca. 1400 BC but after king Mursili II (ca. 1300 BC), the Mycenaeans lose control over Milawanda/Miletus and seem to act through local military representatives in Asia Minor. Technology and its "products", when unearthed from archaeologists, are irrefutable witnesses of the technological level of each era and place, with decisive role in the powershow. The conclusions are based on the technological know-how in constructions and metal production, the material evidence and the ancient literature including a probable dating of the Trojan War.

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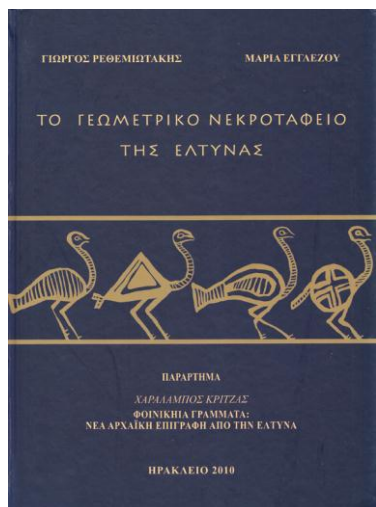
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Το Γεωμετρικό Νεκροταφείο της Έλτυνας Giorgos Rethemiotakis & Maria Egglezou

City & year: Heraklion 2010

Publisher: Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Κρητολογικών Σπουδών

Description: Hardback, 210 & 23 p., 176 plates, 6 figures

ISBN: 9789608900417

Price: € 39

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Abstract

Eltyna or Eltynia is a Greek town located close to the village Kounavi in central Crete. The location of the ancient town became known ninety years ago after the discovery of an archaic inscription which records penalties for causing injuries to boys and adolescents. It records the ethnic name of the town's citizens together with authorities and political institutions accountable to the state, which was an autonomous polity (polis).

The cemetery of the town is located south of the village Kounavi and was partly excavated in 1993 and 1998. It includes various types of tombs dating from the Subminoan to the Late Geometric period. The most spectacular monument and visible architectural feature in the cemetery is a well-built tholos tomb, 2,60 m. in

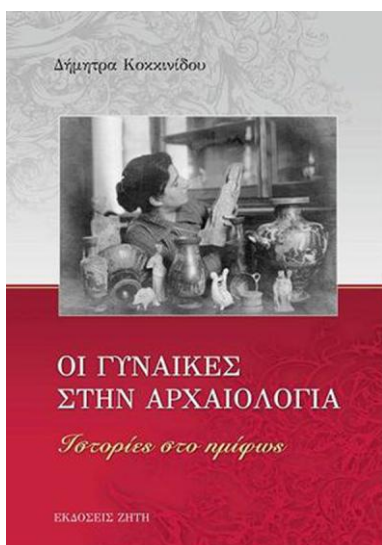
diameter with its floor laid with large flagstones. Access is provided by a rock-cut dromos with a marked inclination towards the entrance, which was blocked by a monolithic slab. Another small tholos (beehive) tomb was excavated nearby. The most frequent type of tomb is, however the small chamber tomb cut out of the soft rock with an inclining dromos and a door closed by a rubble wall, a standard form in contemporary Knossian cemeteries. Other types are the oval and "lobbed" pit dug into the rock and a unique case of a pit with a cavity at the bottom. All the tombs date to the Subminoan and Protogeometric period, the only exception being the tholos tomb which remained in use until the end of the Geometric period. Inhumation and cremation in both urns and amphorae was practiced.

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Οι γυναίκες στην αρχαιολογία. Ιστορίες στο ημίφως

Dimitra Kokkinidou

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Abstract (in Greek)

Ο λόγος περί γυναικών και ο λόγος των γυναικών ενυπάρχει στις αναπαραστάσεις του παρελθόντος, όσο και αν αποθαρρύνεται από την κατεστημένη έρευνα. Στο βιβλίο αυτό αποτιμάται η συμβολή των γυναικών στην αρχαιολογία με βάση το δίπτυχο της επιστημονικής και της έμφυλης ιδιότητάς τους. Ό,τι προβάλλεται ως αλήθεια είναι η αλήθεια των προκαταλήψεων, των παραλείψεων, των αποσιωπήσεων και των ποικίλων αποκλεισμών για τα υποκείμενα και τα αντικείμενα της αρχαιολογικής περιπέτειας γένους θηλυκού. Κρυμμένες, μισοφωτισμένες και πολύ σπανιότερα αναγνωρισμένες παρουσίες, οι γυναίκες αρχαιολόγοι αφηγούνται την ιστορία της δικής τους σκαπάνης, αποκαλύπτουν τη δική τους στρωματογραφία και αξιολογούν τα δικά τους ευρήματα, ενώ δίνουν φωνή στις ομόφυλές τους άλλων εποχών, περισσότερο ή λιγότερο μακρινών.

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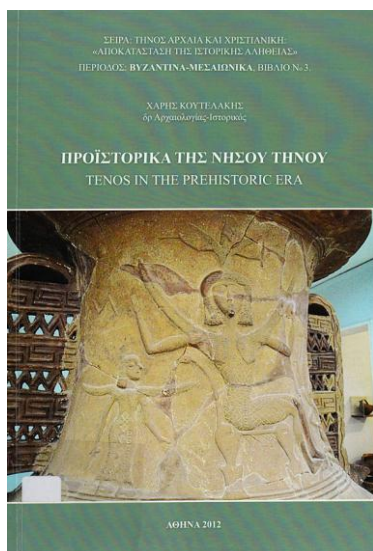
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Προϊστορικά της νήσου Τήνου (*Tenos in the Prehistoric Era*)

Haris Koutelakis

City & year: Athens 2012

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Aegean Library: Dig. Koutelakis
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Abstract (in Greek)

Το παρόν βιβλίο, αποτελεί την τρίτη εκδοτική συνέχεια, μετά από εκείνο για την «Ιστορία της ενορίας και του χωριού Αγάπητος» και το δεύτερο με τίτλο «Τοπωνυμικά και Ονοματολογικά της νήσου Τήνου» (ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ: ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΑ-ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΙΚΑ, Βιβλίο Νο 1 και Νο 2 αντίστοιχα) με τα οποία εγκαινιάστηκε μια σειρά ειδικών δημοσιευμάτων που αφορούν την Ιστορία της Τήνου και απασχόλησαν τον συγγραφέα επί 36 συνεχή χρόνια. Πρόκειται για ζητήματα που έχουν τεθεί στο βιβλίο με τίτλο «Τήνος, αρχαία και χριστιανική», Αθήνα 2001, το οποίο έχει πια εξαντληθεί και ετοιμάζεται η 2η βελτιωμένη και επαυξημένη έκδοσή του. Το βιβλίο περιλαμβάνει, διαπραγματεύεται, εξιστορεί και ελέγχει λεπτομερώς επτά βασικά ζητήματα της Προϊστορικής περιόδου του νησιού (δεδομένου ότι η Τήνος στον τομέα της Προϊστορικής αρχαιολογίας εξακολουθεί να αποτελεί *terra incognita*), όπως αναδείχθηκαν μετά από επιτόπια πολυετή επιφανειακή οδοιπορία και γραμματειακή έρευνα.

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2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. 'Late Neolithic black-on-red painted pottery production and distribution in eastern Macedonia, Greece'

Dimitra Malamidou

Studia Praehistorica 14 (2011): 155-176.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

Black on red painted pottery is one of the most characteristic ceramic groups in northern Greece dated to an advanced stage of the Late Neolithic period, roughly between 4800/4700-3900/3800 BC. It belongs to a wider trend which characterizes the late Neolithic in all of southeastern Europe on the basis of the extensive production of decorated ceramics. The largest quantities of this kind of pottery have been found in eastern Macedonia and Thrace. However, significant amounts also have been excavated in central and western Macedonia. This pottery also occurs in minor quantities, further up to the Struma valley in southwest Bulgaria, and has its analogue in Thessaly. This ware's diagnostic attributes lie not only in the remarkable aesthetic value of the vivid dark-on-light contrast combined with an elaborate motif design, but also in its high technical quality, as witnessed by the fineness of the fabric, the uniformity of the surface colors, the regularity of shapes, the density and hardness of the vessel's walls.

2.2. 'Main Characteristics and Development of Graphite Ornamentation during the Late Chalcolithic in Thrace'

Viktoria Petrova

Studia Praehistorica 14 (2011): 311-332.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The study of graphite ornamentation as one of the characteristic features of the material culture in the Balkans during the Copper Age has two major aspects. One concerns the technology of production and the distribution of graphite as a raw material which is relatively rarely discussed in the archaeological literature. The other aspect is the analysis of the ornamental compositions and their components paying attention to the distribution of the main characteristics of the graphite ornamentation that are typical for certain area and period. Although this problem has been discussed to some extent in the studies of the Chalcolithic ceramic assemblages, concrete and profound analyses of the development of the graphite ornamental compositions in different regions and settlements in the Copper Age are still rare.

2.3. 'Horseback riding and cavalry in Mycenaean Greece'

Jorrit Kelder

Ancient West & East 11 (2012): 1-18.

Aegean Library: Kelder-2012-Horseback

Abstract

This paper evaluates the evidence for horseback riding in Mycenaean Greece. This paper argues that horseback riding, which is widely held to be an Iron Age development (of especially the 9th and 8th centuries BC), was practised by members of the aristocracies throughout the eastern Mediterranean as early as the 13th century BC, and that the first cavalry can be identified around the same time in Mycenaean Greece and other regions in the eastern Mediterranean. To that end, a range of iconographical, physical-anthropological and archaeological evidence will be reviewed.

2.4. 'Neolithic settlement patterns and exchange networks in the Aegean'

Agathe Reingruber

Documenta Praehistorica 38 (2011): 291-305.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The Neolithisation process is one of the major issues under debate in Aegean archaeology, since the description of the basal layers of Thessalian tell-settlements some fifty years ago. The pottery, figurines or stamps seemed to be of Anatolian origin, and were presumably brought to the region by colonists. The direct linking of the so-called 'Neolithic Package' with groups of people leaving Central Anatolia after the collapse of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B resulted in the colonisation model of the Aegean. This view is not supported by results obtained from natural sciences such as archaeobotany, radiocarbon analyses, and neutron activation on obsidian. When theories of social networks are brought into the discussion, the picture that emerges becomes much more differentiated and complex.

2.5. 'O-pi e-de-i: on round building as an archetypical form of sacred space in the Aegean'

Evyenia Yiannouli

Documenta Praehistorica 38 (2011): 221-230.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The archaeological record supports the general proposition that the simplest form of architecture, the round building type, variously persisted throughout the Aegean prehistory. This paper makes a case for the identification of round building as a distinct genre of sacred space in the Aegean Bronze Age, Mycenaean Crete in particular, combining evidence from architecture, iconography and the scripts. Certain archetypical features are thus delineated. It is argued that the historical understanding of the emerging LBA state requires a study of the architecture prior to the 2nd millennium BC as much as other relevant evidence issuing from the latest Aegean strata.

2.6. 'Mind or Matter? People-Environment Interactions and the Demise of Early Helladic II Society in the Northeastern Peloponnese'

Erika Weiberg & Martin Finné

American Journal of Archaeology 117.1 (January 2013): 1-31.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The centuries surrounding 2200 B.C.E. (the year commonly used to mark the transition between the second and third phases of the Early Bronze Age) were transformative times in the Aegean. At some locations, development continued and accelerated; in many places, however, several societal characteristics and supraregional traits seem to have been abandoned. Life continued through these changes, but it appears to have been altered and simplified. In this review of previous research on the period, the geographic focus is on the northeastern Peloponnese, and the interpretative focus is on the human dimension behind the events. This case study explores the framework of resilience theory—and the new questions it stimulates—to form a better understanding of the actual composition of the changes and their complexity. For archaeology, a focus on resilience could be a focus on human creativity in dealing with life through continually changing circumstances. We argue, therefore, that resilience theory offers a compelling way to map and understand the cultural change documented in the archaeological record of the Mediterranean.

2.7. 'Cultural Regionalism and Divergent Social Trajectories in Early Bronze Age Cyprus'

David Frankel & Jennifer M. Webb

American Journal of Archaeology 117.1 (January 2013): 59-81.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The homogeneous material culture that is characteristic of the earliest phase of the Cypriot Bronze Age (the Philia phase) broke down ca. 2300–2250 B.C.E. This change was prompted by the collapse of the eastern Mediterranean systems of interaction that provided the framework for the distribution of copper from Cyprus and in turn underpinned internal social and economic networks. Different responses to this event can be discerned across the island in the following Early Cypriot I–II period. On the north coast, elaborate pottery production and complex funerary practices suggest a more or less direct evolution from an earlier system founded on economic centrality to one in which status and authority were structured in different, ritually more complex ways. In contrast, the south coast and central lowlands took a different path. Here, ceramics and mortuary facilities characterized by informality and conformity suggest that social equivalence and inclusion were more important than the assertion of individual or subgroup status, perhaps signaling a return to earlier ideological structures.

2.8. 'Neolithic Chipped Stone Assemblages in Northwestern Anatolia, Turkey'

Ivan Gatsov & Petranka Nedelcheva

Eurasian Prehistory 8:1-2 (2011): 89-95.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

This paper describes the main features of the lithic technology, collected in the settlements in the territory of South Marmara and Aegean region of West Anatolia during the 7-6 millennia B.C. The results of the analysis demonstrates the uniformity in the technological and typological parameters, which may provide direct evidence for common lithic traditions and possibly similar environmental characteristics. A new question arises following the Central Northwest Anatolia research at the Keçiçayırý settlement in relationship to the noted earliest traces of PPNB occupation in that area. It is presumed that the bearers of the former lithic industry first penetrated this area prior to the arrival of the first makers of Neolithic pottery.

2.9. 'Lithic Industry from the Aceramic Levels at Knossos (Crete, Greece): an Alternative Approach'

Malgorzata Kaczanowska & Janusz K. Kozlowski

Eurasian Prehistory 8:1-2 (2011): 67-87.

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The paper deals with lithic artefacts from aceramic levels excavated by J. Evans at Knossos (layer X) and offers an alternative interpretation to that proposed by J. Conolly (2008). A series of 376 artefacts from the collection of the British School in Athens (Stratigraphic Museum in Knossos) has been analyzed in terms of raw materials, technology (notably: reduction sequences and their stages carried out on-site and off-site), also morphological structure of retouched tools. The assemblage from layer X at Knossos is compared with Mesolithic industries and the Initial Neolithic in Peloponnese (especially phase X in Franchthi Cave), with the Mesolithic of the Aegean islands and with the Pre-Neolithic flake industries of Cyprus. Moreover, the relation of the Aceramic assemblage (Initial Neolithic) to the chipped stone industry from Early Neolithic I from Knossos has been examined and a number of common features of technology and tool morphology are pointed out.

2.10. 'Οι ανασκαφές της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας'

Vasileios Petrakos

Μέντωρ 100 (2011): 147-172.

Aegean Library: -

From the introduction (in Greek)

Ο πρώτος κατάλογος των ανασκαφών της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας δημοσιεύθηκε το 1938 με τη συμπλήρωση της πρώτης εκατονταετίας της. Ο κατάλογος είχε συνταχθεί από τους τότε συνεργάτες της Εταιρείας Παναγιώτη Στριγόπουλο, λογιστή (+1933), Αντωνία Πανταζοπούλου, βοηθού του Γραφείου και κατόπιν λογίστριας της Εταιρείας, Αρτεμισία Γιαννουλάτου, φιλόλογο, και Βαρβάρα Φιλιππάκη, την κατόπιν Έφορο των Αρχαιοτήτων. Τον κατάλογο αυτόν τροποποιημένο και επηυξημένο, περιέλαβα στην *Ιστορία της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας*.

2.11. 'Περίγραμμα της ιστορίας της Ελληνικής Αρχαιολογίας'

Vasileios Petrakos

Μέντωρ 100 (2011): 7-44.

Aegean Library: -

From the introduction (in Greek)

Φροντίδα για τα λείψανα του αρχαίου παρελθόντος μας υπήρξε από τη στιγμή που ιδρύθηκε το ελληνικό κράτος και Κυβερνήτης του ανέλαβε, το 1828, ο Ιωάννης, Α. Καποδίστριας (1776-1831). Έως τότε, από της κατάκτησης της Ελλάδας από τους Ρωμαίους, οι αρχαιότητες ήταν αντικείμενο αρπαγής από ηγεμόνες, ευγενείς τυχοδιώκτες, συλλέκτες, περιηγητές, με σκοπό να κοσμήσουν πόλεις, ανάκτορα και αρχοντικά. Θεωρούμε ως πρώτη την έκκληση του Αδαμάντιου Κοραή (1748-1833) προς τον Πατριάρχη Κωνσταντινουπόλεως, που δημοσίευσε στα *Προλεγόμενα* της έκδοσης του Ισοκράτους (1807), για τη δημιουργία Μουσείου στο οποίο θα συγκεντρώνονταν χειρόγραφα και αρχαιότητες.

2.12. 'The Origins of an Old Myth: Sir Arthur Evans, Claude Schaeffer and the Seismic Destruction of Late Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean Civilizations'

Simon Jusseret & Manuel Sintubin

Seismological Research Letters 84:1 (2013): 94-100.

Aegean Library: -

From the introduction

In the history of earthquake archeology in the Mediterranean region, the names of Sir Arthur Evans (1851–1941) and Claude Schaeffer (1898–1982) have become intimately related to the formative stages of the discipline through their association with pioneering theories regarding the effects of earthquakes on ancient societies. Although strong parallels exist between Evans' (1928) archeological interpretations at Knossos and Schaeffer's (1948) fundamental principles, no evidence exists to date to support direct influence; nowhere in his work does Schaeffer (1948) refer to Evans' (1928), *Palace of Minos* apart from discussing the chronological implications of "Minoan" (Cretan Bronze Age) material recovered from Near Eastern archeological contexts.

3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

3.1. Crowley, J.L., 2013. Online review of Maria Anastasiadou, *The Middle Minoan Three-Sided Soft Stone Prism: A Study of Style and Iconography* (Mainz 2011), *American Journal of Archaeology* 117.1 (January 2013).

[Read the book review](#)

3.2. Simandiraki-Grimshaw, A., 2013. Online review of Erin McGowan, *Ambiguity and Minoan Neopalatial Seal Imagery* (Uppsala 2011), *American Journal of Archaeology* 117.1 (January 2013).

[Read the book review](#)

3.3. Crewe, L., 2013. Online review of Vassos Karageorghis, *Enkomi: The Excavations of Porphyrios Dikaios 1948–1958. Supplementary Catalogue of Finds* (Nicosia 2011), *American Journal of Archaeology* 117.1 (January 2013).

[Read the book review](#)

3.4. Hamilakis, Y., 2012. Review of Erik Hallager & Birgitta P. Hallager (eds), *The Greek-Swedish excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania 1970–1987 and 2001. Volume IV. The Late Minoan IIIB:1 and IIIA:2 settlements* (Stockholm 2011), *Antiquity* 86:334 (2012): 1240-1241.

4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

32nd Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, 2012. *Το ημερολόγιο ενός αρχαιολόγου*, Igoumenitsa: Archaeological Museum of Igoumenitsa.

[Press here](#)

Karo, G., 1930. *Die Schachtgräber von Mykenai*, München: Verlag F. Bruckmann.

[Press here](#)

5. FREE DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS

Konsola, N., 1981. *Προμυκηναϊκή Θήβα: χωροταξική και οικιστική διάρθρωση*, PhD Dissertation, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

[Text](#)

Beckmann, S., 2012. *Domesticating Mountains in Middle Bronze Age Crete: Minoan Agricultural Landscaping in the Agios Nikolaos Region* (2 vols and appendices), Phd Dissertation, University of Crete.

[Text](#)

6. USEFUL WEBSITES

The Museums Cycle. Latsis Foundation

URL: <http://www.latsis-foundation.org/default.asp?pid=92&la=2&libID=1>

Since 1997, the Latsis Group and Eurobank EFG, under the auspices and coordination of the Latsis Foundation, publish annually a volume devoted to a single archaeological museum, aiming to create a series whose scholarly prestige and aesthetic approach would contribute to a deeper knowledge and further understanding of the various aspects of the history of Greek civilisation.

The Sir Arthur Evans Archive

URL: <http://sirarthurevans.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>

This website is based on the first overview catalogue of the Sir Arthur Evans Archive prepared by Dr Yannis Galanakis in March 2012. This archive is one of the most important resources of the Department of Antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum.

7. AEGEUS'S NEWS

Take advantage of our new initiative to digitise books and articles!



INSTITUT FÜR
KLASSISCHE
ARCHÄOLOGIE

Propylaeum
VIRTUAL LIBRARY CLASSICAL STUDIES

Aegeus - Society for Aegean Prehistory, the University Library of Heidelberg, the Institute of Classical Archaeology of the University of Heidelberg and *Propylaeum* (Virtual Library of Classical Studies) are pleased to announce the beginning of a very important partnership. This collaboration aims to help researchers of Aegean prehistoric archaeology to search for books that are very hard to find in local libraries. Books no longer subject to copyright law (i.e. those whose authors have passed away at least 70 years ago) and relevant to the prehistoric archaeology of the Aegean and Cyprus will be digitised and posted online.

The [University Library of Heidelberg](#), which was founded in the late 14th century and is one of the oldest and richest libraries in the world, has an online catalogue that already includes over 100 digitised monographs in the area of Aegean archaeology. The digitisation of these books is being undertaken by the [Propylaeum](#) project, which aims to expand the current list, having the ability to digitise in a short time almost any old book found in German libraries.

Members of *Aegeus*, who are unable to find old books, can send the title they are looking for via email to the Society. Then, the Library of the University of Heidelberg and the Institute of Archaeology of Heidelberg, under the supervision of Prof. Diamantis Panagiotopoulos, will aim to digitise the books within 15 days. The digitised books will be posted on the website of the University Library of Heidelberg and thus

be made accessible to all. *Aegeus* will then inform the interested members, referring to the links of the respective books.

Along with the digitisation of books, members of *Aegeus* will have the opportunity to request articles published in both recent and older journals. If an article is not included in *Aegeus'* digital library or if it cannot be located by any of *Aegeus'* members, the relevant material will be digitised by the [Institute of Classical Archaeology of Heidelberg](#) within a week. The digital articles will be then sent to the members of *Aegeus* in PDF format via email.

We are all convinced that this partnership will contribute significantly to the creation of fruitful communication networks among scholars of Aegean Prehistory worldwide. We invite you to make frequent use of the service, and we welcome any proposals to improve the exchange and dissemination of knowledge among members of the Aegean prehistoric community.

E-mail: [info \[at\] aegeussociety.org](mailto:info[at]aegeussociety.org)

Aegean Lectures



Aegeus –Society for Aegean Prehistory, in collaboration with the Swedish Institute at Athens, is pleased to announce the launch of the *Aegean Lectures*. The *Aegean Lectures* are designed to present new findings, new excavations and new research studies on the prehistory of the Aegean and neighbouring regions, such as Cyprus and Asia Minor, from the Palaeolithic to the Early Iron Age (Geometric times).

The *Aegean Lectures* aspire not only to add to the rich range of lectures taking place in Athens and around the world, but to signal a new approach towards open communication between the research community and the public. The lectures are focused mostly on the presentation of new findings and new excavations as well as on the excavation process itself in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of these important aspects of archaeology. Interdisciplinary approaches and interpretations, as well as the methodologies used, are all fitting topics for presentation and discussion. In addition, special attention is given to the relationship between archaeologists, excavations and local communities. Furthermore, the *Aegean Lectures* will try to include themes and areas of Greece that have not been widely known to the archaeological community.

Extensive summaries of the lectures will be posted on the website of *Aegeus*, and will be published later on in the journal, *Aegean Studies*. All speakers are invited and encouraged to publish their papers in this bilingual peer-reviewed journal. Moreover, with the consent of the speakers, all lectures will be video-recorded in order to become available to those unable to attend. At the same time, they will become valuable archived material on prehistoric archaeology.

Hopefully the *Aegean Lectures* will contribute to the dissemination of important new information in an open and accessible way, as well as to the growing understanding of the need for a harmonious co-operation between traditional archaeology and the new archaeological practices, from the planning of an excavation to the excavation itself, and the final publication.

In 2013 the *Aegean Lectures* will be held at the Swedish Institute at Athens (9 Mitseon Street, Acropolis Metro station) on a monthly basis, on Fridays at 7 pm. The lectures (in Greek or in English) will last for 40-45 minutes and will be followed by a discussion of about 15-20 minutes. This year's series will be inaugurated by archaeologist Dr. Georgia Stratouli (17th EPKA) with a lecture to commemorate the ten-year excavation of the Neolithic settlement at the site of Avgi, Kastoria.

Programme for 2013

Friday 25 January 2013, 19:00

Tracing households, people and meanings: ten years of research activity at the Neolithic settlement of Avgi, Kastoria, NW Greece (lecture in Greek)

Georgia Stratouli (17th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities)

[read more](#)

Friday 22 February 2013, 19:00

The LH IIB-III A1 periods at Kalapodi (Locris) (lecture in Greek)

Sofia Dimaki (14th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities)

[read more](#)

Friday 29 March 2013, 19:00

The acropolis of Brauron in the Mycenaean period (lecture in Greek)

Kostas Kalogeropoulos (Academy of Athens)

[read more](#)

Friday 26 April 2013, 19:00

An LH IIIC Settlement in the Later Sanctuary of Poseidon on Kalaureia (Poros)

Michael Lindblom (University of Uppsala)

[read more](#)

Friday 14 June 2013, 19:00

Archaeological film: TO.RA.KE.

by Philippos Koutsaftis

The film will be introduced by the director Philippos Koutsaftis, while **Dr. Monica Nilsson** (Swedish Institute at Athens) will talk about the excavations at Dendra and the discovery of the famous cuirass.

[read more](#)

Autumn 2013

Early Helladic Tombs at Nea Styra, Euboea (lecture in Greek)

Maria Kosma (11th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities)

[read more](#)

The Middle Bronze Age boat from Mitrou and the origins of Aegean boat building

Aleydis Van De Moortel (University of Tennessee, USA)

[read more](#)

Middle Helladic Argos: A process towards social complexity (lecture in Greek)

Anna Philippa-Touchais (École française d'Athènes) and Gilles Touchais (Paris I-Sorbonne)

[read more](#)

For further information and for the abstracts of the lectures, you may visit the following webpage:

<http://www.aegeussociety.org/en/index.php/aegean-lectures>

8. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

A selection of upcoming lectures and conferences:

United Kingdom, London, 16 January 15:30

Senate House, South Block G 22 / 26

Mycenaean Seminar

Vassilis Petrakis (Athens)

A tale of system reform: the genesis of the 'Mycenaean' literate administrations

[Map](#)

Greece, Athens, 18 January 18:30

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

Minoan Seminar

Athanasia Kanta

The palatial centre at Monastiraki Amariou, and Protopalatial town planning in Crete

[Further information](#)

[Minoan Seminar on Facebook](#)

[Map](#)

Greece, Athens, 22 January 19:00

Association of Greek Archaeologists, 134-136 Ermou str.

Lecture

Metaxia Tsipopoulou

4.500 χρόνια ιστορίας στον Πετρά Σητείας (4.500 years of history in Petras, Siteia)

[Map](#)

[Poster](#)

Greece, Athens, 22 January 19:00

ASCSA, Cotsen Hall (9 Anapiron Polemou St.)

Lecture

Vassilis Aravantinos

More Sphinxes and Puzzles from Mycenaean- Palatial Thebes

[Further information](#)

Greece, Athens, 24 January 19:00

Alkis Argiriadis amphitheater, (University of Athens central building), 30 Panepistimiou St.

Mycenaean Seminar of Athens

Dr. Wolf Dietrich Niemeier (German Archaeological Institute)

Title to be announced soon

Greece, Athens, 25 January 19:00

Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Athens)

Aegean Lectures

Tracing households, people and meanings: ten years of research activity at the Neolithic settlement of Avgi, Kastoria, NW Greece (lecture in Greek)

Georgia Stratouli (17th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities)

[Further information](#)

UK, Sheffield, 25-27 January

University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology
Sheffield Aegean Round Table 2013

Of Odysseys and Oddities: Scales and modes of interaction between prehistoric Aegean societies and their neighbours

[Preliminary Program of Sheffield Aegean Round Table 2013](#)

Germany, Heidelberg, 26 January

Conference

Thera and Minoan Crete. New insights into two 'cultures of disaster

[Programme](#)

Greece, Athens, 28 January 18:30

National Archive of Monuments (Psaromiligou 22, Keramikos)

Organised by the Friends of the Archive

Lecture

Georgia Kourtessi-Philippakis (University of Athens)

Τα λίθινα στο έργο ελλήνων και ξένων αρχαιολόγων: Ιστορία μιας προσέγγισης

[Map](#)

Greece, Athens, 28 January 19:00

British School at Athens

Upper House Seminar

Matthew Haysom (British School at Athens)

Social practice and power between the Neopalatial and Final Palatial periods on Crete

[Map](#)

United Kingdom, London, 13 February 15:30

Senate House, South Block G 22 / 26

Mycenaean Seminar

Pietro Militello (Catania)

Title to be announced soon

[Map](#)

Greece, Athens, 15 February 18:30

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

Minoan Seminar

Alexander Farnoux & Jan Driessen

Quartier Nu at Malia

[Further information](#)

[Minoan Seminar on Facebook](#)

[Map](#)

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

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

9. CALL FOR PAPERS

XXXIVe Colloque international d'archéologie et d'histoire d'Antibes: Implantations humaines en milieu littoral méditerranéen : facteurs d'installation et processus d'appropriation de l'espace, de la Préhistoire au Moyen Âge

Antibes (France), 15-17 October 2013

Deadline: **31 January 2013**

Le colloque a pour objectif d'appréhender, dans une large diachronie, les processus qui régissent l'installation de communautés exogènes sur les littoraux méditerranéens...

[read more](#)

Ancient Warfare Workshop

Wales, Aberystwyth University, 18-20 September 2013

Deadline: **28 February 2013**

The workshop is aimed equally at postgraduate students, early career researchers and established academics. The intent is to facilitate a multi-disciplinary workshop and therefore researchers from any relevant discipline are encouraged to participate.

[read more](#)

Gendered violence in the past: Materialities and corporealities

Czech Republic, Plzeň, September 4-8 2013

Deadline: **15 March 2013**

Session of "Archaeology and Gender in Europe", working party of the European Association of Archaeologists

This session aims to explore the archaeology of gendered violence, to explore when and how violence is related to gender, and how we can recognize this in past societies.

[read more](#)

2nd Symposium: Food, Memory & Identity in Greece & in the Diaspora

Amari (Rethymnon, Crete), 20-21 July 2013

Deadline: **30 March 2013**

This conference seeks to address questions surrounding Greek food, drink, foodways, cuisines and recipes and their relationship with identity (individual, class, group, regional, ethnic, national etc) and memory through the ages.

[read more](#)

IWA Regional Symposium on Water, Wastewater, and Environment: Traditions and Culture

Greece. Patras, 22-24 March 2014

Deadline: **31 August 2013**

The Chairman of the Organizing Committee takes great pleasure in inviting you to the IWA Regional Symposium on Water, Wastewater and Environment: Traditions and Cultures, which will be held in Patras, Greece, from 22-24 March, 2014.

[read more](#)

10. GRANTS/BURSARIES & JOB VACANCIES

University of Cambridge: Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology

Deadline: 24 January 2013

The Museum of Classical Archaeology is seeking to appoint a Curator, from 1 March 2013 or as soon as possible thereafter.

[read more](#)

British School at Athens: Centenary Bursaries

Deadline: 25 January 2013

Applications are invited from university graduates of Greek or Cypriot nationality for awards to cover the expenses of a stay in the United Kingdom (U.K.) of short duration for a specific project of study or research in any field in which the British School is active.

[read more](#)

The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust 2013

Deadline: 31 January 2013

The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust, set up in 1959 for the promotion of the study of archaeology, invites applications for grants, made on a competitive basis, for expenses in 2013-14...

[read more](#)

Tytus Summer Residency Programm. University of Cincinnati. Department of Classics

Deadline: 15 February 2013

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Margo Tytus Summer Residency Program.

[read more](#)

International Doctorate in Quaternary and Prehistory (IDQP)

Deadline: 22 February 2013

The International Doctorate in Quaternary and Prehistory (IDQP)'s objective is to train young researchers at a high scientific level, opened, with a naturalistic approach to multi-and inter-disciplinary to the major scientific debates that animate the international scientific community in terms of human evolution.

[read more](#)

Sylvia Ioannou Foundation. Πρόγραμμα Υποτροφιών Ακαδημαϊκού έτους 2013-2014

Deadline: 31 March 2013

Το Ίδρυμα προκηρύσσει το 1^ο πρόγραμμα Υποτροφιών Ακαδημαϊκού έτους 2013-2014, για τη χορήγηση υποτροφιών, με σκοπό την πραγματοποίηση μεταπτυχιακών σπουδών και την απόκτηση μεταπτυχιακού τίτλου σπουδών στο γνωστικό πεδίο των Ανθρωπιστικών και Κοινωνικών Επιστημών με θεματική ενότητα την Κύπρο.

[read more](#)

11. MISCELLANEA

Cycladic Seminar

This Cycladic Seminar aims to highlight recent research in the prehistoric Cyclades, while interpreting it in the light of older data, a strategy that, in many cases, will lead to a reconsideration of the old data. The seminar also will emphasize studies based on material with a known context. Cycladic Seminar meetings will take place in the small hall of the Archaeological Society's megaron, 22 Panepistimiou St., at 7 P.M. Papers presented to the Seminar will last 45 minutes and will be followed by discussion.

[Cycladic Seminar Programme 2013](#)



Linear B tablets as never before seen

Ashmolean Museum

The Ashmolean Museum of the University of Oxford has recently launched a website on the "Sir Arthur Evans Archive" providing a first, basic, overview of its holdings. Although not to item level, the website is a welcome addition and promises to be a very useful tool for Aegean Archaeology (especially for those interested in Minoan archaeology and its history). The website is based on the work of Dr. Yannis Galanakis (formerly the curator for the Bronze Age Aegean collections and the Sir Arthur Evans archive at the Ashmolean and currently Lecturer in Aegean Archaeology at the University of Cambridge)

The technology applied (RTI: Reflectance Transformation Imaging) allows for the best possible reading of these tablets online as it were under a completely new light:

<http://sirarthurevans.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/collection/linearb/>

<http://sirarthurevans.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/collection/linearb/images.php>

Οι δέκα αρχαιολογικές αποκαλύψεις του 2012

Maria Thermou, Το Βήμα, 30-12-2012

Ενας χρόνος έντονος και στην Αρχαιολογία, με επεισόδια όχι πάντα θετικά, υπήρξε το 2012. Η μεγάλη κλοπή στην Ολυμπία σημαδεύει τη χρονιά που πέρασε, όσο κι αν τα αρχαία βρέθηκαν τελικώς και επέστρεψαν στη θέση τους.

Read more: <http://tovima.gr>



Μερικές σκέψεις για το τοπίο και τα μνημεία

Giorgos Vavouranakis, Monumenta, 28-12-2012

Το τοπίο σημαίνει αφενός ένα τμήμα της επιφάνειας της γης με συγκεκριμένα φυσικά και ανθρωπογενή χαρακτηριστικά, και αφετέρου το αντικείμενο της ανθρώπινης πρόσληψης του εν λόγω τμήματος. Είναι μέσον και ταυτόχρονα αποτέλεσμα της ανθρώπινης δράσης, διότι προσφέρει συγκεκριμένες δυνατότητες για την ανάπτυξη της, ενσωματώνοντας παράλληλα τις κοινωνικές αξίες που την καθοδηγούν.

Read more: <http://monumenta.org>



Postgraduate Course in Greek and Roman Pottery: an intensive primer for the study of pottery in Greece. Knossos, 25th March - 7th April 2013

British School of Athens

Pottery is central to the study of archaeology in the Mediterranean. As the most numerous finds from survey and excavation, ceramics not only provide our main chronological frameworks but also direct insights into a range of issues...

Read more: <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>

Ancient floor not seen for 10,000 years

Cyprus Mail, 10-01-2013

An ancient floor which has not seen the light of day for 10,000 years has been uncovered at the Ayia Varvara Asprokremmos site, the antiquities department said yesterday. The department said new finds during the latest excavations had redefined the understanding of the kind of human occupation that existed at the Neolithic site in the Nicosia district, which has been radio-carbon dated to between c. 8,800-8,600 BC. The excavations took place in November 2012 and were run by Dr Carole McCartney on behalf of the University of Cyprus working in partnership with Cornell University and the University of Toronto.

Read more: <http://cyprus-mail.com>



Archaeologists Unearth More Than 300 Prehistoric Clay Figurines in Greece

Science Daily, 07-01-2013

Archaeologists from the University of Southampton studying a Neolithic archaeological site in central Greece have helped unearth over 300 clay figurines, one of the highest density for such finds in south-eastern Europe. The Southampton team, working in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service and the British School at Athens, is studying the site of Koutroulou Magoula near the Greek village of Neo Monastiri, around 160 miles from Athens. Koutroulou Magoula was occupied during the Middle Neolithic period (c. 5800 - 5300 BC) by a community of a few hundred people who made architecturally sophisticated houses from stone and mud-bricks.

Read more: <http://sciencedaily.com>

Ο εντυπωσιακός προϊστορικός οικισμός στο

Παλαμάρι Σκύρου

Maria Thermou, Το Βήμα, 04-01-2012

Στο Παλαμάρι της Σκύρου όμως, όπου αποκαλύφθηκε και ανασκάφηκε από τον 1981 ένας σπουδαίος οικισμός της 3ης και 2ης π.Χ. χιλιετίας οι αρχαιολόγοι Λιάνα Παρλαμά και Μαρία Θεοχάρη έκριναν, ότι έφθασε η στιγμή να μπει στην έρευνα ένα τέλος. Γιατί;

Read more: <http://tovima.gr>



Η Εποχή Χαλκού στην Ήπειρο (Μέρος Α'): Το φυσικό περιβάλλον: απομόνωση ή ευκαιρία

Christos Klitsas, Archaeology & Arts, 17-12-2012

Η Ήπειρος χωροθετείται στο δυτικότερο άκρο του ελλαδικού χώρου και ειδικότερα στο κεντρικό προς βόρειο τμήμα του. Στα βορειοανατολικά συνορεύει με τους νομούς Καστοριάς, Κοζάνης και Γρεβενών της δυτικής Μακεδονίας, στα κεντροανατολικά με τους νομούς Τρικάλων και Καρδίτσας της δυτικής Θεσσαλίας, στα νοτιοανατολικά με το νομό Αιτωλοακαρνανίας της δυτικής Στερεάς Ελλάδας.

Read more: <http://archaiologia.gr>



Η Εποχή Χαλκού στην Ήπειρο (Μέρος Β'): Η Ύστερη Χαλκοκρατία: οικιστική ανάπτυξη-οργάνωση

Christos Klitsas, Archaeology & Arts, 31-12-2012

Οι πρώιμες φάσεις της Ύστερης Χαλκοκρατίας στην Ήπειρο, που συγχρονίζονται με την Υστεροελλαδική Ι και ΙΙ του νοτιότερου ελλαδικού χώρου, είναι σχεδόν άγνωστες στην υπό συζήτηση περιοχή.

Read more: <http://archaiologia.gr>

Troy pottery holds a key to the great Bronze Age collapse

Past Horizons, 20-12-2012

The Bronze Age city at Hisarlik – Troy (phases VI, VIIa) – in north-west Turkey, now so closely associated with Homer's Iliad, was destroyed by conflict about 3200 years ago and straddles this period of collapse, fitting into the new geo-political landscape. The site known as Troy lies in north-west Turkey and has been studied for decades.

Read more: <http://pasthorizonspr.com>



Athenian 'Snake Goddess' Gets New Identity

Stephanie Pappas, LiveScience.com, 08-01-2013

A mysterious "snake goddess" painted on terracotta and discovered in Athens may actually be Demeter, the Greek goddess of the harvest. Once linked to the worship of the dead, the goddess is flanked by two snakes on a slab of terracotta about the size of a piece of notebook paper.

Read more: <http://news.yahoo.com>



Ramesses III: unwrapping an ancient murder

World Archaeology, 17-12-2012

Ramesses III was murdered in a palace coup led by his wife and son, archaeologists announced today (17 December). A number of ancient Egyptian documents, including the Judicial Papyrus of Turin, record an attempt on the 20th Dynasty pharaoh's life in 1155 BC, the final year of his reign, and that the chief conspirators were Tiye, one of Ramesses' secondary wives, and her son Pentawere.

Read more: <http://world-archaeology.com>

Οικία 3.500 ετών έφερε στο φως η σκαπάνη στην Κύπρο

in.gr, 22-12-2012

Τα κατάλοιπα μιας οικίας 3.500 χρόνων, που χρονολογείται στη Μέση Εποχή του Χαλκού, έφεραν στο φως στη θέση Αλάμπρα-Μούττες (επαρχία Λευκωσίας) οι φετινές ανασκαφικές έρευνες, που διευθύνει ο αρχαιολόγος Άντριου Σνέντον του Πανεπιστημίου του Κουίνσλαντ, μαζί με τους Γκρεγκ Ντεφτερέος και Τομ Ράιερ.

Read more: <http://news.in.gr>



Η Εποχή Χαλκού στην Ήπειρο (Μέρος Γ'). Η Ύστερη Χαλκοκρατία: τα ταφικά έθιμα

Christos N. Klitsas, Archaeology & Arts, 14-01-2013

Περιορισμένες είναι οι επιλογές των προϊστορικών κατοίκων της Ηπείρου και στον τομέα των ταφικών εθίμων. Επικρατεί ο τύπος του απλού κιβωτιόσημου τάφου, ο οποίος είναι εγκιβωτισμένος στο χωμάτινο έδαφος της περιοχής και ακόλουθος με τον σκληρό τρόπο διαβίωσης. Ενδεικτική για τη γεωλογία της περιοχής είναι η απουσία χαρακτηριστικών για τον μυκηναϊκό κόσμο λαξευτών θαλαμοειδών τάφων σε μαλακά ιζηματογενή πετρώματα, συχνότερα στον νοτιότερο ελλαδικό χώρο. Ως επείσακτο μυκηναϊκό έθιμο αναγνωρίζεται ο μοναδικός γνωστός θολωτός τάφος από την Κίπερη της Πάργας.

Read more: <http://archaiologia.gr>



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