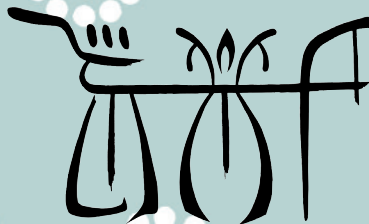


A E G E U S
SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

NEWSLETTER
ON
AEGEAN PREHISTORY

1 January 2015

No 53



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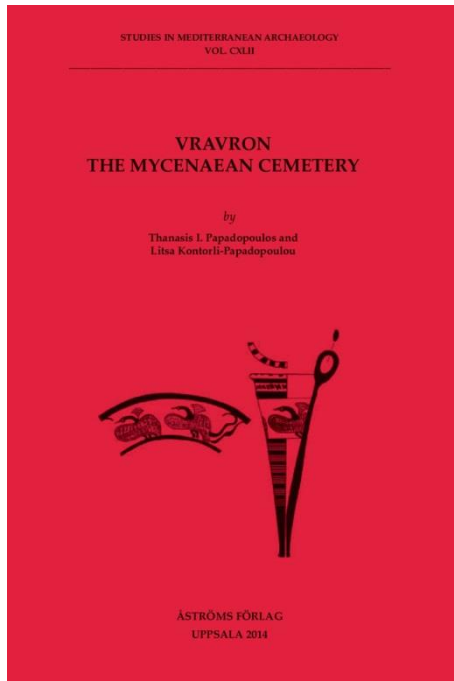
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Vravron. The Mycenaean Cemetery

THANASIS I. PAPADOPOULOS & LITSA KONTORLI-PAPADOPOULOU

City & year: *Uppsala 2014*

Publisher: *Åströms Förlag*

Series: *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 142*

Description: *Hardback, 284 p., 326 figures, 100 b/w & 4 colour plates, 30x21,5 cm*

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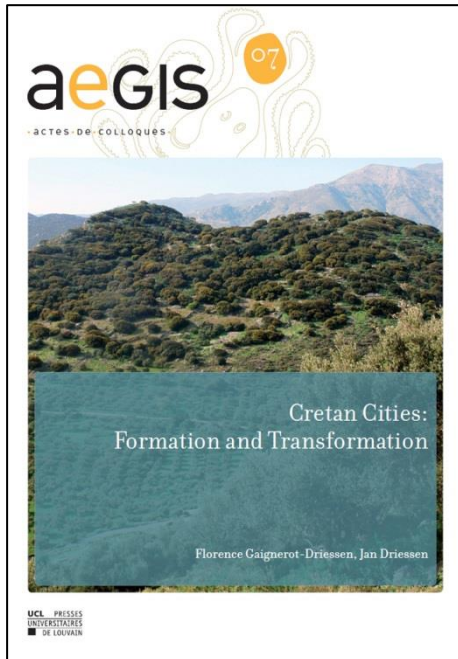
.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: *Dig. Papadopoulos & Kontorli 2014*

Abstract

Since 1893 excavations by six different archaeologists at Vravron on the east coast of Attica have uncovered 37 Mycenaean tombs. The excavations, carried out by Stais (1893), Theochares and Papadimitriou (1955–1956), Verdellis (1965–1966), Themelis (1972–1973) and Kakavoyanni (1984), were not fully published and not all were well documented. This volume is the result of extensive archival research in the Museum of Vravron, the National Museum of Athens, the Archaeological Society of Athens and the excavation diaries and preliminary reports. The authors present a thorough description of the tombs and their contents and detailed discussions of the pottery, figurines, metal and other finds. Despite some loss of detail regarding the location, architecture and context of recovery of many tombs, the documentation and publication of these assemblages are valuable in their own right. The richly illustrated volume includes line drawings of over 300 pottery vessels and other objects, as well as 100 black and white and four colour plates.

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Cretan Cities: Formation and Transformation

EDITED BY FLORENCE GAIGNEROT-DRIESSEN & JAN DRIESSEN

City & year: Louvain-la-Neuve 2014

Publisher: Presses Universitaires de Louvain

Series: AEGIS 07

Description: Paperback, 182 p., 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 978-2-87558-328-4

Price: €40 (PDF version €26)

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3217

From the introduction

From 2010 to 2012, a seminar series entitled *La naissance des cités crétoises* was organised by UCL, with the support of the National Research Foundation (FNRS), the Hubert Curien Partnership Tournesol (PHC Tournesol), the Centre for the Study of Ancient Worlds (CEMA), and the Institute for Civilisations, Arts and Literature (INCAL). The primary aim of the seminar series was to acquaint students with new research on the origin and early development of the city-state on the island of Crete, and to provide an opportunity to present the results of ongoing archaeological projects. Eight Cretan sites (Axos, Phaistos, Prinias, Karphi, Dreros, Azoria, Praisos, and Itanos), recently excavated or re-excavated, were thus respectively considered in their regional and historical contexts by Eva Tegou (25th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities), Daniela Lefèvre-Novaro (University of Strasbourg), Antonella Pautasso (Institute of Archeological Heritage, Monuments and Sites/National Research Council), Saro Wallace (British School at Athens), Vasiliki Zographaki (24th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities) and Alexandre Farnoux (French School in Athens), Donald Haggis (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), James Whitley (University of Cardiff), Didier Viviers and Athéna Tsingarida (Free University of Brussels). These lectures were well-attended and very much enjoyed, as were the “commensal events” organized for the occasion: each time they gave rise to thought provoking discussions and encouraged the development of international and intergenerational collaborations in the field. So we are thankful to the speakers for their stimulating contributions to the seminar series.

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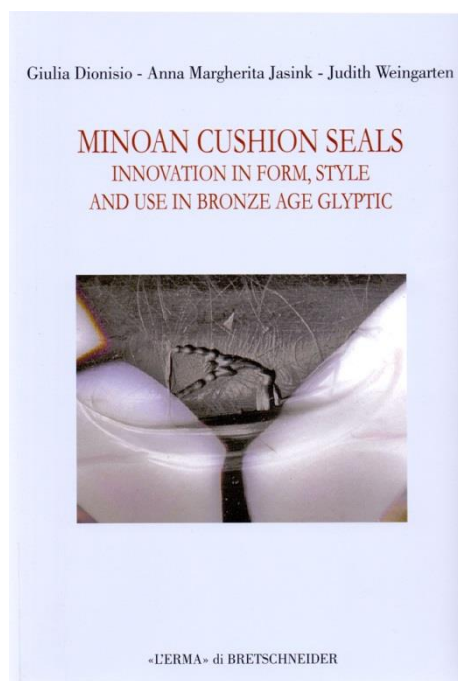
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Minoan Cushion Seals. Innovation in Form, Style, and Use in Bronze Age Glyptic

GIULIA DIONISIO, ANNA MARGHERITA JASINK & JUDITH WEINGARTEN

City & year: Rome 2014

Publisher: L'Erma di Bretschneider

Series: Studia Archaeologica 196

Description: Paperback, 280 p., 24x17 cm

ISBN: 978-88-913-0681-4

Price: € 230 (Digital edition: € 180)

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

This book is about a single Minoan seal shape, the cushion seal - a rectangular stone with biconvex faces -- so called because its profile resembles a cushion. This shape is specific to Minoan culture. The first securely-dated cushions appear in Middle Minoan IIB but its floruit is Middle Minoan III-Late Minoan IA, after which it essentially dies out. While, in its early days, the materials, style, and motifs were similar to those of other seal shapes, it later developed a recognizable, perhaps semi-independent style and iconography of its own. Some of the finest examples of Minoan glyptic art appear on cushions. Who crafted them? Had they any special meaning? Why did the shape so abruptly disappear? This book is the first to examine all aspects of cushion seals and to compare them with other contemporary forms of glyptic art. It aims to cast new light on style and form at the transition from the Protopalatial to early Neopalatial period on Crete.

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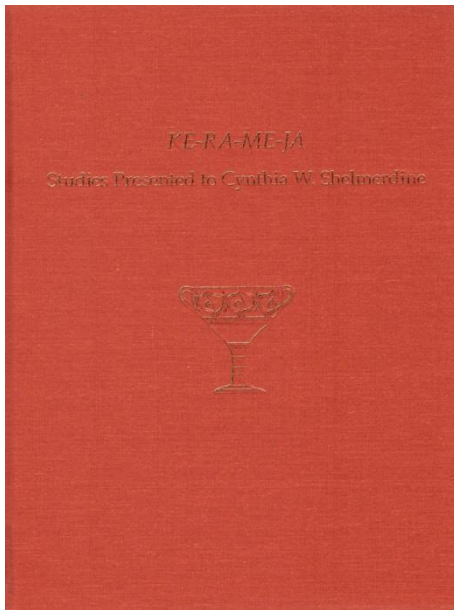
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KE-RA-ME-JA. Studies Presented to Cynthia W. Shelmerdine

EDITED BY DIMITRIS NAKASSIS, JOANN GULIZIO & SARAH A. JAMES

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Publisher: INSTAP Academic Press

Series: Prehistory Monographs 46

Description: Hardback, 336 p., 23 b/w tables, 30 b/w figures, 29x22 cm

ISBN: 978-1-931534-76-5

Price: \$ 80 (ca. € 64)

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

The title of this volume, *ke-ra-me-ja*, is a woman's name that appears only once in the extant Mycenaean documentation, on Knossos Ap 639, a catalog of named women. We chose it because it means "potter" (Κεράμεια, from Greek κέραμος, "potter's clay") and combines two major strands of Cynthia Shelmerdine's many scholarly pursuits: Mycenaean ceramics and Linear B texts. It thereby signals her pioneering use of archaeological and textual data in a sophisticated and integrated way.

Like Cynthia, it is also one of a kind. The intellectual content of the essays presented to her in this volume demonstrate not only that her research has had a wide-ranging influence, but also that it is a model of scholarship to be emulated. The fact that the authors contributed in the first place is a testament to her warm and generous friendship. We hope that the papers in this volume both pay tribute to her past work and prove fruitful to Cynthia in her many continuing endeavors.

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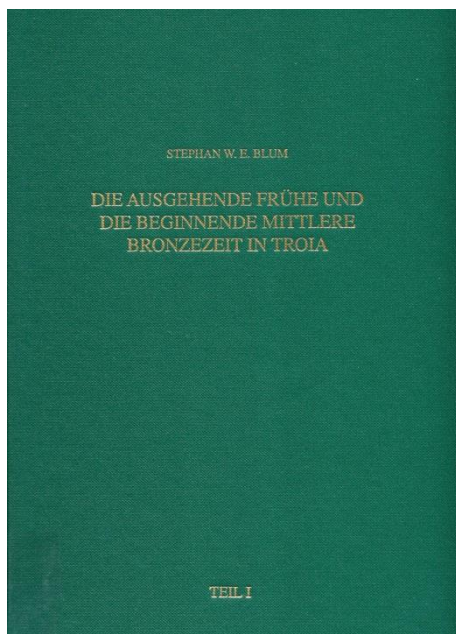
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Die ausgehende frühe und die beginnende mittlere Bronzezeit in Troia. Archäologische Untersuchungen zu ausgewählten Fundkomplexen der Perioden Troia IV und Troia V. Band 4, 1-2

STEPHAN BLUM

City & year: Darmstadt 2013

Publisher: Verlag Philipp von Zabern

Series: *Studia Troica*

Description: *Hardback, 2 volumes, 480 & 508 p., vol. 1: 72 colour and 82 b/w figures, vol. 2: 82 colour and 320 b/w figures*

ISBN: 978-3-8053-4613-9

Price: € 151,60

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Abstract

The book is an improved version of the author's PhD Thesis which was presented in the winter of 2011/2012 at the University of Tübingen.

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Principi, Pelasgi e pescatori. L'Attica nella Tarda Età del Bronzo

SANTO PRIVITERA

City & year: Athens/Paestum 2013

Publisher: Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene-Pandemos

Series: Studi di Archeologia e di Topografia di Atene e dell'Attica 7

Description: Paperback, 176 p., 98 illustrations

ISBN: 978-88-87744-48-4

Price: € 60

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

Despite being explored as early as 1877, just one year after Schliemann's discovery of Circle A at Mycenae, Mycenaean Attica has never been the subject of a general overview. Attention has only been devoted to single outstanding discoveries, such as the monumental tombs and cemeteries of Spata, Menidi, and Perati, or the citadels and settlements of the Acropolis at Athens, Eleusis, and Kiapha Thiti. An undoubted constraint affecting the archaeological research of this region is the illicit character of several excavations carried out between the late 19th c. and early 20th c., as well as a well-established scholarly bias towards cemeteries, rather than their related settlements. For a long while, Mycenaean Attica has only been the focus of ceramic studies. Beginning with the late 1960s, new excavations in settlements of eastern Attica such as Thorikos, Marathon, Brauron, and Kiapha Thiti have shed new light on a formerly neglected territory that still represents a terra incognita. In this context, this study aims to provide the reader with a thorough survey of Attica's sites situated to the South of Parnes, as well as with an interpretative essay which traces the major stages in the regional settlement history throughout the Late Bronze Age.

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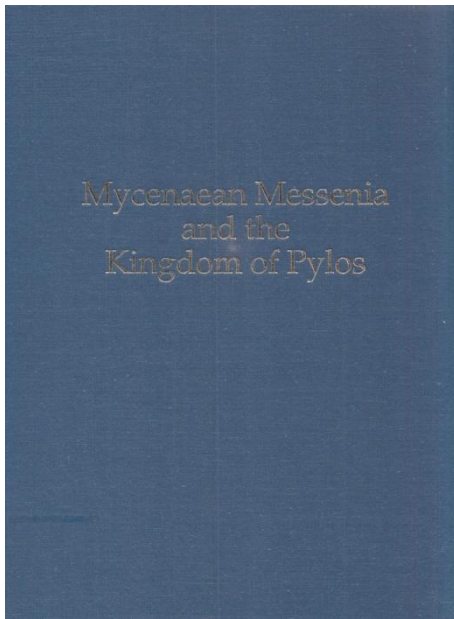
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Mycenaean Messenia and the Kingdom of Pylos

RICHARD HOPE SIMPSON

City & year: Philadelphia 2014

Publisher: INSTAP Academic Press

Series: Prehistory Monographs 45

Description: Hardback, 115 p., 6 b/w maps, 16 b/w plates, 28,5x22 cm

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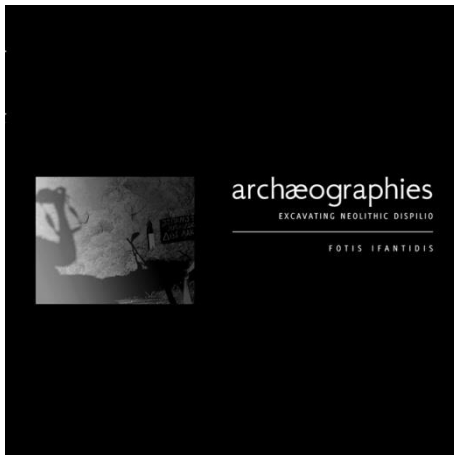
.....
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Abstract

This study outlines the state of our present knowledge concerning the Mycenaean settlements in Messenia and examines the evidence for reconstructing the political geography of the “Kingdom” of Pylos. The progress of archaeological exploration in Messenia is reviewed in relation to the Mycenaean (Late Helladic) period. The data from excavations and surveys concerning the Mycenaean settlements in Messenia are summarized. The author attempts to determine the extent of the “Kingdom” and to identify the locations of its main districts by correlating the archaeological data from Mycenaean sites with the the inscriptions in Linear B found in the “Palace of Nestor” at Ano Englianos.

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Archaeographies: Excavating Neolithic Dispilio

FOTIS IFANTIDIS

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Publisher: *Archaeopress*

Description: *Paperback, 112 p., 20,8 x 20,5 cm*

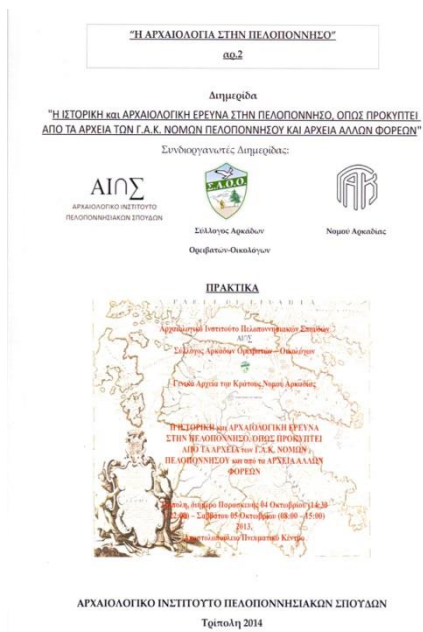
ISBN: *9781905739622*

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Abstract

The close relationship between photography and archaeology is widely acknowledged. Since its invention, photography has been an indispensable documentation tool for archaeology, while the development of digital technology has facilitated the growing needs of an archaeological excavation in recording and archiving. Still, both photography and archaeology are much more than documentation practices. On the one hand, photography is the most appropriate medium for creating visual art; on the other, the excavation is a locus where material and immaterial knowledges are constantly being produced, reproduced and represented; as such, it constitutes an ideal “topos” for experimentation in creating images. This entangled relationship between photography and archaeology, and art and documentation, has only recently attracted attention, emerging as a separate field of study. *Archaeographies: Excavating Neolithic Dispilio* consists one of the very first experimentations in printed format, dealing with this visual interplay between archaeology and photography. The case study is the excavation of the Greek Neolithic settlement of Dispilio. The book tackles archaeological practice on site, the microcosms of excavation, and the interaction between people and “things”. *Archaeographies* derives from an on-going, blog-based project, launched in 2006 (<http://www.visualizingneolithic.com/>). The black-and-white photos of the book were selected from a large archive, and are loosely assembled as an itinerary. They are accompanied by a laconic commentary, in order to retain the sense of ambiguity and allow multiple interpretation of the images.



Η ιστορική και αρχαιολογική έρευνα στην Πελοπόννησο όπως προκύπτει από τα αρχεία των Γ.Α.Κ. νομών Πελοποννήσου και αρχεία άλλων φορέων

EDITED BY SOTIRIOS RAPTOPOULOS

City & year: Tripoli 2014

Publisher: Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Πελοποννησιακών Σπουδών

Description: Paperback, 366 p., numerous colour and b/w figures in text

ISBN: 978-960-386-126-3

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From the preface (in Greek)

Η παρούσα έκδοση, προϊόν πολύπλευρης συνεργασίας με πολιτιστικούς και κοινωνικούς φορείς της Τρίπολης, της Αρκαδίας και της Πελοποννήσου, αποτελεί το επιστέγασμα μιας προσπάθειας που άρχισε το έτος 2012, για να προβάλει μια πλευρά της έρευνας που μέχρι τότε δεν είχε κινήσει το ενδιαφέρον των Αρχαιολόγων και του Κοινού: Το Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Πελοποννησιακών Σπουδών ξεκινούσε, μέσω των επαφών του με τα Γ.Α.Κ. - Αρχεία Νομών Αρκαδίας, Λακωνίας, Ηλείας και Αργολίδας, τη διμηνιαία του έκδοση "ORUSCULA PELOPONNESIACA". Σ' αυτήν φιλοδοξούσε να παρουσιάσει αρχεία αρχαιολογικού και ιστορικού χαρακτήρα που αφορούσαν άγνωστες πτυχές της ενασχόλησης των ειδικών, των λογίων, αλλά και της Διοίκησης, με το ιστορικό παρελθόν. Η σχετική Διημερίδα ήρθε, τον Οκτώβριο του 2013, ως το φυσικό επακόλουθο της διαπίστωσης ότι υπήρχαν πολύ περισσότερα στο πεδίο αυτό, απ' όσα μια μικρή περιοδική εκδοτική προσπάθεια μπορούσε να περιλάβει.

[Read the book online](#)

Articles on prehistoric archaeology

Σταματούλα Μακρυπόδη, Οι πρώτες εργασίες συντήρησης των θολωτών τάφων των Μυκηνών μέσω των αρχείων της Διεύθυνσης Αναστήλωσης Αρχαίων Μνημείων [189-198]

Αναστασία Λερίου, Η ανακάλυψη της μυκηναϊκής Πελοποννήσου μέσα από τον εθνικό Τύπο (δεκαετία 1830-δεκαετία 1920) [234-256]

Ιωάννα Σπηλιοπούλου, Το ταξίδι του Φρειδερίκου Θείρσιου στην Ελλάδα (1831-1832) μέσα από τις επιστολές του προς την σύζυγό του, ως πηγή

αρχαιολογικής μαρτυρίας για την Πελοπόννησο [283-307]

Κωνσταντίνος Χαρ. Τζιαμπάσης, Μαρτυρίες από την Κατοχή. Κλοπές αρχαιοτήτων, λαθρανασκαφές, καταστροφές αρχαιοτήτων στην Πελοπόννησο από τις γερμανικές και ιταλικές στρατιωτικές μονάδες κατοχής [341-348]

Γεώργιος Στυλ. Κορρές, Τα Αρχεία Ιστορίας της Αρχαιολογίας και Ιστορίας των Εικαστικών Τεχνών, στο Τμήμα Ιστορίας-Αρχαιολογίας της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών [349-357]

Sea Peoples, Egypt, and the Aegean: The transference of maritime technology in the Late Bronze–Early Iron transition (LH IIIB–C)

Jeffrey P. Emanuel

Aegean Studies 1, 2014, 21-56

Abstract

The appearance of the brailed rig and loose-footed sail at the end of the Late Bronze Age revolutionized seafaring in the eastern Mediterranean. The most famous early appearance of this new technology is found in history's first visual representation of a naval battle, on the walls of Ramesses III's mortuary temple at Medinet Habu, where both Egyptian and Sea Peoples ships are depicted with this new rig, as well as top-mounted crow's nests and decking upon which shipborne warriors do battle. The identical employment of these innovative components of maritime technology by opposing forces in this battle suggests either some level of previous contact between the invaders and those responsible for designing and constructing Egypt's ships of war, or shared interaction with a third party, perhaps on the Syro-Canaanite coast. This article examines the evidence for the development of the brailed rig in the eastern Mediterranean, and explores the possibility that at least one group of Sea Peoples, who may have comprised a key part of the international economy of the Late Bronze Age in their role as "pirates, raiders, and traders" (Georgiou 2012: 527) – Artzy's "nomads of the sea" (1997) – played a similarly integral role in the transference of maritime technology between the Levant, Egypt, and the Aegean.

TEXT

Ayia Irini II-III, Kea: The phasing and relative chronology of the Early Bronze Age II settlement

David E. Wilson

Hesperia 82:3 (July-September 2013), 385-434

Abstract

This article revisits the Ayia Irini II–III pottery sequence to consider further the phasing and relative chronology of the Early Bronze Age (EBA) II settlement. A synopsis of the four main building phases of EBA II Ayia Irini provides a diachronic context for examining possible evidence of ceramic development within Periods II and III. A comparison of Ayia Irini II–III with the relative chronologies of settlement sequences in the Cyclades and the south-central Greek mainland clearly situates the site in the developed and late phases of the EBA II west Aegean and the period of the corridor houses on the mainland.

The Early Helladic II–III transition at Lerna and Tiryns revisited: Chronological difference or synchronous variability?

Erika Weiberg & Michael Lindblom

Hesperia 83:3 (July-September 2014), 383-407

Abstract

Lerna and the Lower Citadel of Tiryns are key sites for understanding the Early Helladic II–III transition in the northeastern Peloponnese. We argue that the differences between the two settlements do not reflect chronological variation, but rather the ways in which each settlement responded to events ca. 2200 b.c. The ceramic and architectural sequences are used to illustrate the divergent strategies practiced by the inhabitants of each site. Lerna III–IV epitomizes the renegotiation of social values during a period when centralized decision-making and coordination of economic activities was disintegrating. Activities in the coeval Lower Citadel of Tiryns, on the other hand, reflect the maintenance of continuity in a domestic setting.

Animals, economics, and culture in the Athenian Agora: Comparative zooarchaeological investigations

Michael MacKinnon

Hesperia 83:2 (April-June 2014), 189-255

Abstract

This synthetic investigation of a large sample of zooarchaeological remains, collected chiefly over the years 1934 through 1996, highlights the range of human cultural, social, and behavioral aspects involving animals and their products over time and space for the Athenian Agora. Evidence supports the hypothesis that specialized husbandry and dietary schemes focusing on domestic sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle began in Neolithic times. Subsequent periods build upon this foundation, and culminate in extensive deposits of butchery, horn and bone processing, and dietary waste within Classical-period levels. Patterns alter with Roman and Late Antique influence to slightly augmented pork consumption and even more systematic butchery patterns, before shifting back again to higher frequencies of goat pastoralism during Byzantine times.

The Panayia Field excavations at Corinth: The Neolithic to Hellenistic phases

Guy D. R. Sanders, Sarah A. James, Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst & James Herbst

Hesperia 83:1 (January-March 2014), 1-79

Abstract

This article is a synthetic discussion of the Neolithic through Hellenistic phases of the Panayia Field excavated by the American School of Classical Studies between 1995 and 2007. The Late Neolithic to Early Helladic II periods are represented by pottery and other finds from a layer of alluvium that was deposited across the site. Four Early and Middle Geometric tombs, three with monolithic limestone sarcophagi, offer evidence for the

earliest known achievements of Corinthian stonemasons. Finds from the Archaic and Classical periods are more ephemeral, but suggest that part of the area was given over to memorial services for the dead. During the Hellenistic period, the Panayia Field was a residential and industrial area.

Handheld portable X-Ray fluorescence of Aegean obsidians

E. Frahm, R. Doonan & V. Kilikoglou

Archaeometry 56:2 (April 2014), 228-260

Abstract

We tested two portable XRF instruments (with different technologies) using two correction schemes ('soils' and 'mining') with both factory-set calibrations and linear regression calibrations derived from published data. All four Aegean obsidian sources, including Sta Nychia and Dhemenegaki on Melos, were distinguished in each case. The newer instrument provided better 'off-the-shelf' accuracy than the older instrument, but calibrations negated these differences. The newer model also offered superior precision for most elements, despite measuring specimens for shorter times. Both correction schemes for the newer instrument resulted in almost equal precision, meaning that either may be used for successful Aegean obsidian sourcing.

Coupling lead isotope analysis and petrography to characterize fabrics of storage and trade containers from Hala Sultan Tekke (Cyprus)

V. Renson, D. Ben-Shlomo, J. Coenaerts, K. Charbit-Nataf, M. Samaes, N. Mattielli, K. Nys & Ph. Claeys

Archaeometry 56:2 (April 2014), 261-278

From the introduction

Lead isotopes, thin- and sherd-section analyses are coupled on pottery-vessel fragments excavated from the Late Bronze Age site of Hala Sultan Tekke (south-east Cyprus) and representing fabrics used for the production of storage and trade containers. The fabrics of the sherds are first described according to general macroscopic observations. Based on the different fabrics identified, a petrographic analysis is carried out on thin sections and compared to lead isotope results on the same samples. This study shows that a specific fabric corresponds to a specific lead isotopic composition and proposes different sources for the various groups of associated sherds/fabrics. It also demonstrates the compatibility and complementarity of petrography and lead isotopes within pottery provenance study.

The olive-branch dating of the Santorini eruption

Paolo Cherubini, Turi Humbel, Hans Breeckman, Holger Gärtner, David Mannes, Charlotte Pearson, Werner Schoch, Roberto Tognetti & Simcha Lev Yadun

Antiquity 88:339 (March 2014), 267-273

Aegean Library: Dig. Cherubini et al. 2014 - Antiquity

From the introduction

The massive eruption of the volcano beneath the island of Thera (Santorini) in the middle of the Aegean Sea provides a fundamental datum point in the history of the Late Bronze Age civilisations of the eastern Mediterranean. The archaeological remains excavated at Akrotiri include impressive architecture, remarkable wall-paintings and large numbers of other finds and provide an unparalleled view of Aegean civilisation in the middle of the second millennium BC. The eruption occurred close to the height of the power and influence of the civilisation centred on Minoan Crete. Chronology is of major importance for understanding the interconnections and influences between the ancient civilisations of the Aegean, Egypt and the Near East.

The olive branch chronology stands irrespective of tree-ring counting

Walter L. Friedrich, Bernd Kromer, Michael Friedrich, Jan Heinemeier, Tom Pfeiffer & Sahra Talamo

Antiquity 88:339 (March 2014), 274-277

Aegean Library: Dig. Friedrich et al. 2014 - Antiquity

From the introduction

Cherubini *et al.* question the reliability of identifying annual growth increments in olive trees, and therefore voice caution against the result of the wiggle-match of the four sections of a branch of an olive tree to the 14C calibration curve. Friedrich *et al.* (2006) were well aware of the problematic density structure of olive trees, and therefore assigned rather wide error margins of up to 50 per cent to the ring count. This still resulted in a late seventeenth century BC youngest date for the modelled age range of the outermost section of wood (95.4% probability). One can even remove any constraint from ring counting altogether and model the four radial sections as a simple ordered sequence, in which only the relative position is used as prior information, in other words that outer sections are younger than inner ones in a radial section.

Radiocarbon and the date of the Thera eruption

Manfred Bietak

Antiquity 88:339 (March 2014), 277-282

Aegean Library: Dig. Bietak 2014 - Antiquity

From the introduction

The criticism of the date of the olive tree branch from Thera offered by Cherubini *et al.* (above) has to be fully supported. The attribution of the branch in question to the late part of the seventeenth century BC is by itself not unexpected, as most of the other radiocarbon

dates of short-lived samples from the site of Akrotiri fall into the second half of that century. The attempt to produce a wiggle-match drawn from a succession of non-existent tree-rings in this branch, and to fit such a result into the general calibration curve to give the illusion of precision, however, does not pass the scientific test. Olive trees do not develop annual tree-rings. Furthermore, no proof could be produced that this branch was alive during the eruption.

The Thera olive branch, Akrotiri (Thera) and Palaikastro (Crete): comparing radiocarbon results of the Santorini eruption

Hendrik J. Bruins & Johannes van der Plicht

Antiquity 88:339 (March 2014), 282-287

Aegean Library: Dig. Bruins and Plicht 2014 - Antiquity

From the introduction

An olive branch is traditionally a symbol of peace, but not necessarily in the context of chronological problems in the Eastern Mediterranean region and the Near East during the second millennium BG. Cherubini *et al.* (above) strongly attack the radiocarbon dating by Friedrich *et al.* (2006) of an ancient olive branch, buried by volcanic tephra during the Minoan Santorini eruption. The criticism stems from their investigation of growth rings in modern olive trees on Santorini. The authors attempt with additional arguments, beyond their botanical investigation, to defend the traditional low chronology of the Santorini eruption of around 1500 BC. However, they ignore other crucial publications with radiocarbon dates concerning the Santorini eruption. In this response, we evaluate and negate their main arguments, and present our own conclusions.

The difficulties of dating olive wood

Peter Ian Kuniholm

Antiquity 88:339 (March 2014), 287-288

Aegean Library: Dig. Kuniholm 2014 - Antiquity

From the introduction

Olive wood is difficult to date for a variety of reasons, the most important of which is that one cannot tell visually what is an annual growth increment (usually referred to as a 'ting') and what is a sub-annual growth flush of which there may be any number in one growing season. (I have been able to count a dozen or more flushes in olive wood where the end of the growing season was somewhat more clearly marked than usual.) If one cannot determine the ring boundaries with certainty, one cannot do tree-ring dating, period. For Egyptologists reading this note, acacia is just as bad, and for the same reason. For 25 years I had a couple of sections of olive wood in my dendrochronology lab. Every term I would challenge students to tell me how many rings there were on them. No two students ever came up with the same answer and neither could I. An inspection of two different radii on the same piece also yielded widely varying results. (A side issue, not relevant here, is that the size of the ring in an olive tree does not necessarily reflect climatic conditions but rather the energies of the farmer or gardener

who brings water to it. Thus olive is useless for purely dendrochronological cross-dating purposes.

A disastrous date

J. Alexander MacGillivray

Antiquity 88:339 (March 2014), 288-290

Aegean Library: Dig. MacGillivray 2014 - Antiquity

From the introduction

Paolo Cherubini and colleagues have demonstrated convincingly that the identification of olive wood tree-rings from Santorini is 'practically impossible'. Thus, the single piece of evidence that might have persuaded some archaeologists to support the 'high' 1613±13 BC date for the Thera eruption is *hors de combat*. The Thera olive-tree branch has gone the way of the Greenland Ice Core results of similar date and which enjoyed a similar devoted following until shown to be from a different eruption.

The olive tree-ring problematic dating

Paolo Cherubini & Simcha Lev Yadun

Antiquity 88:339 (March 2014), 290-291

Aegean Library: Dig. Cherubini and Yadun 2014 - Antiquity

From the introduction

We are glad to see that our paper has stimulated a lively debate, and we acknowledge the appreciation of our work by Bietak, Kuniholm and MacGillivray as well as that of those who oppose our hypothesis (Bruins & van der Plicht, Friedrich *et al.*, all above). The enigma of the dating of the Santorini eruption is a long-lasting one, and because of its bearing on the dating of several eastern Mediterranean civilisations, has attracted significant attention. The potentially great importance of the Santorini olive branch used by Friedrich *et al.* (2006) was that it came from the site itself, and possibly belonged to the destruction layer. As such, the sincere and serious attempt to date it made by Friedrich *et al.* (2006) should be appreciated. Unfortunately, large olive branches may exist as dead limbs for a very long time and thus represent earlier periods.

A potter's workshop from Middle Bronze Age Cyprus: new light on production context, scale and variability

David Frankel & Jennifer M. Webb

Antiquity 88:340 (June 2014), 425-440

Abstract

When fire swept through a workshop at Ambelikou Aletri on Cyprus in the nineteenth or twentieth century BC it brought a sudden halt to pottery production, leaving the latest batch of recently fired vessels. The remains of the kiln and its immediate surroundings provide a rare opportunity to gain direct insight into the technology and organisation of a Middle Bronze Age pottery workshop in the eastern Mediterranean. Analysis of the batch of

cutaway-mouthed jugs adjacent to the kiln reveals a level of standardisation focused more on vessel shape than capacity, and shows that at a detailed level, no two jugs were alike. This pottery production site provides vital background for the study of contemporary pottery assemblages on Cyprus and elsewhere in the broader region.

Ceramics, trade, provenience and geology: Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age

Peter Grave, Lisa Kealhofer, Ben Marsh, Ulf Dietrich Schoop, Jürgen Seeher, John W. Bennett & Attila Stopic

Antiquity 88:342 (December 2014), 1180-1200

Abstract

The island of Cyprus was a major producer of copper and stood at the heart of east Mediterranean trade networks during the Late Bronze Age. It may also have been the source of the Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware that has been found in mortuary contexts in Egypt and the Levant, and in Hittite temple assemblages in Anatolia. Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) has enabled the source area of this special ceramic to be located in a geologically highly localised and geochemically distinctive area of western Cyprus. This discovery offers a new perspective on the spatial organisation of Cypriot economies in the production and exchange of elite goods around the eastern Mediterranean at this time.

Dating the Thera (Santorini) eruption: archaeological and scientific evidence supporting a high chronology

Sturt W. Manning, Felix Höflmayer, Nadine Moeller, Michael W. Dee, Christopher Bronk Ramsey, Dominik Fleitmann, Thomas Higham, Walter Kutschera & Eva Maria Wild

Antiquity 88:342 (December 2014), 1164-1179

Aegean Library: Dig. Manning et al. 2014 - *Antiquity*

Abstract

The date of the Late Bronze Age Minoan eruption of the Thera volcano has provoked much debate among archaeologists, not least in a recent issue of *Antiquity* ('Bronze Age catastrophe and modern controversy: dating the Santorini eruption', March 2014). Here, the authors respond to those recent contributions, citing evidence that closes the gap between the conclusions offered by previous typological, stratigraphic and radiometric dating techniques. They reject the need to choose between alternative approaches to the problem and make a case for the synchronisation of eastern Mediterranean and Egyptian chronologies with agreement on a 'high' date in the late seventeenth century BC for the Thera eruption.

NEW BOOK REVIEWS

Baumanova, M., 2014. Review of C. Knappett (ed.), *Network Analysis in Archaeology: New Approaches to Regional Interaction* (Oxford 2013), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 24:02 (June 2014), 312-313.

Leppard, T.P., 2014. Review of A. Bevan & J. Conolly, *Mediterranean Islands, Fragile Communities and Persistent Landscapes: Antikythera in Long-term Perspective* (Cambridge 2013), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 24:02 (June 2014), 308-310.

Younger, J.C., 2014. Review of D. Nakassis, *Individuals and Society in Mycenaean Pylos* (Leiden & Boston 2013), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 24:03 (October 2014), 564-566.

Mac Sweeney, N., 2014. Review of L. Steel, *Materiality and Consumption in the Bronze Age Mediterranean* (London and New York 2013), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 24:03 (October 2014), 554-556.

Berg, I., 2014. Review of T.F. Tartaron, *Maritime Networks in the Mycenaean World* (Cambridge 2013), *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 24:03 (October 2014), 544-546.

Fischer, P.M., 2014. Review of B. Knapp, *The archaeology of Cyprus: from earliest prehistory through the Bronze Age* (Cambridge 2013), *Antiquity* 88:339 (March 2014), 319-321.

Kristiansen, K., 2014. Review of H. Fokkens, & A. Harding, (eds), *The Oxford handbook of the European Bronze Age* (Oxford 2013), *Antiquity* 88:340 (June 2014), 672-674.

Rajala, U., 2014. Review of A. Bevan & J. Conolly, *Mediterranean Islands, Fragile Communities and Persistent Landscapes: Antikythera in Long-term Perspective* (Cambridge 2013), *Antiquity* 88:340 (June 2014), 676-677.

Gheorghiu, D., 2014. Review of F. Ifantidis, *Archaeographies: Excavating Neolithic Dispilio* (Oxford 2013), *Antiquity* 88:340 (June 2014), 676-677.

MacGillivray, J.A., 2014. Review of C. Renfrew, O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas & M.J. Boyd (eds), *The settlement at Dhaskalio: the sanctuary on Keros and the origins of Aegean ritual practice: the excavations of 2006–2008. Volume I* (Cambridge 2013), *Antiquity* 88:341 (September 2014), 994-996.

Galaty, M.L., 2014. Review of C. Broodbank, *The making of the Middle Sea: a history of the Mediterranean from the beginning to the emergence of the Classical world* (London 2013), *Antiquity* 88:341 (September 2014), 993-994.

Dolfini, A., 2014. Review of C.F. Clarke, *The manufacture of Minoan metal vessels: theory and practice* (Uppsala 2013), *Antiquity* 88:342 (December 2014), 1337-1339.

LECTURES & CONFERENCES

5-6 January | Canada, Toronto

University of Toronto, Sidney Smith Hall, Room 2098

Conference

From Static Data to Dynamic Processes: New Perspectives on Minoan Architecture and Urbanism” International Workshop

[FURTHER INFORMATION](#)

[PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS](#)

8-11 January | USA, New Orleans, Louisiana

Sheraton New Orleans Hotel & New Orleans Marriott Hotel

Conference

Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) and the Society for Classical Studies 2015 Annual Meeting

[FURTHER INFORMATION](#)

[PROGRAMME](#)

9-11 January | Greece, Athens

Αμφιθέατρο Άλκη Αργυριάδη, Προπύλαια Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών - Μουσείο Ιστορίας Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών - Κτίριο Συλλόγου Ελλήνων Αρχαιολόγων - Αμφιθέατρο Αντώνη Τρίτση, Πνευματικό Κέντρο Δήμου Αθηναίων

Conference

Αρχαιολογικοί Διάλογοι (Archaeological Dialogues)

[PROGRAMME](#)

14 January | 15:30 | UK, London

Room G22/26, Senate House, South Block, Malet Street

ICLS Mycenaean Series

Constance von Rűden

Tracing diversities in Eastern Mediterranean fresco painting

[MAP](#)

20 January | 19.00 | Greece, Athens

Association of Greek Archaeologists, Ermou 134-136

Lecture

Theodora Papagelopoulos (Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades)

Κύθνος - τόποι, αρχαιότητες, μνημεία από την προϊστορία ως τους ρωμαϊκούς χρόνους

22 January | 18.30 | Greece, Pitsidia (Kommos), Faistos, Crete

Cultural Center of Pitsidia

Lecture

James Stratis

Μελέτη Ανάπτυξης και Συντήρησης του Αρχαιολογικού Πάρκου Κομμού

22-23 January | Greece, Athens

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

Η αρχαιολογία στην Ελλάδα του σήμερα: Άνθρωποι και μνημεία σε κρίση

23 January | 19.00 | Greece, Athens

Swedish Institute at Athens, Mitseon 9

Aegean Lecture

Peter Tomkins (University of Sheffield - Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

Fragments of Complexity. Piecing together the puzzle of 'Prepalatial' Knossos (c. 3600-2000 BC)

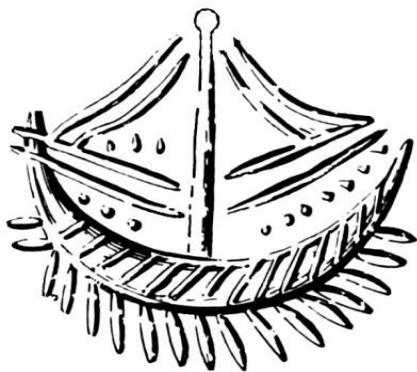
30 January | 18:30 | Greece, Athens

The Archaeological Society at Athens, Panepistimiou 22

Minoan Seminar

Fragoula Georma, Irene Nikolakopoulou & Ioannis Bitis

Building B in Akrotiri, Thera



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THE WORK OF AEGEUS

AEGEAN STUDIES AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Aegeus team is very pleased to announce the electronic publication of the first two articles of its new journal *Aegean Studies*: “Shifting Boundaries: the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age in the Aegean in a new light”, by Iro Mathioudaki and “Sea people, Egypt and the Aegean: the transference of maritime technology in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron transition (LHIIIB-C)” by Jeffrey Emanuel.

[Iro Mathioudaki's article](#)

[Jeffrey Emanuel's article](#)

The journal, details about which you can find on our website, is a peer reviewed journal, whose papers are published electronically in the first instance on our website; our aim is to publish a print version yearly, collating 5-6 papers. More papers are in the review process at the moment and if you have any enquiries on publishing your work with us, please contact the editor of the journal Evi Margaritis, evimargaritis@gmail.com, for further information.

With best wishes for Happy Holidays and a prosperous New Year,
Aegeus Team

NEXT AEGEAN LECTURE ON 23 JANUARY

Aegeus and the Swedish Institute at Athens are happy to invite you to the lecture: “Fragments of Complexity. Piecing together the puzzle of ‘Prepalatial’ Knossos (c. 3600-2000 BC)” by Peter Tomkins (University of Sheffield - Katholieke Universiteit Leuven).

The lecture will take place at the Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Acropolis Metro station), on Friday 23 January 2013, 19:00.

CHRISTINA ZIOTA'S LECTURE

We would like to thank cordially Christina Ziota (Ephorate of Antiquities of Florina) for her lecture on the new archaeological research at Kleitos, Kozani! Her lecture took place on 12 December.

DIGITAL ARTICLES

Chapouthier, F., 1938. Inscription hiéroglyphique minoenne grave sur un bloc de calcaire, *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique* 62, 104-109.

[TEXT](#)

Platon, N., 1954. Τα Μινωικά Οικιακά Ιερά, *Κρητικά Χρονικά*, Η', 428-483.

[TEXT](#)

Alexiou, St., 1958. Η μινωική θεά μεθ' υψωμένων χειρών, *Κρητικά Χρονικά* ΙΒ', 179-299.

[TEXT](#)

McEnroe, J., 1982. A typology of Minoan Neopalatial houses, *American Journal of Archaeology* 86, 3-19.

[TEXT](#)

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CALL FOR PAPERS

Settlements, culture and population dynamics in Balkan prehistory

FYROM, Skopje, 13-14 March 2015

Deadline: **15 January 2015**

The main aim of the conference is to gather the experts from the Balkans and wider, and to discuss the latest achievements in the field of archeology.

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Current Trends in Greek Archaeology. Method, Theory and Practice in Greek Archaeology form Prehistory to Ottomans

Cardif, UK

Deadline: **31 January 2015**

Studies in History Archaeology and Religion, a peer reviewed ejournal of Cardiff University is calling for submission for a special edition on Greek Archaeology and its theory and practice.

[READ MORE](#)

13th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics 2015 (EMAC 2015)

Greece, Athens, 24-26 September 2015

Deadline: **13 February 2015**

The European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics is a biennial conference convening scholars and young researchers with diverse academic backgrounds both from humanities and science.

[READ MORE](#)

16th Scientific Meeting of SE Attica. Call for Papers

Greece, Laurion, Autumn 2015

Deadline: **28 February 2015**

Η Εταιρεία Μελετών Νοτιοανατολικής Αττικής γνωστοποιεί ότι η ΙΣΤ' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση Νοτιοανατολικής Αττικής θα πραγματοποιηθεί στο Λαύριο το Φθινόπωρο του 2015.

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GRANTS & JOB VACANCIES

The Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory: Fellowships and Research Associate Appointments

Deadline: **15 January 2015**

The Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory for Archaeological Science Announces New Funding Opportunities.

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Tytus Fellowship Program

Deadline: **15 January 2015**

The Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program at the University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to offer fellowships for study and research in the Burnam Classics Library.

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British School at Athens: Centenary Bursaries

Deadline: **19 January 2015**

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.

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P.M. Warren Visiting Professorship in Aegean Prehistory

Deadline: **23 January 2015**

Founded in 2004, the Institute of Greece, Rome, and the Classical Tradition (University of Bristol) promotes research in many fields, including history, archaeology, literary studies, art history, and philosophy, and has a particular focus on research that explores the links between ancient and modern.

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The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust

Deadline: **31 January 2015**

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 2015-16, in the preparation for final publication of material from archaeological excavation or fieldwork in the Mediterranean world, excluding subventions to publishers or publication of material not from a specific excavation, or in symposia.

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Honor Frost Foundation Scholarship for Master's students at the University of Cyprus

Deadline: **31 January 2015**

The scholarship is aimed at the students in the programme 'Field Archaeology on Land and under the Sea', regardless of their admission year.

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Tytus Summer Residency Program

Deadline: **15 February 2015**

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Summer Fellowship Program.

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AIA Fellowships, Grants, and Scholarships

Deadline: **01 March 2015**

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

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The 2015 Richard Seager Doctoral Fellowship at the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete

Deadline: **31 March 2015**

The INSTAP Study Center for East Crete is pleased to announce the availability of one Doctoral fellowship to be awarded on a competitive basis to an eligible candidate for work to be done at the Study Center in Pacheia Ammos, Crete in 2015.

[READ MORE](#)

The Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund for Aegean Studies

Deadline: **01 April 2015**

The Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund for Aegean Studies has been funded by gifts to the School's Appeal in memory of Vronwy Hankey and her husband Henry.

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Macmillan-Rodewald and Richard Bradford McConnell Studentships

Deadline: **10 April 2015**

The British School at Athens offers two annual Studentships for advanced doctoral or postdoctoral research in any area covered by the School's mission statement.

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BSA small grants

Deadline: **30 June 2015**

During the whole academic year the BSA offers a series of awards, studentships, and fellowships to support research of all types and at all stages of your academic career.

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WEBSITES

Mycenaean Foundation

<http://mycenaeanfoundation.com>

The Mycenaean Foundation is a non-profit corporation registered in the State of Missouri in 1967 at the initiative of the late George Mylonas, renowned archaeologist, archaeology professor at Washington University, St. Louis, and excavator of Mycenae (1952-1988). The Mycenaean Foundation is currently based at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and maintains a foreign base of operations at Mycenae, Argolid, Greece under the legal status of a foreign non-profit organization. The Mycenaean Foundation operates exclusively for scientific, educational, cultural, and charitable purposes under Section 501 (c). Among other contributions, the Foundation sponsors the archaeological excavations of Mycenae and subsidizes scholarly publications, provides a summer base of operations for the Mycenae excavation team (including a library, study rooms, lab and work space for archaeologists, students, and technicians), offers accommodation for Greek and American scholars working at Mycenae, makes contributions to various archaeological organizations, promotes interest in Mycenaean archaeology through lectures and seminars, and fosters Greek-American collaboration.

Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project. Surface Survey Excavation at ancient Eleon

<http://web.uvic.ca/~bburke/EBAP/>

The Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project is jointly sponsored by the 9th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities (Thebes) and the Canadian Institute of Greece. For three seasons, beginning in 2007, we conducted a surface survey to document the archaeological history of eastern Boeotia through all periods. We located our study on the plain between Thebes, the major economic center of the region, and the Euboean Gulf, which was a major conduit for trade with the broader Aegean. The survey was under the co-directorship of Vassilis Aravantinos (Thebes Museum/9th Ephorate), Brendan Burke (University of Victoria), Bryan Burns (Wellesley College), and Susan Lupack (McGill University). In 2011 this team conducted an exploratory excavation of the Eleon acropolis to test the viability of a large scale, multi-year excavation.

Visit also the project's blog:

<http://ebapexcavation.blogspot.gr/>

SOUTHEAST NAXOS SURVEY 2015

An important Early Bronze Age settlement and sanctuary on the now uninhabited Cycladic island of Keros was examined by excavation in 2006-2008, and by surface survey in 2012-2013. A new project in 2015 will begin with surface survey on the neighbouring, much larger island of Naxos. The aim is to understand the maritime hinterland of the Keros sanctuary, and to reconstruct the settlement network in Naxos in the Early Bronze Age and in later times. This will be followed by new excavations at Keros in 2016.

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POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN
PREHISTORIC, GREEK AND ROMAN
POTTERY

British School at Athens

Postgraduate Course in Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery: an intensive primer for the study of pottery in Greece. 28th March - 10th April 2015

The course is primarily intended for postgraduate students wishing to acquire or strengthen vital archaeological skills, but applications from late stage undergraduates with a strong intention to continue their studies will also be considered.

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ΤΟ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΜΕΑ
ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΝ/ΜΙΟΥ
ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

Kathimerini 16-12-2014

Την Πέμπτη 11-12 και ώρα 19.30-21.30 έλαβε χώραν στο κεντρικό κτήριο του Παν/μίου Αθηνών ενώπιον ακροατηρίου άνω των 300 ατόμων, εκδήλωση του τομέα Αρχαιολογίας, στην οποία παρουσιάστηκε το ανασκαφικό και ερευνητικό έργο των μελών ΔΕΠ του τομέα. Ο δ/ντής του, καθ. Πάνος Βαλαβάνης, παρουσίασε 21 ανασκαφές και επιφανειακές έρευνες, καθώς και εν εξελίξει προγράμματα δημοσίευσης ευρημάτων των συναδέλφων του.

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«ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ ΑΓΑΜΕΜΝΟΝΑ ΣΤΟΝ
ΜΕΓΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ», ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΥΡΓΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΤΗΝ Β. ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗ
Το Βήμα, 06-11-2014

«Περιοδεία» στις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες ξεκινούν ο Όμηρος, ο Αγαμέμνονας, ο Αχιλλέας, ο Ηρόδοτος, ο Λεωνίδας, ο Περικλής, ο Σοφοκλής, ο Πλάτων, ο Δημοσθένης, ο Φίλιππος, ο Μέγας Αλέξανδρος -πρόσωπα που πρωτοστάτησαν στη δημιουργία του ιστορικού και πολιτιστικού υπόβαθρου για την ανάπτυξη των δυτικών κοινωνιών. Πρόκειται για την έκθεση «The Greeks: Agamemnon to Alexander the Great» («Οι Έλληνες: από τον Αγαμέμνονα στον Μέγα Αλέξανδρο»).

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ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΙΣΜΟΣ 4.000 ΕΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΦΘΗΚΑΝ ΣΤΟΝ ΠΛΑΤΑΜΩΝΑ

news.in.gr, 14-12-2014

Νεκροταφείο και οικισμός της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού αποκαλύφθηκαν στη θέση Ρέμα Ξυδιάς στον Πλαταμώνα Πιερίας. Η αρχαιολογική σκαπάνη έφερε στο φως αψιδωτό κτήριο μεγάλο διαστάσεων, εύρημα ιδιαίτερα σημαντικό, καθώς στην περιοχή σπανίζουν τα οικιστικά κατάλοιπα από τη 2η χιλιετία π.Χ.

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MUSEUM FINDS DRAWINGS FROM SCHLIEMANN'S REPORT ON ANCIENT GREEK REMAINS

Yoshiko Aoyama, The Asahi Shimbun, 27-11-2014

A museum here said it has confirmed 28 original drawings from German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann's report on ancient Greek ruins that could shed light on the excavation of a fabled palace. Schliemann (1822-1890), who won fame for his discovery of the legendary city of Troy in Greek mythology, is also known for his unearthing of the remains of a Greek palace named Tiryns. The Tenri University Sankokan Museum said Nov. 26 the original drawings contain notes handwritten by Schliemann.

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ΗΤΑΝ ΟΛΟΙ ΕΚΕΙ ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΑΝΔΡΕΑΔΑΚΗ-ΒΛΑΖΑΚΗ. ΤΗΝ ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΗ ΔΙΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΕ Ο ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΩΝ

Αρχαιολογία & Τέχνες, 03-12-2014

Με μεγάλη επιτυχία πραγματοποιήθηκε τη Δευτέρα 1 Δεκεμβρίου 2014 η εκδήλωση που διοργάνωσε ο Σύλλογος Ελλήνων Αρχαιολόγων προς τιμήν της επίτιμης Γενικής Διευθύντριας Αρχαιοτήτων και Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς δρος Μαρίας Ανδρεαδάκη-Βλαζάκη, στην αίθουσα εκδηλώσεων της Εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας. Στην εκδήλωση παραβρέθηκε ο Γενικός Γραμματέας της Εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας κ. Βασίλειος Πετράκος, καθώς και πλήθος συναδέλφων και φίλων της κας Βλαζάκη.

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ΣΤΙΣ ΜΑΡΙΕΣ ΘΑΣΟΥ: ΝΕΟΛΙΘΙΚΗ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΕ ΚΡΥΦΗ ΣΠΗΛΙΑ

Μαρία Ριτζαλέου, Χρονόμετρο, 14-12-2014

Οστά από το κρανίο ενός ενήλικα, έναν μικρό, αυτοσχέδιο βωμό, πλήθος κεραμικής και οικιστικά κατάλοιπα από τη Νεολιθική Εποχή έως και την Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού έφερε στο φως η εξερεύνηση του σχεδόν απροσπέλαστου σπηλαιού Ατσπάς, στον οικισμό Σκάλα Μαριών της Θάσου. Οι αρχαιολόγοι εντόπισαν στα τοιχώματα του σπηλαιού οξείδια του σιδήρου και ίχνη μεταλλοφορίας. Δεν αποκλείουν εκεί να γινόταν κάποιου τύπου εξόρυξη μετάλλου.

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Drawing on page 1 | Contents: Antonios Panagopoulos

CAPTION OF DRAWINGS

Cover & back cover: Inspired by a motive of Middle Minoan (Kamares) pottery .

In the section Contents: Ivory head of helmeted warrior from Khania (LM IIIA-B). Khania Archaeological Museum.

In the section Lectures & Conferences: Drawing of a ship from a sealing, found in central Crete (A. Evans, *Palace of Minos*, vol. II, 1928, 243). Heraklion Archaeological Museum.

In the section News: Rosette motives from Late Bronze Age pottery (A. Furumark, *The Mycenaean Pottery, Analysis and Classification*, Stockholm 1941, 281).

SPECIAL THANKS

We would like to thank cordially the libraries of the Athens Archaeological Society and the British School at Athens for any help they provide us.

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