



Newsletter on Aegean and Cypriot Prehistory

15 April 2013

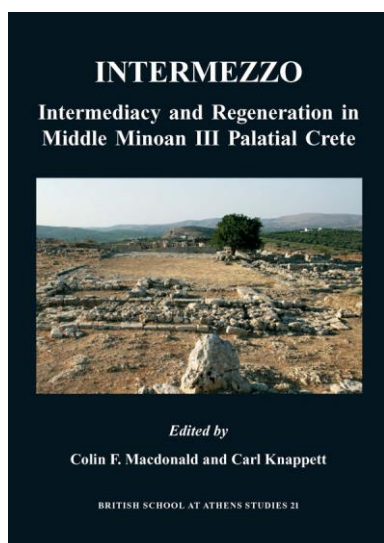
No. 40

AEGEUS SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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1. NEW BOOKS



Aegean Library: 3032

INTERMEZZO. Intermediacy and Regeneration in Middle Minoan III Palatial Crete

Edited by Colin F. Macdonald & Carl Knappett

City & year: London 2013

Publisher: The British School at Athens

Series: The British School at Athens Studies 21

Description Hardback, xxii & 227 p., 198 figures, 8 tables, 29.7x21 cm

ISBN: 978-0-904887-67-9

Price: £ 79 (ca € 93)

Abstract

The Middle Minoan III period on Crete was initially identified and studied in detail at Knossos by Sir Arthur Evans. Subsequent scholarly attention focused on the preceding Old Palace period and the apparent floruit of the New Palaces at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. In consequence one of the critical transitions in Minoan culture has been virtually overlooked, giving rise to confused and ill-informed judgements concerning developments in Crete and further afield.

With numerous innovations in art, architecture and material culture — notably an entirely new palace at Galatas — the changes in Middle Minoan III are striking, and appear to herald a new political organisation of the island, centred on Knossos. The papers in this volume, presented at the first colloquium to be held in the Villa Ariadne at Knossos, now restore the period to its rightful position. The specialist contributions cover most key sites where Middle Minoan III occupation has been identified. The aim has been to rehabilitate Middle Minoan III as a dynamic period in Crete and also on Thera, in order to provide a better understanding of socio-political change across the island and beyond in the latter part of the Middle Bronze Age.

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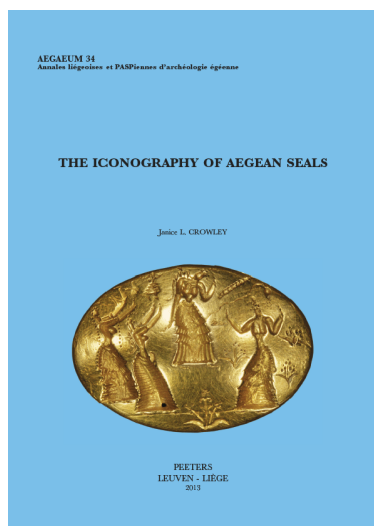
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The Iconography of Aegean Seals

Janice L. Crowley

City & year: Liège 2013

Publisher: Peeters

Series: Aegaeum 34

Description: Hardback, xviii & 409 p., b/w figures in text, 25 b/w plates, 29.4x20.9 cm

ISBN: 978-90-429-2917-3

Price: € 95

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The Iconography of Aegean Seals is a detailed analysis of the iconography of the images on the Aegean seals, signets and sealings, providing for the first time a comprehensive structured overview of these images and a presentation of the artistic rules governing the composition of their designs. The Icon Theory

of Aegean glyptic art which encompasses all aspects of the complex iconography and the IconAegean standard vocabulary which reflects the visual language of the seal designs together give the reader a framework for discussion and study that has long been called for by researchers. In this book the reader is taken deep into the seal designs and asked to ponder anew the images in these miniature masterpieces that were of such importance to their Aegean owners. The exposition of the work of the icon in creating memorable seal designs is cogently argued through seal examples. The presentation of the terms of the standard vocabulary in an illustrated dictionary format makes the detail of the seal designs accessible as never before. The copiously illustrated closing discussion on design revises some of the old nomenclature, identifies new motifs and elucidates relationships between image groupings. This book takes a fresh view of the glyptic material, one that may surprise, but one that certainly provides new insights into the subtle, sophisticated and polyvalent iconography of the seal designs.

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Aegean Library: -

Κρήτης Μινωικός. Tradizione e identità Minoica tra Produzione Artigianale, Pratiche Cerimoniali e Memoria del Passato
 Edited by Fillipo Carinci, Nicola Cucuzza, Pietro Militello & Orazio Palio

City & year: Padova 2011

Publisher: Centro di Archeologia Cretese, Bottega d'Erasmus

Series: Studi di Archeologia Cretese X

Description: Hardback, 525 p., numerous tables and figures in colour and b/w, 30x21 cm

ISBN: 978-88-6125-075-8

Price:

Studi offerti a Vincenzo La Rosa per il suo 70° compleanno

From the preface (in Italian)

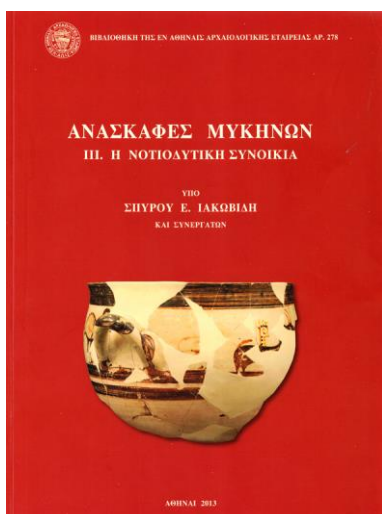
Vincenzo La Rosa rientra nel novero di quelle rare figure di studioso in grado di associare una pluralità di interessi con una eccezionale capacità di attrarre energie e intelligenze per «fare Scuola», per trasmettere a chi sta vicino la passione per la ricerca, il rigore del metodo e l'acribia della domanda. Con il procedere dialettico che lo contraddistingue, l'analisi del dato materiale non si esaurisce mai nella accurata descrizione e nella precisa contestualizzazione, ma dirige sempre la rotta verso un «perché», a indagare le dinamiche della Storia e le cause più profonde che determinarono un cambiamento di piano urbanistico o la distruzione di una strada, in ultima analisi a penetrare le motivazioni etiche e psicologiche dell'individuo o degli individui che dietro quegli avvenimenti hanno fatto la storia. È forse in questa esigenza che si nasconde il filo rosso che attribuisce unitarietà ai molteplici interessi del festeggiato, dall'archeologia alla letteratura, dalla psicanalisi alla storiografia, ma che si ritrova anche a formare il tessuto dei suoi rapporti umani, mai superficiali, sempre intensi, talora conflittuali.

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Ανασκαφές Μυκηνών. ΙΙΙ. Η νοτιοδυτική συνοικία Spyros Iakovidis

City & year: Athens 2013

Publisher: The Archaeological Society at Athens

Series: Library of the Archaeological Society at Athens 278

Description: Paperback, x & 597 p., 290 b/w figures, 107 plates,
28x21.2 cm

ISBN: 978-960-8145-94-8

Price: € 90

Aegean Library: -

Abstract (in Greek)

Ο παρών τόμος της σειράς των δημοσιεύσεων των ανασκαφών των Μυκηνών μετά το 1960 αφορά τις εργασίες στην περιοχή της λεγομένης Νοτιοδυτικής Συνοικίας της ακροπόλεως. Οι έρευνες στη συνοικία αυτή έγιναν υπό τη διεύθυνση του αείμνηστου καθηγητή Γ. Ε. Μυλωνά κατά τα έτη 1966, 1972, 1973, 1974, και του Σπύρου Ιακωβίδη κατά τα έτη 1988 και 1989. Η τελική δημοσίευση, που περιλαμβάνει και εκτενή αγγλική περίληψη, είναι αποτέλεσμα συλλογικής εργασίας. Βασίστηκε στα ημερολόγια των ανασκαφών και στα σκαριφήματα και στις μετρήσεις που αυτά περιέχουν, στις αρχιτεκτονικές αποτυπώσεις, στις φωτογραφίες του χώρου και των ευρημάτων και στην καταλογογράφηση και περιγραφή των ευρημάτων που απόκεινται στο Μουσείο Μυκηνών, των οποίων είχε ήδη σημειωθεί ή προέλευση κατά ομάδες ανάλογα με το σημείο και το στρώμα ευρέσεώς τους.

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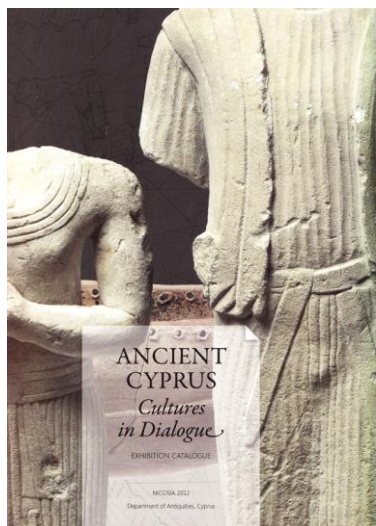
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Ancient Cyprus. Cultures in Dialogue

Edited by Despina Pilides & Nikolas Papadimitriou

City & year: Nicosia 2012

Publisher: Cyprus Department of Antiquities

Description: Paperback, 228 pages, numerous coloured and b/w illustrations, 30x23.5 cm

ISBN: 978-9963-36-455-8

Price: Not available

Aegean Library: -

Abstract

The exhibition 'Ancient Cyprus: Culture in Dialogue' was presented in the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels on the occasion of Cyprus' Presidency of the Council of the European Union from October 2012 until February 2013. It presented an overview of the culture of Cyprus from the earliest human settlement on the island to the end of Antiquity. A great number of Cypriot antiquities from both older and more recent excavations were exhibited.

Aphrodite, the Cypriot goddess par excellence, was conceived by ancient Cypriots as a great goddess of nature who emerged from the sea. One is impressed by their acute conception to embody the essence of Cyprus itself in the persona of a goddess. Cypriots developed their civilization through their struggle to exploit the natural resources of their island and used in parallel the sea surrounding it as a means of communication with the rest of the peoples of the Mediterranean to exchange both goods and ideas. One of the aims of this exhibition was to demonstrate the interaction between the natural environment of Cyprus and the people who exploited its resources and overcame its deficiencies.

The focus of this exhibition, however, was the ability remonstrated by ancient Cypriots to be in a continuous cultural dialogue with the rest of the Mediterranean civilizations, without losing their own cultural character. Located at the intersection of three continents, at a point where the Orient meets the Occident, Cyprus has always been at the crossroads of different and diverse civilizations. As a result, Cypriots developed through the millennia the ability to assimilate foreign influences without losing their idiosyncrasy, even though it was often difficult to maintain their political independence. The greatest moments in their history were the occasions when they managed to strike a balance between the conflicting forces that surrounded them and their own interests.

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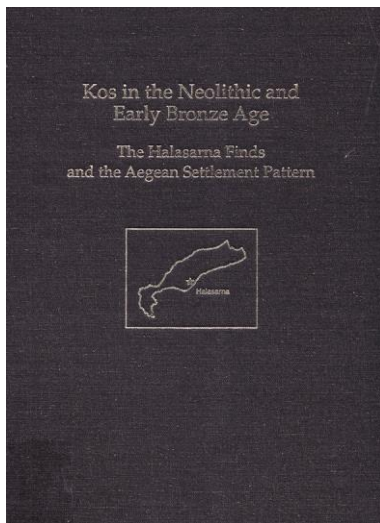
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Kos in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age: The Halasarna Finds and the Aegean Settlement Pattern

Mercourios Georgiadis

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Abstract

This volume is based on material from an intensive and systematic field survey of Halasarna (modern Kardamaina), located on a coastal plain in the southern part of the Dodecanesian island of Kos, and a study of settlement patterns across the Aegean. It provides a new corpus of data on the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, presents a material sequence based on stylistic analysis, and develops a diachronic understanding of settlement dynamics within a wider regional context.

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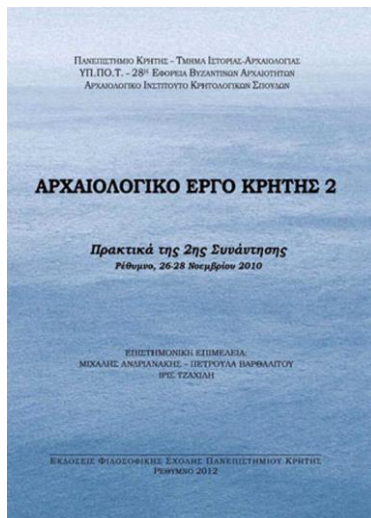
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Agean Library: Dig. AEK-2 2013

Archaeological Work in Crete 2 (Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting, Rethymnon, 26-28 November 2010)

Edited by Michalis Andrianakis, Petroula Varthalitou & Iris Tzachili

City & year: Rethymnon 2012

Publisher: Faculty of Letters Publications, University of Crete

Description: Paperback, 648 p., numerous b/w and colour illustrations, maps, drawings, CD, 24x17 cm.

Price: Not for sale

From the introduction (in Greek)

Η δεύτερη συνάντηση για το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο Κρήτης, στις 26-28 Νοεμβρίου 2010, έγινε δύο ακριβώς χρόνια μετά την πρώτη, στις 28-30 Νοεμβρίου 2008, και με τους ίδιους σε γενικές γραμμές στόχους: μια ενημέρωση για το τρέχον αρχαιολογικό έργο, για τις δυσκολίες και τις νέες καταστάσεις που διαμορφώνονται και μία επικέντρωση γεωγραφική και πολιτισμική στην Κρήτη, με σκοπό να αναδειχθούν οι παρελθούσες και παρούσες ιδιαιτερότητές της. Οι ανακοινώσεις αυτού του τόμου είναι ένας καθρέφτης της τρέχουσας αρχαιολογίας, των επιστημονικών πραγματώσεων και πρακτικών δράσεων. Απηχούν τη γενική κατάσταση, επιστημονική και πρακτική, πολιτικές επιλογές συγκεχυμένες, αντιφατικές και μη συνειδητές, την αντίδραση στις τρέχουσες ανάγκες, την πίεση, τις αντιστάσεις, και σε μεγάλο βαθμό, το πλέγμα κοινωνικών προτιμήσεων και αξιοδοτήσεων που ονομάζεται ιδεολογία.

Η ιδεολογία είναι ιδιαίτερα ισχυρή σε ένα πλαίσιο απόδοσης ταυτότητας και το παρελθόν και η αρχαιολογία είναι ένας προνομιακός χώρος για αυτό. Υπό αυτήν την άποψη ο παρών τόμος είναι ένα είδος πηγής γνώσης για τα επιστημονικά και ερευνητικά ενδιαφέροντα της συγκεκριμένης ιστορικής στιγμής, τα οποία προκύπτουν σε συγκερασμό με τη δράση, την αρχαιολογική πρακτική, αυτό που με κάποιο ναρκισσισμό λέγεται πάλλουσα αρχαιολογία. Πώς διεξάγεται, από ποιους, ποια είναι τα πεδία έρευνας, ποιες είναι οι δράσεις τους και πως εκτελούνται φαίνεται από τις μελέτες του τόμου. Στη διαδικασία αυτή, συνεπώς, συμμετέχουν άτομα από ολόκληρο τον κύκλο της αρχαιολογικής πρακτικής (ανασκαφείς, μελετητές, συντηρητές, αναστηλωτές...).

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[The whole book in PDF format](#)

2. NEW ARTICLES

2.1. 'Framing Some Aspects of the Early Iron Age 'Chronological Mess': Aegean Synchronisms with the West and Their Significance for the Greek Geometric Series'

Eleftheria Pappa

Kubaba 3 (2012): 2-38.

Aegean Library: Dig. Pappa 2012

Abstract

The absolute chronology provided by the typology of the Greek Geometric pottery is a cornerstone in dating sites not only in Greece, but also in the central/western Mediterranean. In the past decade, the absolute dating of this ceramic series has come under scrutiny in the context of the wider debate on the chronology of the Early Iron Age Mediterranean. To a large extent this stems from the ever-increasing use of the radiocarbon method, which has had a clear impact on the revisionist debate over the Iron Age chronology of Israel. The latter provides the anchors for the dating of the Geometric pottery and thus, it is crucial for early Greek chronology. In recent years, radiocarbon series from Iberian contexts of Geometric pottery began to emerge. This paper discusses the latest evidence and developments regarding the dating of the Geometric pottery from these contexts and their implications for pre-Archaic Aegean chronology. This is especially warranted given the increasing number of voices from the West that call for substantially higher dates for the Middle and Late phases of the Geometric series, engendering an alarming two-tier use of this ceramic style as a chronological marker between the eastern and the western Mediterranean.

[Read the article](#)

2.2. 'Ανασκαφικές και επιφανειακές έρευνες στη νότια Σαλαμίνα κατά το 2011. Μέρος Α': Έκθεση αποτελεσμάτων'

Yiannos Lolos

Ακάμας 6 (Μάρτιος 2012): 2-10.

Aegean Library: 3040

From the introduction (in Greek)

Κατά το Φθινόπωρο-Δεκέμβριο του 2011 εξελίχθηκαν, μετά από καθυστέρηση οφειλόμενη σε λογιστικούς λόγους, για δέκατο-όγδοο, κατά σειράν, χρόνο, οι συστηματικές ανασκαφικές και επιφανειακές έρευνες και άλλες εργασίες του Τομέα Αρχαιολογία και Ιστορίας της Τέχνης του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων στο νότιο τμήμα της Σαλαμίνας, με επίκεντρο την περιοχή των Κανακίων, υπό τη διεύθυνση του υπογράφομένου, με κύρια συνεργάτιδα τη Δρα Χριστίνα Μαραμπέα ως Υποδιευθύντρια.

2.3. 'Ανασκαφικές και επιφανειακές έρευνες στη νότια Σαλαμίνα κατά το 2011. Μέρος Β': Το Μυκηναϊκό κτήριο στο Πυργιακόνι και η θέση του στον περιβάλλοντα χώρο'

Christina Marambea

Ακάμας 6 (Μάρτιος 2012): 11-17.

Aegean Library: 3040

From the introduction (in Greek)

Κατά το Φθινόπωρο-Δεκέμβριο του 2011 συνεχίστηκε η συστηματική-εκπαιδευτική ανασκαφή του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων στην περιοχή του Κλασικού-Ελληνιστικού τεμένους στη θέση Πυργιακόνι, νοτιοανατολικά της ακρόπολης των Κανακίων, με ιδιαίτερα σημαντικά αποτελέσματα. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, η έρευνα επικεντρώθηκε σε επίπεδο χώρο (άνδηρο) βορείως της φυσικής

ασβεστολιθικής εξέδρας του τεμένους και δυτικώς του Μυκηναϊκού τύμβου, με σκοπό τον έλεγχο του χώρου και την αποσαφήνιση της σχέσης του με τα αποκαλυφθέντα μνημεία της ευρύτερης περιοχής.

2.4. 'Ägina-Kolonna 2010'

Florens Felten, Claus Reinholdt, Eduard Pollhammer, Walter Gauss & Rudolfine Smetana

Jahresefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien 81 (2011): 47-72.

Abstract

Work in 2010 at the 'West Complex' of Cape Kolonna was concerned with the East Street with a series of late Archaic occupation layers, the usage levels beneath these dating to the late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age period, and the concluding architectural recording of East Building 0-11. A central column emplacement could be ascertained at the East Building II; due to the specific situation on the slope, the deeper layers here brought to light exclusively Middle Helladic finds. In the region of the court to the east of the core building, the late Archaic levelling work for the West Complex proved to be far-reaching; in addition to a disturbed child burial of Proto-geometric date, predominantly early Helladic usage levels were encountered successively in the lower strata. Work in the area of the 'South Hill' concentrated on concluding investigations at the so-called Large Stone Building of Middle Helladic date, as well as stratigraphic trenches to clarify an Early Bronze Age predecessor development, marked by the remains of an Early Helladic II structure with white exterior plaster and a tiled roof.

2.5. 'Minoan shipsheds'

David Blackman

Skyllis 11:2 (2011): 4-7.

Abstract

Covered slipways or, shipsheds' were a diagnostic feature of military harbours in the classical world. A new dimension has been added to the subject with the discoveries at Kommos in southern Crete. In the mid-1980s a row of six long, narrow roofed galleries was revealed, dating to the Late Minoan IIIA1-2 period (14th century BC), interpreted as shipsheds, though they lay well inland. Some were slow to accept this interpretation, but have now been convinced that it is plausible by recent similar discoveries at the port of Knossos. At Poros/Katsamba excavations have revealed a row of six long chambers, perpendicular to the coast, which is now 150 m away. The structures were destroyed in the Late Minoan IIIB (early) period (ca. 1320-1250 BC). We thus have two plausible examples of Minoan, storage shipsheds', but Minoan parallels for the later, covered slipways' have not been found, except possibly at Gournia. Other possible sites are discussed, and also iconographic evidence. Finds at Kommos and Naxos in Sicily reveal the possible parallel use of haematite on ships as a colouring and possibly also anti-fouling agent, at sites nine centuries apart in date.

2.6. 'Which Way Forward? On the Directionality of Minoan/Cycladic Ships'

Shelley Wachsmann

Skyllis 11:2 (2011): 8-18.

Abstract

The Minoans are rightly noted for their seafaring abilities. Their ships turned the Mediterranean Sea for them into a highway over which they interacted with far-flung contemporaneous cultures. To date, not a single Minoan/Cycladic hull has been found, however. Our knowledge of these vessels is based almost exclusively on contemporaneous ship iconography. For decades after Sir Arthur Evans resurrected the Minoan culture at Knossos, little was known about their watercraft. A large corpus of Minoan/Cycladic ship representations existed, but most of the information derived from engravings on tiny seals and sealings along with a few poorly-made ship models, which could only give a general understanding of the vessels. Then, in 1972 Spyridon Marinatos on Thera began uncovering the site of

Akrotiri, an entire settlement buried by volcanic ash at the end of the 17th century BC. Thera supplies the most detailed, polychromatic depictions of Minoan/Cycladic ships available and also solves a long-standing riddle regarding Early Cycladic longships: Which end was the bow and which the stern? This paper is an overview of the evidence for the directionality of Early Cycladic longships from the specific concern of evaluating the iconographic evidence in its cultural continuum.

2.7. 'Early seafaring in the Ionian Sea'

Katerina P. Dellaporta

Skyllis 11:2 (2011): 19-24.

Abstract

This paper attempts to present the archaeological sites and cultural exchanges between the network of the Ionian Sea islands as stopping places of a long journey along the western coastline of Greece in the middle Mediterranean Sea through which people exchanged things, knowledge and experience. The sea reveals a part of the past of the Seven Islands; some of these to remember are among others the Early Bronze Age site at Platiyali on the coast of Akarnania and the Early Bronze Age shipwreck of Yayana Bay, Cephalonia island.

2.8. 'The Late Bronze Age Shipwreck off the islet of Modi (Poros)'

Christos S. Agouridis

Skyllis 11:2 (2011): 25-34.

Abstract

The rocky islet of Modi is situated SE of Poros on a sea route very important for navigation in the region. On the north steep slopy bottom of Modi, at a depth of 27-40 meters, the cargo of a Late Bronze Age shipwreck was discovered, during an underwater research project carried out by the Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology (HIMA), under the direction of the author. Preliminary research (2005-2007) and the systematic excavation with the geo-archaeological survey that followed (2009 and 2010) brought to light a significant assemblage of large transport vessels (pithoi, jars and hydriae), some of them intact and most of them in fragmentary condition. The site is dated to the LH III period (13th -12th c. BC) and together with the Mycenaean settlement excavated recently on Modi, stresses the important role that the islet would have hold as a maritime stopover during the latest critical phase of Aegean prehistory.

2.9. 'Das Ende der pyliischen Küstenwache? Eine heterodoxe Interpretation der o-ka-Tafeln'

Marko Müller

Skyllis 11:2 (2011): 35-39.

Abstract

The so called o-ka tablets from Pylos are presumed to be the description of the Pylian coast guard in most of the publications referring to them. This understanding is largely based on PY An 657.1. However, the text of PY An 657.1 is not necessarily to be understood as a military document, but it also allows a different interpretation. By taking into account the well-known correspondences between the o-ka-tablets and other Pylian documents in Linear B, particularly the Na-tablets, an agricultural context appears to be a more likely interpretation of the o-ka tablets: They enumerate groups of anonymous rural workers. The supervisors of the workers involved in flax production were the Mycenaean e-qe-ta. The men mentioned by their individual names were craftsmen associated with the groups called o-ka rather than commanding officers.

2.10. 'Late Bronze Age long-distance maritime trade as cultural agency. The case for non-palatial contexts'

Andrea Vianello

Skyllis 11:2 (2011): 40-48.

Abstract

This paper discusses Late Bronze Age maritime trade in the Mediterranean Sea attempting to assess the effectiveness of recent theoretical models and proposing some updated perspectives. In particular the effective role of elites in the exchanges is assessed. It is concluded that the exchanges were motivated by profit and were therefore distinct from the imperialistic and military schemes of the great kings of the Near East and the Egyptian pharaoh. Traders avoided for the most part direct contacts with major eastern kingdoms which seemed to have preferred the established gift exchange system. Trade was "non-palatial" or "private" in its nature, but these definitions do not preclude the involvement of members of palatial administrations, especially in smaller kingdoms such as Ugarit. Evidence from the western Mediterranean, as far as Sardinia, the Aegean and the Levant is assessed to provide a balanced perspective.

2.11. '„Unter Wasser segeln“ oder: Warum Troia erobert wurde'

Karin Hornig

Skyllis 11:2 (2011): 49-57.

Abstract

The natural conditions that prevail in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles have in later times made it difficult, though not impossible, for sailing vessels to pass these straits on their way to the Black Sea. This contribution argues that in earlier times ancient sailors had in fact known that the "Anaplois" was possible against the adverse northeast wind and surface current and without long delays by waiting for the rare south wind. The nautical trick needed to accomplish this feat must have been a well-guarded secret in the Late Bronze Age. It seems that Troy was the first to possess this crucial knowledge. It may have been the defense against other Aegean trading powers of this "nautical key to the Black Sea", more than other reasons that contributed to Troy's downfall.

2.12. 'Οὐρος ἄνεμος in the Bronze Age Aegean'

Dimitra Kamarinou

Skyllis 11:2 (2011): 58-63.

Abstract

Οὐρος ἄνεμος, "fair wind", was an indispensable, but not the only prerequisite for early seafaring. The Homeric epic is the earliest available written source on shipbuilding and seafaring of the Aegean civilizations. This paper undertakes to prove this source reliable and to show that it provides us with abundant information on shipbuilding, the prevailing Aegean winds, the sea routes and the speed of the ships. Special attention is paid to the availability and use of shipbuilding timber.

2.13. 'Early Prehistoric Research on Amorgos and the Beginnings of Cycladic Archaeology'

Yannis Galanakis

American Journal of Archaeology 117:2 (April 2013): 181-205.

Aegean Library: Dig. Galanakis 2013

Abstract

Amorgos is widely known for its Early Cycladic antiquities, which now predominantly adorn private collections and numerous museums outside Greece. Some of the finest Cycladica associated

with the island emerged before the first systematic excavations were conducted in 1894 by Christos Tsountas. With the exception of brief references, this early period of Cycladic exploration is little known. This article attempts to identify and reconstruct the private excavations that took place on Amorgos and the organization, operation, and trafficking of the island's Early Cycladic antiquities between 1880 and 1894. By integrating archival and archaeological material, this study offers glimpses of the cultural history of late 19th-century Amorgos and of some of the protagonists who paved the way for the systematic investigation of the early Cyclades.

2.14. 'Η εξέλιξη των αιχμών βελών αποκρουσμένου λίθου κατά την Εποχή του Χαλκού με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην Υστεροελλαδική περίοδο'

Christos Mantzanas

Αρχαιολογικό Δελτίο 57 τόμος Α' Μελέτες (2002) [2010]: 1-52.

Abstract (in Greek)

Η παρούσα μελέτη προσεγγίζει αφ' ενός μεν μέσα από μία ευρύτερη τεχνολογική και γεωγραφική θεώρηση τις μορφολογικά συγγενείς αιχμές βελών της εποχής του Χαλκού, αφ' ετέρου δε επικεντρώνεται στη μελέτη υλικού από θολωτούς τάφους της Μεσσηνίας. Πρόκειται συγκεκριμένα, για τους εξής θολωτούς τάφους: τον ΥΕ I-II τάφο στο Ψάρι Τριφυλίας, τους ΥΕ IIA-B/ΥΕ IIIB στον Χαλκιά της βόρειας Τριφυλίας και τον ΥΕ IIA-ΥΕ IIIA/B στα Διόδια της επαρχίας Μεσσηνίας. Ως προς το πρώτο σκέλος, παρουσιάζεται μια γενικότερη, από άποψη τόπου και χρόνου, εικόνα της συγκεκριμένης προϊστορικής τεχνολογίας και εξετάζονται οι λόγοι για τους οποίους η θεωρητικά παρωχημένη αυτή δραστηριότητα ετέθη στην υπηρεσία μιας μάλλον ιδιότυπης παραγωγής του κυρίως ελλαδικού χώρου. Οι λίθινες αιχμές βελών της εποχής του Χαλκού, αντί του μίσχου στείλεσης που διέθεταν οι προγενέστερες, φέρουν κοιλότητα. Περνώντας μέσα από διάφορα στάδια τεχνολογικής εξέλιξης, που δείχνουν πειραματισμούς, αναζητήσεις αλλά και επιδράσεις, καταλήγουν κατά τη μυκηναϊκή εποχή σε λεπτότατα δείγματα μικροτεχνίας, με συμμετρική, ενίοτε ακιδωτή απόληξη, μικρή εγκοπή (επεξεργασμένη εσοχή) στη βάση (πτέρνα), για πρόσφυση στο ξύλινο στέλεχος του βέλους, και δύο ακκιστρωτά εσωστρεφή πτερύγια, τους κνώδοντες ή γναμπτούς όγκους (*Ιλιάδα* Δ, 14). Λόγω του σχήματος και του τρόπου κατασκευής τους με αμφιπρόσωπη επεξεργασία πίεσης, η οποία καλύπτει ολόκληρη την όψη, οι αιχμές αυτού του τύπου ονομάζονται φυλλόσχημες.

2.15. 'A prehistoric settlement in the western Thessalian plain: Magoula Theofani (in Greek)'

Maria Vaiopoulou

Αρχαιολογικό Δελτίο 58-64 τόμος Α' Μελέτες (2003-2009) [2012]: 1-30.

Abstract

This is a presentation of a Neolithic settlement in the western Thessalian plain known as "Magoula Theofani". The settlement has been known since the 1960's from surface surveys, in which sherds of the Late Neolithic and Late Bronze Age had been identified. Excavation brought to light two habitation phases. The first, dated to the Middle Neolithic, is represented by a very few architectural remains such as masses of clay. The second habitation phase, which is represented by pits, dates to the Late Neolithic. The finds are presented by chronological periods. In addition to the pottery, tools, figurines and jewelry are presented. As regards the pottery, which as in all excavations comprised the majority of finds, we may observe that the predominant vase shapes were phialai and skyphoi. The large number of sherds gives us additional shapes, such as cups and kyathoi, as well as bases and a typical section from a vase of the "fruit bowl" type. A fair number of pierced sherds demonstrates the presence of strainers and cheese-pots. The presence of closed shapes with relatively thick and durable walls, normally not very carefully modeled or fired, was also ascertained. The handle type that characterizes the pottery from this excavation is vertical lugs, which we encounter in the Greek

bibliography as either «κερατοειδείς αποφύσεις» or «κερατοειδείς λαβές». Our interest was aroused by a lug handle with a human figure, for which we endeavor to provide a semiotic analysis. Finally, we conclude with an initial presentation of the Prehistoric settlements found within a maximum radius of 10 km. from Magoula Theofani. The final paragraph of the paper forms an introduction to our next work, which will examine the cultural interactions of Prehistoric settlements across space and time.

[Read the article](#)

3. RECENT BOOK REVIEWS

- 3.1.** Younger, J., 2013. Review of Maria Anastasiadou, *The Middle Minoan Three-Sided Soft Stone Prism: A Study of Style and Iconography* (Mainz 2011), *Gnomon* 85:1 (2013): 49-50.
- 3.2.** Petrakis, V., 2013. Online review of Maria C. Shaw & Joseph W. Shaw (eds), *House X at Kommos, A Minoan Mansion Near the Sea. Part 1, Architecture, Stratigraphy, and Selected Finds* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 2012), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2013.03.50
- [Read the book review](#)

3.3. Ivantchik, A., 2013. Online review of Gocha R. Tsetskhladze (ed.), *The Black Sea, Greece, Anatolia and Europe in the First Millennium BC* (Leuven, Paris, Walpole, MA, 2011), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2013.03.36

[Read the book review](#)

3.4. Pavel, C., 2013. Online review of Georgia Kourtessi-Philippakis & René Treuil (eds), *Archéologie du territoire, de l'Égée au Sahara* (Paris 2011), *American Journal of Archaeology* 117.2 (April 2013)

[Read the book review](#)

4. FREE DIGITAL BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

Michailidou, A. (ed.) 2001. *Manufacture and Measurement. Counting, Measuring and Recording Craft Items in Early Aegean Societies* [Research Center for Greek and Roman Antiquity, ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ 33], Athens: Diffusion de Bocard.

[Press here](#)

Whittaker, H., 1997. *Mycenaean Cult Buildings: a Study of their Architecture and Function in the Context of the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean*, Bergen: The Norwegian Institute at Athens.

[Press here](#)

5. FREE DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS

Tselios, T., 2007. *Copper metallurgy in prepalatial Crete (in Greek)*, PhD Dissertation, University of Crete.

[Press here](#)

Pilidou, K., 2005. *The neolithic anthropomorphic pottery of Balkans (in Greek)*, PhD Dissertation, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

[Press here](#)

6. USEFUL WEBSITES

Paolo Orsi e Federico Halbherr. L'archeologia italiana nel Mediterraneo

URL:http://www.museocivico.rovereto.tn.it/dboh_home.jsp

Progetto: Una collaborazione interistituzionale per analizzare e divulgare la vita e le opere degli illustri cittadini roveretani Paolo Orsi e Federico Halbherr.

Computer Applications & Quantitative Methods in Archaeology Proceedings Online

URL: <http://caaconference.org/proceedings/online/>

CAA is an international organisation bringing together archaeologists, mathematics and computer scientists. Its aims are to encourage communication between these disciplines, to provide a survey of present work in the field and to stimulate discussion and future progress.

7. AEGEUS'S NEWS

Next Aegean Lecture on 26 April

Aegeus and the Swedish Institute at Athens are happy to invite you to the lecture: 'An LH IIC Settlement in the Later Sanctuary of Poseidon on Kalaureia (Poros)', by Michael Lindblom (University of Uppsala).

The lecture will take place at the Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Acropolis Metro station), on Friday 26 April 2013, 19:00.

[Invitation](#)

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>

Kostas Kalogeropoulos' lecture

We would like to thank Kostas Kalogeropoulos for his excellent lecture that he gave on the 29th of March 2013 at the Swedish Institute at Athens on the very important unpublished material from the Mycenaean acropolis of Brauron.

We would also like to thank all the members and friends of *Aegeus* for attending our lecture. Our wholehearted best wishes to Kostas Kalogeropoulos for the continuation and completion of his study.

[See photos from the event](#)

8. UPCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

A selection of upcoming lectures and conferences:

Italy, Pisa, 18 April 10:30

Gipsoteca di Arte Antica del Sistema Museale di Ateneo, chiesa di San Paolo all' Orto

Book presentation of: Graziadio, G., Guglielmino, R., Lenuzza, V., and Vitale, S. (eds.) 2013. *Φιλική Συναυλία. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology for Mario Benzi*.

The presentation will be followed by a lecture by **N. Momigliano** entitled "Niente sesso, per favore... Siamo Minoici!".

[Invitation](#)

Greece, Athens, 18 April 19:00

Ioannis Drakopoulos amphitheater (University of Athens central building), 30 Panepistimiou St.

Mycenaean Seminar of Athens

Anna Filippa-Touchais (EfA) & Nikos Papadimitriou (Museum of Cycladic Art, Athens)

The Mycenaean cemetery of Deiras at Argos – a new look

[Invitation](#)

Greece, Athens, 19 April 12:00

National Hellenic research Foundation, 48 Vassileos Konstantinou ave.

Lecture

James D. Muhly (Professor Emeritus of Ancient Near Eastern History and Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania)

Eastern Mediterranean metallurgy in the Final Neolithic/Late Chalcolithic. Crete Enters the International World

[Further information](#)

Greece, Athens, 19 April 19:00

Danish Institute at Athens, 14 Herefondos str., Plaka

Book presentation:

Petras, Siteia: 25 years of excavations and studies (edited by Metaxia Tsipopoulou)

Introduction by the editor, followed by a lecture in English by Prof. Jan Driessen, 'The Wild Country East of Dikte: contextualising Bronze Age Petras'.

[Invitation](#)

Greece, Athens, 23 April 19:00

Association of Greek Archaeologists, 134-136 Ermou str.

Lecture

Lena Papazoglou-Manioudaki

Ανασκάπτοντας τη μυκηναϊκή Αχαΐα (Excavations at Mycenaean Achaea)

[Invitation](#)

USA, Ithaca, NY, 24 April 18:00

Cornell University, G22 Goldwin Smith Hall

Hanfmann Lecture

Christopher Roosevelt

Between Hittites and Mycenaeans: the Bronze Age Archaeology of the Marmara Lake Basin in Central Western Anatolia

[Further information](#)

Cyprus, Nicosia , 25 April 19:00

Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Library, 11 Andrea Demetriou St.

Lecture

Catherine Kearns (CAARI Junior Fulbright Fellow)

Hidden Surfaces: Adventures in Recovering a First Millennium BCE Regional Landscape

[Invitation](#)

Greece, Athens, 26 April 18:30

Archaeological Society, 22 Panepistimiou

Minoan Seminar

Salvatore Vitale

The “Serraglio” during the Late Bronze Age IA Period: An Update on the Significance of Contacts and Interactions between Crete and Kos

[Further information](#)

[Minoan Seminar on Facebook](#)

Greece, Athens, 26 April 19:00

Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Athens)

Aegean Lectures

Michael Lindblom (University of Uppsala)

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

[Further information](#)

Greece, Athens, 29 April 19:30

Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies, 51a Notara st.

Spring Lecture Series 2013

Margarita Nazou (University College London)

Reconstructing the coastal network between eastern Attica and Kea during the Early Bronze Age II period: a view from the pottery

[Map](#)

Italy, Catania, 15 May 16:30

Monastero dei Benedettini, Piazza Dante 32, Coro di Notte

Lecture

John Bennet (University of Sheffield)

Does Homer have anything to do with the Bronze Age? Thoughts on Homer, Linear B and performance in the Aegean Late Bronze and Iron Ages

United Kingdom, London, 15 May 17:00

Senate House, South Block G 22 / 26

Michael Ventris Memorial Lecture

Athanasia Kanta (Herakleion)

The Minoan palatial centre of Monastiraki Amariou in west-central Crete

[Map](#)

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

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

9. CALL FOR PAPERS

Λαϊκή Θρησκεία και τελετουργίες στην Ανατολική Μεσόγειο από την 3η χιλιετία π.Χ. έως και τον 5ο αι. μ.Χ.

University of Athens, 10-11 December 2013

Deadline: 31 May 2013

Το συνέδριο έχει ως θέμα την ανασύνθεση των λαϊκών θρησκευτικών αντιλήψεων και γενικότερα τελετουργιών στην ανατολική Μεσόγειο μέσα από την αρχαιολογική μαρτυρία, καθώς και τη διερεύνηση της συμβολής των παραπάνω δραστηριοτήτων στη συγκρότηση και λειτουργία των αντίστοιχων κοινωνιών.

[read more](#)

Textiles and Cult in the Mediterranean Area in the first millennium BC International workshop in Copenhagen, Denmark

Denmark, Copenhagen 21-22 November 2013

Deadline: 01 June 2013

It is a pleasure to announce an international workshop on the theme of textiles and cult in the Mediterranean in the first millennium BC. The workshop will be arranged by The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research in collaboration with the National Museum of Denmark.

[read more](#)

International conference "Digital Presentation and Preservation of Cultural and Scientific Heritage" - DiPP2013

Bulgaria, Veliko Tarnovo, September 18-21, 2013

Deadline: 15 June 2013

On behalf of the organizers of the International conference "Digital Presentation and Preservation of Cultural and Scientific Heritage" - DiPP2013 (September 18 - 21, 2013, Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria) we invite you to present innovations, research projects and applications in the field of digitisation, documentation, archiving, representation and preservation of global and national tangible and intangible cultural and scientific heritage.

[read more](#)

Postgraduate Conference of Cypriot Archaeology (POCA 2013)

United Kingdom, Norwich, 1-3 November 2013

Deadline: 31 July 2013

The University of East Anglia (UEA) is pleased to announce that 13th annual conference of POCA (Postgraduate Cypriot Archaeology) will be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November 2013.

[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

2-year Post-Doctoral Research Associate in Aegean Prehistory at the University of Sheffield

Deadline: 2 May 2013

An exciting opportunity has arisen for a Post-Doctoral Research Associate in Aegean Prehistory to join the Department of Archaeology for a period of two years. The successful candidate will be part of one of the major Archaeology departments in the UK, with 21 academic staff, and a member of the Sheffield Centre for Aegean Archaeology (SCAA).

[read more](#)

Mitteilungsblatt der Paris Lodron-Universität Salzburg

Deadline: 10 May 2013

Die Paris Lodron-Universität Salzburg strebt eine Erhöhung des Frauenanteils beim wissenschaftlichen und beim allgemeinen Universitätspersonal insbesondere in Leitungsfunktionen an und fordert daher qualifizierte Frauen ausdrücklich zur Bewerbung auf. Bei gleicher Qualifikation werden Frauen vorrangig aufgenommen.

[read more](#)

UCL: Mary Douglas Awards

Deadline: 15 May 2013

The UCL Anthropology department is delighted to announce that it will be awarding a number of Mary Douglas Awards, collectively worth £32,000, to students applying for our Master's programmes for entry in September 2014.

[read more](#)

Four Scholarships in Greek Archaeology for 2013/14, Greek Archaeological Committee UK

Deadline: 1 June 2013

Applications for the above scholarships for postgraduate studies in Greek Archaeology in the United Kingdom are invited, limited to candidates of Hellenic ethnicity (Greek and Greek-Cypriot) who hold...

[read more](#)

Wiener Laboratory Fellowships, Research Associateships and Travel Grants

Deadline: 31 December 2013

Several fellowships with different deadlines. The deadline of Wiener Laboratory Fellowship is on 15 January of each year.

[read more](#)

AIA Fellowships, Grants, and Scholarships

Deadline: 31 December 2013 Open - All the year

A list of several fellowships, grants and scholarships with different deadlines during the whole year.

[read more](#)

11. MISCELLANEA

Μυκηναϊκά στοιχεία σε Μακεδονικούς τάφους στον Πλαταμώνα egnatiapost.gr, 22-03-2013

Μία από τις σημαντικότερες «δεξαμενές» αρχαιολογικών δεδομένων της Βόρειας Ελλάδας, είναι ο Πλαταμώνας, λόγω της πληθώρας σωστικών ανασκαφών που πραγματοποιούνται στην περιοχή τα τελευταία 15 χρόνια εξαιτίας των μεγάλων εθνικών έργων, του σιδηροδρόμου και της νέας εθνικής οδού. Πρόσφατα, ο χάρτης με τα προϊστορικά δεδομένα της περιοχής συμπληρώθηκε με την αποκάλυψη νέων τεκμηρίων για οικιστική χρήση με αποθηκευτικό χαρακτήρα των αρχών της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού, αλλά και για αμέσως μεταγενέστερο νεκροταφείο με έντονα μυκηναϊκά στοιχεία. Η ανασκαφή βρίσκεται ακριβώς δίπλα στην εθνική οδό Αθηνών - Θεσσαλονίκης, στο ύψος του Πλαταμώνα, 35 μέτρα ψηλότερα από την θάλασσα.

[Read more](#)



Οινολογικά μυστικά 8.000 ετών

Γιώτα Μυρτσιώτη, www.kathimerini.gr, 22-03-2013

Στέμφυλα από την παλαιότερη μέχρι στιγμής οινοποίηση στην Ευρώπη, σπόροι και καρποί, οστά πτηνών και ψαριών ηλικίας 8.000 ετών, μπαίνουν στο μικροσκόπιο της αρχαιολογίας για να μας αποκαλύψουν διατροφικές συνήθειες και καθημερινές δραστηριότητες ανθρώπων που έζησαν σε χρόνους προϊστορικούς. Οι αποθηκευμένοι καρποί της φύσης «πάγωσαν» σε οικιστικά κατάλυτα της Νεολιθικής Εποχής κι έμειναν θαμμένοι σε διαφορετικές περιοχές του βορειοελλαδικού χώρου. Μεγάλες ποσότητες από απανθρακωμένες ρώγες σταφυλιών (στέμφυλα) από φρέσκα σταφύλια που είχαν πατηθεί για την εξαγωγή χυμού διατηρούσε σε άριστη κατάσταση οικία του προϊστορικού οικισμού Ντικιλί Τας, δύο χλμ. ανατολικά της αρχαίας πόλης των Φιλίππων.

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

Ancient Egyptian Cemetery Holds Proof of Hard Labor. Heretic Pharaoh Akhenaten's capital was no paradise for many adults and children

Traci Watson, *National Geographic News*, 13-03-2013

Carvings on the walls of the ancient Egyptian city of Amarna depict a world of plenty. Oxen are fattened in a cattle yard. Storehouses bulge with grain and fish. Musicians serenade the pharaoh as he feasts on meat at a banquet. But new research hints that life in Amarna was a combination of grinding toil and want—at least for the ordinary people who would have hauled the city's water, unloaded the boats on the Nile, and built Amarna's grand stone temples, which were erected in a rush on the orders of a ruler named Akhenaten, sometimes called the "Heretic Pharaoh." Researchers examining skeletons in the commoners' cemetery in Amarna have discovered that many of the city's children were malnourished and stunted.

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



«Καμπανάκι» για την Κνωσό

Manolis Kokolakis, *Έθνος*, 06-04-2013

Εγκαταλειμμένο στην τύχη του είναι το Ανάκτορο της Κνωσού και οι λιγοστοί εργαζόμενοι κάνουν ταυτόχρονα τους φύλακες, τους αρχιφύλακες, τους εισπράκτορες εισιτηρίων αλλά και τους... καθαριστές. Οι εκπρόσωποι των εργαζομένων ζητούν την άμεση παρέμβαση του υπουργείου Πολιτισμού, επισημαίνοντας ότι η τουριστική κίνηση έχει ξεκινήσει στην Κρήτη και το πρόβλημα της έλλειψης προσωπικού εντείνεται στο Μινωικό Ανάκτορο, που κάθε χρόνο «μαγνητίζει» περισσότερους από 800.000 επισκέπτες.

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

Work at Amarna in March 2013

Barry Kemp & Anna Stevens, *Egyptology News*,
07-04-2013

The first part of the 2013 season ended on Wednesday, March 27th, with the formal return of the site to the SCA inspectorate. The March results mainly reinforced the observations made in the February report, and should be visible from the accompanying photographs. On the very last day, our team of builders put the finishing touches to the outlines of the small stone palace that had stood there in Akhenaten's time, on its distinctive gypsum foundation platform.

Read more: <http://egyptology.blogspot.gr>



Γυναίκες με σάρκα και οστά. Η συνεργάτιδα της «Αρχαιολογίας» Αγγελική Ροβάτσου μιλά με τον Διευθυντή του Μουσείου Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης, Ν. Σταμπολίδη

Archaeology & Arts, 15-03-2013

Στις 13 Δεκεμβρίου 2012 το Μουσείο Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης εγκαινίασε την έκθεση «“Πριγκίπισσες” της Μεσογείου στην αυγή της Ιστορίας» η οποία έχει σημειώσει μεγάλη επιτυχία. Απόδειξη η πρόσφατη παράταση που ανακοινώθηκε από το Μουσείο. Η Έκθεση απλώνεται σε έξι cozy, σκουρόχρωμες αίθουσες του ισογείου. Μέσα στο ημίφως τους, η προσοχή του επισκέπτη κατευθύνεται αυτόματα στις φωταγωγημένες προθήκες με τα πολλαπλά εκθέματα. Εντυπωσιασμένη, η «Αρχαιολογία» θέλησε να έρθει σε επαφή με τον Διευθυντή του Μουσείου και βασικό επιμελητή της έκθεσης, Ν. Σταμπολίδη, και να του θέσει ορισμένα ερωτήματα.

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



The new issue of Nestor (March 2013) is available for download

Nestor 40.3 (March 2013) is available for download at <http://classics.uc.edu/nestor/>

Το 2015 τα εγκαίνια του Μουσείου Αρχαιολογικού Χώρου Ελεύθερας in.gr, 11-04-2013

Εντός του 2015 αναμένεται να εγκαινιαστεί το Μουσείο Αρχαιολογικού Χώρου Ελεύθερας, στο νομό Ρεθύμνου, καθώς η κατασκευή του βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη, ενώ η μελέτη διαμόρφωσης του περιβάλλοντος χώρου του αλλά και των εργασιών ασφάλειας και μεταφοράς αρχαιοτήτων πήρε πρόσφατα την έγκριση των μελών του Κεντρικού Αρχαιολογικού Συμβουλίου.

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



Ancient mysteries revealed in Turkmen desert sands

Archaeology News Network, 07-04-2013

Over four millennia ago, the fortress town of Gonur-Tepe might have been a rare advanced civilisation before it was buried for centuries under the dust of the Kara Kum desert in remote western Turkmenistan. After being uncovered by Soviet archaeologists in the last century, Gonur-Tepe, once home to thousands of people and the centre of a thriving region, is gradually revealing its mysteries with new artifacts being uncovered on every summer dig.

More: <http://archaeologynewsnetwork.blogspot.gr>



Trove of Neanderthal Bones Found in Greek Cave

Charles Choi, *Live Science*, 01-04-2013

A trove of Neanderthal fossils including bones of children and adults, discovered in a cave in Greece hints the area may have been a key crossroad for ancient humans, researchers say. The timing of the fossils suggests Neanderthals and humans may have at least had the opportunity to interact, or cross paths, there, the researchers added. Neanderthals are the closest extinct relatives of modern humans, apparently even occasionally interbreeding with our ancestors.

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



Aegeus - Society for 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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