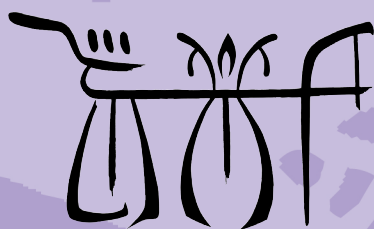


A E G E U S
SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

NEWSLETTER
ON
AEGEAN PREHISTORY

1 February 2015

No 54



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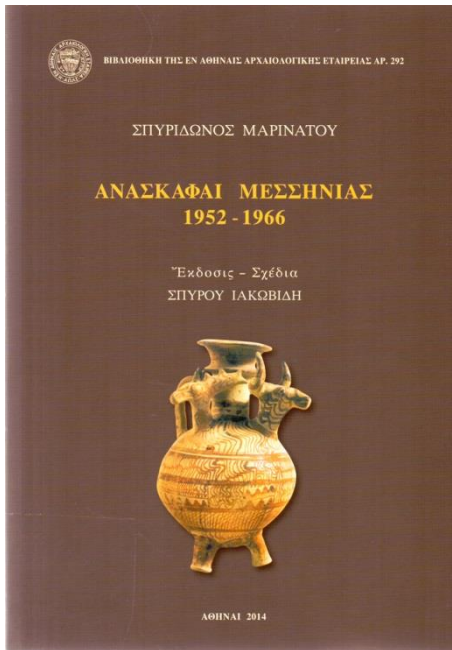
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Σπυρίδωνος Μαρινάτου ανασκαφαι Μεσσηνίας 1952-1966

EDITED BY SPYROS IAKOVIDES

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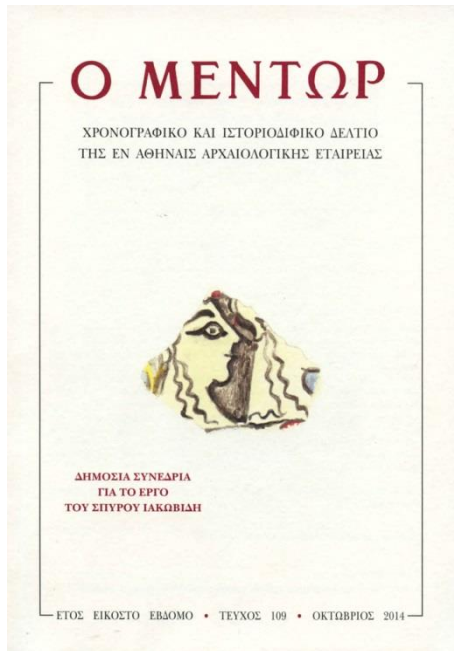
From the preface (in Greek)

Ο Σπυρίδων Κ. Μαρινάτος, Προϊστάμενος, Γενικός Επιθεωρητής της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας, καθηγητής του Πανεπιστημίου και ακαδημαϊκός, έγινε παγκοσμίως γνωστός χάρη στην ανασκαφή του Ακρωτηρίου στην Θήρα, την οποία επισκέπτονται κάθε χρόνο οι μυριάδες των περιηγητών που έρχονται στην Ελλάδα. Προηγουμένως όμως ήταν επίσης ευρύτατα γνωστός σε όλους τους ασχολούμενους επαγγελματικά ή ερασιτεχνικά με την αρχαιογνωσία για τις ανασκαφές και τις έρευνες του στην Κρήτη, την πατρίδα του Κεφαλληνία, τις Θερμοπύλες και τον Μαραθώνα, καθώς και τις πολλές και ποικίλες σχετικές δημοσιεύσεις του.

Η κυριότερη και διαρκέστερη προσφορά του όμως στη μυκηναϊκή αρχαιολογία υπήρξαν οι ανασκαφές του στην Μεσσηνία, που διήρκεσαν χωρίς διακοπή επί 15 χρόνια, από το 1952 έως το 1966. Το 1952 η εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία επανέλαβε τις ανασκαφές της στην Πύλο, όπου είχε αρχίσει το 1939 ανασκαφές ο Κ. Κουρουγιώτης σε συνεργασία με αμερικανική αποστολή υπό τον καθηγητή Carl W. Blegen. Η ανασκαφή διακόπηκε λόγω του πολέμου και ξανάρχισε το 1952 με εκπρόσωπο της Εταιρείας τον Μαρινάτο. Το αντικείμενο ήταν το ανάκτορο στην θέση Εγκλιανός της Πύλου. Οι δύο επιστήμονες συμφώνησαν να μοιραστούν την έρευνα έτσι ώστε ο Blegen με την ομάδα του να αναλάβει το ανάκτορο, ενώ ο Μαρινάτος θα ερευνούσε και θα ανέσκαπτε τους τάφους και τους οικισμούς στην ευρύτερη περιοχή του ανακτόρου, αλλά και παντού αλλού όπου υπήρχαν λείψανα του μυκηναϊκού πολιτισμού, όπως οι μισοσκαμμένοι θολωτοί τάφοι στον Κακόβατο και στην Τραγάνα.

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**Ο Μέντωρ (τεύχος 109, Οκτώβριος 2014):
Δημόσια συνεδρία για το έργο του Σπύρου
Ιακωβίδη**

EDITED BY VASSILIOS PETRAKOS

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24x17 cm

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Preface (in Greek)

Έχει ήδη περάσει περισσότερο από χρόνος χωρίς το Σπύρο Ιακωβίδη († 16 Ιουνίου 2013). Για να τιμηθεί η μνήμη του πολύτιμου εταίρου του αφιερώθηκε δημόσια συνεδρία κατά την οποία μίλησαν για τη ζωή και το έργο του φίλοι και συνεργάτες. Η συνεδρία έγινε στις 23 Μαΐου. Οι ομιλίες, πρώτη αποτίμηση της επιστημονικής δράσης του και αχνό περίγραμμα της προσωπικότητάς του που κυριάρχησε στην Ελλάδα στην έρευνα του μυκηναϊκού κόσμου από τη δεκαετία του '50 έως σήμερα, δημοσιεύονται στο τεύχος τούτο, μικρή προσφορά της Εταιρείας προς το συμπαραστάτη της, ο οποίος σ' όλη του τη ζωή υπήρξε *σώφρων, φιλέλλην, πραύς, ευπροσήγορος* (Select Papyri III, σ. 466, αρ. 111, εκδ. D.L. Page, Loeb).

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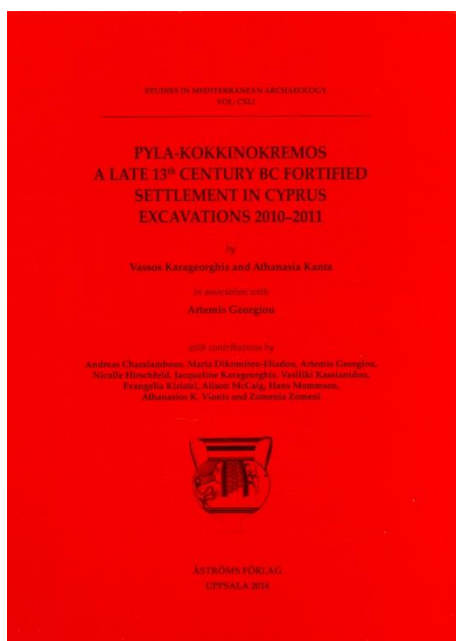
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Pyla-Kokkinokremos. A Late 13th Century BC Fortified Settlement in Cyprus. Excavations 2010–2011

VASSOS KARAGEORGHIS & ATHANASIA KANTA

City & year: *Rome 2014*

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Abstract

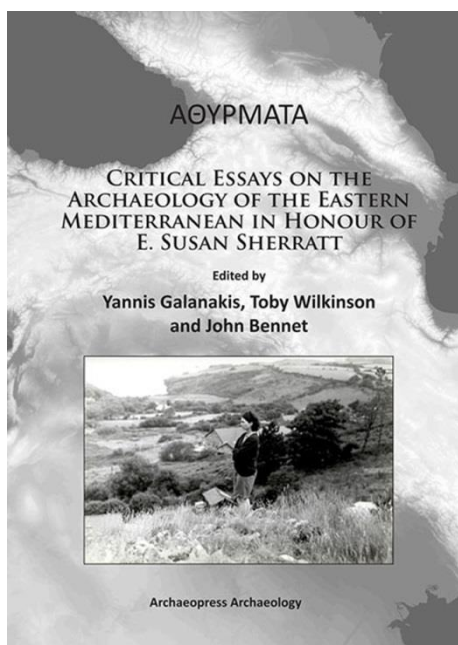
The volume presents a full report on excavations undertaken in 2010 and 2011 by Vassos Karageorghis and Athanasia Kanta at the 13th BC fortified settlement of Pyla-Kokkinokremos in the Larnaca Bay area of southern Cyprus; and an additional brief report on the 2012 excavations which uncovered two extremely important Cypro-Minoan clay tablets.

Chapters 1–3 discuss the stratigraphy and architecture of excavated rooms and complexes and present the site and its architecture in their historical setting. Chapter 4 includes an inventory of objects and diagnostic sherds and Chapter 5 presents a detailed commentary on the pottery, metal and other finds. The volume concludes with a discussion of Pyla-Kokkinokremos and the ‘Crisis Years’ in Cyprus and remarks on material culture and chronology. Nine appendices discuss Late Helladic IIIB and Late Minoan IIIB amphoroid craters (V. Karageorghis), pot marks (Hirschfeld), ‘Canaanite jars’ (Georgiou), a bronze plaque with a nude female figure (J. Karageorghis) and ground stone tools (McCaig) from the site, and report on the geology (Zomeni) and, variously, petrographic, chemical and Neutron Activation analyses of cooking pots and Minoan imports (Dikomitou-Eliadou, Kiriati and Vionis), a Late Helladic III bowl (Mommssen) and copper alloy artefacts (Charalambous and Kassianidou). The volume is richly illustrated, with over 200 in-text site photographs and architectural plans and line drawings and photographs of the finds arranged on nine colour and twenty-two black and white plates, and includes five large-scale plans and sections.

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AΘYPMATA: Critical Essays on the Archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean in Honour of E. Susan Sherratt

EDITED BY YANNIS GALANAKIS, TOBY WILKINSON & JOHN BENNET

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Abstract

Over her career Susan Sherratt has questioned our basic assumptions in many areas of the later prehistory of the Mediterranean and Europe, deploying a canny eye for detail, but never losing sight of the big picture. Her collected works include contributions on the relationship between Homeric epic and archaeology; the economy of ceramics, metals and other materials; the status of the 'Sea Peoples' and other ethnic terminologies; routes and different forms of interaction; and the history of museums/collecting (especially relating to Sir Arthur Evans).

The editors of this volume have brought together a cast of thirty-two scholars from nine different countries who have contributed these twenty-six papers to mark Sue's 65th birthday – a collection that seeks to reflect both her broad range of interests and her ever-questioning approach to uncovering the realities of life in Europe and the Mediterranean in later prehistory.

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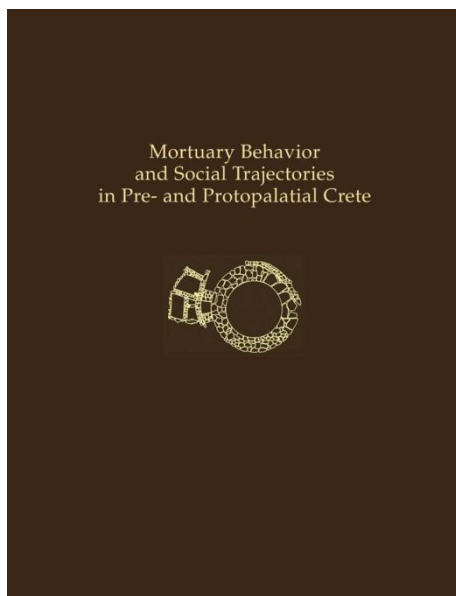
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Mortuary Behavior and Social Trajectories in Pre-and Protopalatial Crete

BORJA LEGARRA HERRERO

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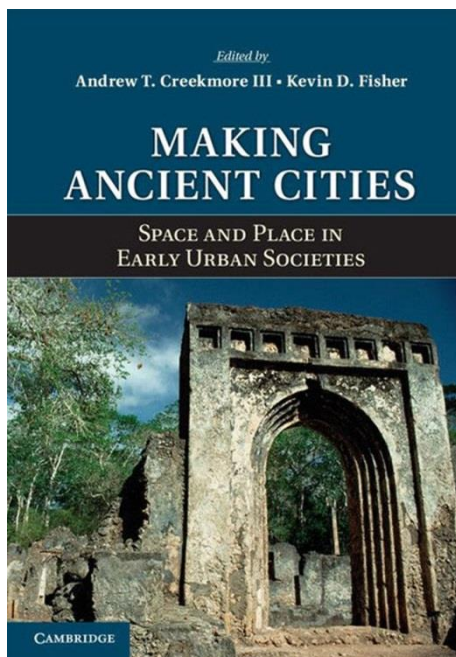
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Abstract

The archaeological remains of Pre- and Protopalatial (Early Minoan I to Middle Minoan IIB) Crete include a large number of tombs and cemeteries dating to the third and second millennium B.C.E. These periods constitute a distinct cycle in terms of mortuary customs that was clearly defined by two significant attributes: the use of similar types of tombs and the deposition of significant amounts of material, objects that must be considered socially valuable. This mortuary cycle corresponded with dynamic social changes on Crete that ended in the appearance of a state society. Cemeteries and funerary rituals were central social arenas in Pre- and Protopalatial Crete. The study of the mortuary record therefore can elucidate dynamic history of Cretan communities during the Pre- and Protopalatial periods. This book constitutes an effort to reach a better understanding of a key period in Cretan and European history by a clear and concise approach to the funerary evidence: it is a comprehensive study of the totality of the known Cretan mortuary record during the Pre- and Protopalatial periods.

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Making Ancient Cities: Space and Place in Early Urban Societies

EDITED BY ANDREW T. CREEKMORE III & KEVIN D. FISHER

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

This volume investigates how the structure and use of space developed and changed in cities, and examines the role of different societal groups in shaping urbanism. Culturally and chronologically diverse case studies provide a basis to examine recent theoretical and methodological shifts in the archaeology of ancient cities. The book's primary goal is to examine how ancient cities were made by the people who lived in them. The authors argue that there is a mutually constituting relationship between urban form and the actions and interactions of a plurality of individuals, groups, and institutions, each with their own motivations and identities. Space is therefore socially produced as these agents operate in multiple spheres.

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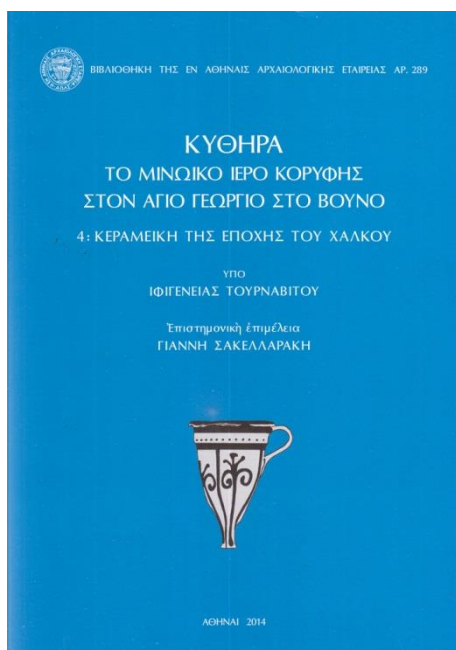
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Κύθηρα. Το Μινωικό Ιερό Κορυφής στον Άγιο Γεώργιο στο Βουνό. 4: Κεραμική της Εποχής του Χαλκού

IPHIGENEIA TOURNAVITOU

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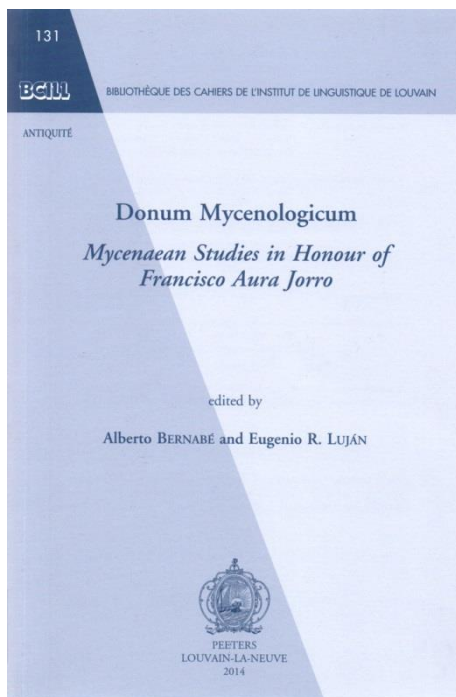
From the introduction (in Greek)

Η τοπογραφία του ιερού στον Άγιο Γεώργιο στο Βουνό, οι συνθήκες οι οποίες επικράτησαν στον χώρο μετά την επίσημη εγκατάλειψη της μινωικής αποικίας και ιδιαίτερα η συνεχόμενη χρήση του χώρου, ακόμη και μετά τη Βυζαντινή εποχή, συνετέλεσαν αποφασιστικά στη σημερινή εικόνα στρωματογραφικής ασυνέχειας και ανομοιογένειας. Η συντριπτική πλειονότητα του κεραμικού υλικού από το μινωικό ιερό, σε ιδιαίτερα αποσπασματική κατάσταση, εντοπίστηκε σε διαταραγμένα στρώματα, σε διάφορα επίπεδα/άνδηρα της νότιας κλιτύς, όπου είχε καταλήξει κατά την πτώση του από την κορυφή. Η σύνθεση των στρωμάτων αυτών κατά πάσα πιθανότητα απηχεί πολλαπλές διαδοχικές πτώσεις υλικού, σε διάφορες περιόδους, ακόμη και σύγχρονες.

Λόγω της αποσπασματικότητας του υλικού και της πλήρους απουσίας κλειστών στρωματογραφημένων συνόλων στη συντριπτική πλειονότητα των ανασκαφικών τομέων, η μελέτη της κεραμικής αυτής βασίζεται, κατά κύριο λόγο, στην υπάρχουσα συγκριτική τυπολογία όσον αφορά τους επιμέρους τύπους αγγείων και διακοσμητικών θεμάτων, με βασικό σημείο αναφοράς το καταγεγραμμένο κεραμικό υλικό από τον οικισμό στο Καστρί. Η συγκριτική μελέτη του υλικού επεκτείνεται, όχι μόνον στα σύγχρονα κεραμικά σύνολα της μινωικής Κρήτης και στους μινωίζοντες, κυρίως κυκλαδικούς οικισμούς, εκτός Κρήτης, αλλά και στα δημοσιευμένα, σύγχρονα οικιστικά κέντρα του ελλαδικού χώρου, και ιδιαίτερα της νότιας Πελοποννήσου.

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Donum Mycenologicum. Mycenaean Studies in Honour of Francisco Aura Jorro

EDITED BY ALBERTO BERNABÉ & EUGENIO R. LUJÁN

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Abstract

Since the decipherment of the Linear B script by Michael Ventris in 1952, many books and papers have contributed to a better understanding of the Mycenaean texts and their cultural context. F. Aura Jorro has been able to critically review and systematize the richness and variety of the scholarship devoted to the interpretation of Mycenaean in his outstanding *Diccionario micénico*. This volume honours him with sixteen papers written by scholars working from different perspectives on the Linear B tablets, Mycenaean culture, and related fields. The papers collected in this book provide new insights into a number of various subjects: Linear B script and texts, Mycenaean grammar, lexicon and religion.

Some of the papers tackle with open questions concerning the phonetic value of certain Linear B syllabograms, thus making a contribution towards a more refined understanding of this script. The function of particular types of texts, such as the 'flat-based nodules', is also dealt with in the volume. Various linguistic questions raised by the study of the Mycenaean texts are the focus of other papers, including certain aspects of Mycenaean grammar in comparison to the situation in 1st millennium Greek and its Indo-European background, as well as onomastics, lexicon, and word formation.

Other papers are devoted to the interpretation of individual tablets, thus providing in-depth analyses of some texts. A number of papers deal with particular aspects of Mycenaean religion (gods, cults and rituals), and the volume also makes a contribution to the ongoing debate on the interpretation of the new Linear B texts from Thebes. Finally, some papers are concerned with the interaction of Linear B and Mycenaean with other languages and scripts and other questions of Aegean epigraphy. The volume will be of interest not only for Mycenologists and specialists in the Aegean cultures, but also for scholars working on the history of the Greek language, Greek religion and institutions, and Indo-European.

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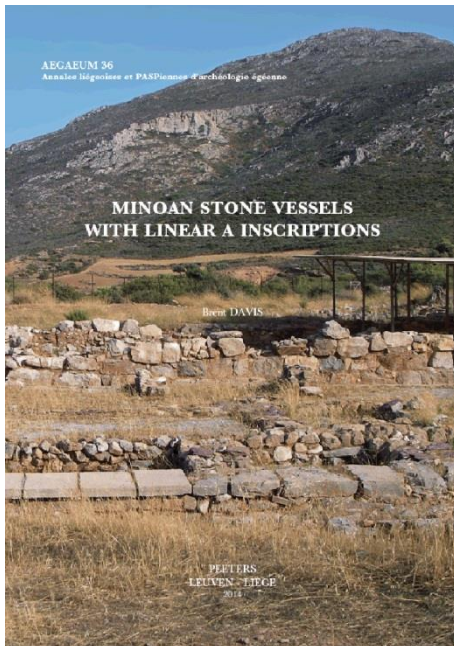
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Minoan Stone Vessels with Linear A Inscriptions

BRENT DAVIS

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Abstract

Inscribed Minoan stone vessels are ritual gifts that index their dedicants' intention that both their gift and their name should survive permanently at the place of dedication. These vessels contained offerings, yet the vessels themselves were also offerings, serving as permanent records of a ritual act. These rituals were most likely communal, incorporating group feasting and drinking. The seasonality of these rituals suggests that they were focused on the cycle of life: fertility, birth, death and renewal. Offerings left with the vessels suggest that these rituals also addressed other, more personal concerns. As for Linear A itself: the language behind the script appears to contain a fairly standard phonemic inventory, though there are hints of additional, more exotic phonemes. The morphology of the language appears to involve affixation, a typical mode of inflection in human languages. The presence of significant prefixing tends to rule out PIE as a parent language, while the word-internal vowel alternations typical of Afroasiatic verbal inflection are nowhere to be found in this script. In the end, Linear A appears most likely to represent a non-IE, non-Afroasiatic language, perhaps with agglutinative tendencies, and perhaps with VSO word order.

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Bronze Age acrobats: Denmark, Egypt, Crete

Rune Iversen

World Archaeology 46:2 (2014), 242-255

Abstract

A Danish eighteenth-century find of some bronze figurines tells the story of the practising of similar ritual performances across Bronze Age Europe from Egypt to Scandinavia. The Danish figurines, as well as Swedish rock carvings, show backwards-bending female acrobats doing backward handsprings. The exact same appearance is found on Egyptian depictions related to ceremonies and festivals. On Minoan Crete backwards-bent acrobats are related to bull leaping and bull ceremonies. Despite local variations, backwards-bent acrobatic performances carried out by topless female actors were part of the immaterial, ritual and cosmological exchange that characterized the second and early first millennium BC. Beliefs and ritual practices went hand in hand with the adoption of a series of elite items and an aristocratic lifestyle, thereby creating a unique and fascinating European Bronze Age.

Sects and the city: factional ideologies in representations of performance from Bronze Age Crete

Katy Soar

World Archaeology 46:2 (2014), 224-241

Abstract

Analyses of performance (and performance events) depicted in the iconography from Minoan Crete most often focus upon religious aspects of these activities. In this article, a performance approach is adopted; this alternative viewpoint emphasizes the significance of performances for materializing ideologies, reinforcing elements of the socio-political order and the negotiation of power relations. Using archaeological material from the Minoan period of Crete, the role of depictions of dances, bull leaping and boxing for the development of power relations and socio-political change are examined. It is concluded that both the representations of these activities and perhaps the activities themselves played significant roles in shaping competitive authority structures and a social order frequently influenced by competition among rival factions.

The materiality of performance in Mycenaean funerary practices

Michael J. Boyd

World Archaeology 46:2 (2014), 192-205

Abstract

The performance of funerary ritual is one of the hallmarks of the Mycenaean period. The materiality and performative aspects have often been lost in typologies and classificatory approaches concerned with the identity and status of the dead. This paper focuses on the

roles of material culture in the spectacle of performance of funerary rites. Strategies for engagement with mortuary processes through material culture are highlighted in the preparation of the corpse, the procession to the tomb, and the production of the interment context. It is argued that two different aspects of death are reconciled during the funeral. The earlier stages emphasise the subject of the funeral. The processes of interment and incorporation of the corpse within the reorganised context of the tomb emphasise the transformation of the individual characteristics of the dead, completed by later rites which incorporated the bones of the dead among the collective material of the tomb.

Yo-ho, yo-ho, a seren's life for me!

Louise A. Hitchcock & Aren M. Maeir

World Archaeology 46:4 (2014), 624-640

Aegean Library: Dig. Hitchcock & Maeir 2014

Abstract

Historical accounts indicate pirates were able to create culturally mixed tribal entities and identities by incorporating new followers from different cultures into their social structure. This article suggests that upheavals at the end of the Bronze Age *inter alia* led to the formation of pirate bands of 'Sea Peoples' composed of non-elites, including sailors, disenfranchised warriors, mercenaries, workers, craft workers and peasants from the Mediterranean social network. We discuss how historical accounts of piracy may enable us to model the 'Sea Peoples' phenomenon through the identification of patterns in pirate culture including social organization and geography and we suggest that piracy was a mechanism for limited migration and transmission of foreign cultural traits. One tribe of these blended cultures, the *Peleset*, settled among the indigenous Canaanites, forming a new entity, the Philistines. We propose that their leaders assumed the Luwian title *tarwanis* (seren) or military leader, indicative of their tumultuous past.

Migration, mobility and craftspeople in the Aegean Bronze Age: a case study from Ayia Irini on the island of Kea

Natalie Abell

World Archaeology 46:4 (2014), 551-568

Abstract

This paper investigates the question of human mobility from a practice-centered perspective, and argues for the value of such approaches in elucidating how new ideas and objects enter a community and become 'local' over time. In particular, I focus on the Middle Bronze Age in the Aegean Sea, and the foundation of a new settlement on the island of Kea, at Ayia Irini, apparently aimed to take advantage of an intensification of interregional trade and rising interest in the substantial metal resources at Lavrion, just opposite Ayia Irini on the coast of Attica. On the basis of the kinds of objects produced by local craftspeople, and the techniques used to do so, it is argued that the settlement of Ayia Irini incorporated people from diverse regions; the movement and integration of non-local people into the

community over time resulted in an assemblage of artifacts and a way of life in the Aegean that was distinctively multicultural.

Mobility and migration in the Early Neolithic of the Mediterranean: questions of motivation and mechanism

Thomas P. Leppard

World Archaeology 46:4 (2014), 484-501

Abstract

The spread of the Neolithic throughout Mediterranean Europe involved, at least to some degree, the physical movement of farmers westwards. This mobility has often been attributed to demographic or climatic factors, and long-term environmental changes of this type surely provided the backdrop against which subsistence practices and behavioral strategies developed. However, changing environmental parameters, while posing challenges to established Early Neolithic farming regimes, did not in and of themselves establish mobility and migration as self-selecting solutions to increased social pressure; we do not fully understand how these pressures were experienced at the level of the individual, the family or the village. This article suggests that embedded Early Neolithic cultural attitudes to subsistence and surplus – and in particular the tension between incentives to hoard and imperatives to share – rendered Early Neolithic communities fragile, with tendencies to fission. It is further argued that oscillations in drought frequency during the seventh millennium BC may have made mobility an increasingly attractive adaptive strategy in the face of intra-community tensions. Throughout, emphasis is placed on human responses to change as mediated through culturally specific circumstances.

Απλή αρχιτεκτονική κατασκευή, σύνθετη οικιακή πραγματικότητα. Το δίκτυο της στέγασης στην ΥΜΙΒ Κρήτη

Emmanouela Apostolaki

Κρητικά Χρονικά 33 (2013), 9-33

From the introduction (in Greek)

Στη μακρόχρονη έρευνα της προϊστορικής Κρήτης ο χώρος της απλής κατοικίας και η ζωή που αυτός περιέκλειε προσήλκυσαν περιορισμένο ενδιαφέρον. Για λόγους που έχουν αναλυθεί, υπό την επίδραση του βικτωριανού εξελικτισμού της εποχής τού Α. Evans και του πολιτισμικο-ιστορικού παραδείγματος του V. G. Childe, η αρχαιολογική έρευνα στο νησί στράφηκε από νωρίς στο θεωρούμενο ως απόγειο της προϊστορικής ζωής του, χρονικά κυρίως στις περιόδους λειτουργίας των ανακτόρων και από πλευράς υλικής παραγωγής στο περιβάλλον των ανακτόρων και της ελίτ. Καθιερώθηκε έτσι μια ερμηνευτική προσέγγιση για την προϊστορική κοινωνία, βάσει της οποίας οι ποικίλες εκφάνσεις της ανθρώπινης δράσης καθορίζονταν, ελέγχονταν και μεταβάλλονταν με τη βούληση και τις ανάγκες της ισχυρής άρχουσας τάξης.

Aromatic questions

Peter Warren

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 13-41

From the introduction

Within the very rich flora of Greece, the Aegean and especially Crete there are many scented plants suitable for the making of aromatics, perfumes, scented oils and unguents. The evidence for the Aegean Bronze Age is essentially of three kinds, botanical, epigraphic (Linear B) and archaeological, all interrelated. Building on a considerable amount of previous scholarship we shall discuss as examples three kinds of perfumes. But first it is necessary to make an important chronological and cultural point and also to summarize the manufacturing processes.

War in the Cretan Bronze Age: the realism of Stylianos Alexiou

Gerald Cadogan

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 43-54

From the introduction

Stylianos Alexiou's translation of Shakespeare's battle cry against time at the start of Sonnet 16 makes an apposite, if metaphorical, introduction to an essay around his pioneering paper (1979, 1980, 2002) on war, defence and the improbability - the "myth", to use his word - of Minoan peace. His paper is still a firm landmark in historical studies of Crete in the Bronze Age.

Η «χειρονομία της αποκάλυψης»: ένα άγνωστο μέχρι σήμερα στιγμιότυπο των μινωικών τελετουργιών ενηλικίωσης

Eleftherios Platon

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 65-81

From the introduction (in Greek)

Είναι γνωστό ότι οι «βουβές» –αλλά στην πραγματικότητα «ομιλούσες»– εικόνες που μας διέσωσε η πλούσια αιγαιακή εικονογραφία της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού αποτέλεσαν έως τώρα τη μοναδική κατηγορία υποστηρικτικού πληροφοριακού υλικού στις όποιες προσπάθειές μας να «ανασυνθέσουμε» τις μινωικές θρησκευτικές τελετουργίες. Ο αποσπασματικός, αφαιρετικός και κατεξοχήν συμβολικός χαρακτήρας του εν λόγω υλικού περιόρισε μοιραία τις δυνατότητες της έρευνας σε πεδία που αφορούν περισσότερο τον γενικό χαρακτήρα, τις επιδιώξεις και τη θρησκευτική –ή και κοινωνική– σημασία των διαφόρων τελετουργιών και λιγότερο την υποθετική ανασύσταση ακολουθιών των καθαυτό τελετουργικών δρωμένων.

Οι λίγες μέχρι σήμερα, σχετικά πρόσφατες, απόπειρες να ανασυσταθούν τέτοιες σειρές τελετουργικών δράσεων, με δεδομένη την σχεδόν ολοκληρωτική απουσία σύνθετων τοιχογραφικών παραστάσεων ή προγραμμάτων στη μινωική Κρήτη, έχουν ακολουθήσει δύο διαφορετικές προσεγγίσεις. Η πρώτη βασίστηκε στη συγκριτική μελέτη

εικονογραφικών προγραμμάτων που διασώθηκαν σε αιγαιακές θέσεις οι οποίες βρίσκονταν την εποχή αυτή κάτω από έντονη μινωική επίδραση, ενώ η δεύτερη στην υποθετική συνταξινόμηση εικονογραφικών και ανασκαφικών στοιχείων, που απαντούν κατατεταγμένα σε συνοπτικές παραστάσεις ή μεμονωμένα σε ευρύτερα αρχαιολογικά περιβάλλοντα.

TEXT

Une «loi fiscal mycénienne» et le tableau des prix du boucher de Malia en 1972

Jean-Pierre Olivier

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 83-88

From the introduction (in French)

Il y a exactement quarante ans, j'ai publié un article sur la fiscalité mycénienne (Jean-Pierre Olivier, «Une loi fiscal mycénienne», *BCH* 98 (1974), 23-35) où j'allais jusqu' à parler "d'un seul et même «code des impôts»" valable à Knossos et à Pylos. Je n'allais pas encore, à cette époque jusqu'à évoquer un «empire mycénien», ce que j'ai fait par la suite.

The organization of minoan manufacturing

Philip P. Betancourt, Thomas Brogan, Vili Apostolakou & Andrew Koh

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 89-96

From the introduction

Until recently, little evidence was available for understanding how Minoan craft-work and manufacturing was organized. Most of the workshops that have been excavated have contributed few details on whether workers were grouped together under supervisors or not, or what was allocated to workshop personnel as compensation or subsistence. Even the size of a Minoan workshop has been difficult to estimate. The information about the organization of manufacturing is important in our understanding of how the Minoans were able to establish a large enough production to create an extensive trading network both within the Aegean and beyond it.

The situation contrasts greatly with our knowledge of the later practices during the Mycenaean period. Thanks to the decipherment of the Linear B tablets, we know many details about the organization of Mycenaean workshops. We know that the Mycenaean states required extremely large quantities of selected products, and that workshops manufactured them in a larger volume than was required for home consumption. The texts from Pylos, for example, indicate the presence of up to 400 trained metal smiths. The number is surely larger than was needed to supply the local population with tools and weapons, and it suggests foreign trade in objects of bronze.

The palaeographic evolution of the Kairatos drainage basin and its coastal plain during the Holocene

N. Galanidou, K. Gaki-Papanastasiou, E. Karymbalis, H. Maroukian, E. Koskeridou, & C. Giangas
Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 97-122

From the introduction

The Kairatos drainage basin, the modern Katsabanos, and its coastal plain in north-central Crete have yielded abundant archaeological evidence for human settlement and activity spanning the greater part of the Holocene. In c. 7000 BC this basin induced the island's first settlers to make a permanent camp at Knossos. The small camp grew into a larger village and developed further in size and importance throughout the Neolithic, offering an unparalleled archaeological archive of the island's early farming communities. In c. 5500 BC, a small group of people from Knossos moved closer to the coast, on the west bank of the Kairatos, at Katsambas. They settled in a small hamlet both on the summit and at the foot of the Katsambas limestone hill; they buried their dead in the karstic cavities on the hillcrest.

Kophinas Revisited. The 1990 Excavation and the cultic activity

Alexandra A. Karetsou
Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 123-146

From the introduction

The 1950s and 60s can, without exaggeration, be called the "heroic ages of Cretan archaeology". The then Ephor Nikolaos Platon, with the aid of curator Kostis Davaras, followed by Ephor Stylianos Alexiou, undertook a host of rescue excavations and gathering of surface finds in inaccessible parts of Crete, with limited means but much dedication and self-sacrifice. Many mountain-top sanctuaries were discovered and hundreds of finds were collected, at a time when Crete did not even have a road network. Without this painstaking work, untold numbers of finds would have ended up undocumented in private collections or lost.

The site: Kapetaniana is a mountain village in Monofatsi District, on the southern slopes of the Asterousia range in south-central Crete. Two kilometres east of the village and 200 m. from the chapel of the Panaghia, an open-air sanctuary has been discovered on an accessible saddle (970 m asl) at the site known as Mezzolati, Patella, or Choreutra ("the dancing floor") according to local tradition.

Images and semiotics in space: the case of the anthropomorphic figurines from Kophinas

Giorgos Rethemiotakis
Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 147-162

From the introduction

Kophinas, like all peak sanctuaries, has yielded large numbers of clay votive objects, particularly figurines. Genre, form and style are factors defining origin, choices, ideological

background and behavioural patterns in cult of specific groups of votaries who frequented the site.

The zoomorphic figurines are numerous. This kind of dedicatory offering shows that shepherds or flock owners still thronged to hypaethral sacred places, such as Kophinas, in the Neopalatial period. Most of the votives belong to the type of small solid figurine, while others are hollow, medium or large. Bovid figurines are the commonest, a fact that demonstrates the importance of cattle in general and the bull specifically among the local population, as producers of milk and meat or as draught animals for transporting heavy loads and ploughing, or even as substitutes for sacrifice. The sanctity of the sacred animal, a common place in Minoan religion, is further stressed by the combination, in some cases, of the bull's image with the functionality of the rhyton.

Kophinas peak sanctuary. Preliminary results of the pottery study

Alexia Spiliotopoulou

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 163-182

From the introduction

The pottery studied and presented here is both from Nikolaos Platon's rescue excavation in 1961 and A. Karetsou's and G. Rethemiotakis's excavation in 1990. During the first period the excavator was able to locate three walls of a perivolos and concentrated on cleaning the prominent rock that protruded on one side of the perivolos and served as its west wall. Platon collected a large amount of human and animal figurines and pottery from around the rock, the rock fissures and the perivolos walls he had excavated. In his reports he dated the sanctuary to MM III based on the fragmentary pottery. During the second period the excavators concentrated mainly on uncovering the whole perivolos, but also conducted a survey in the surrounding region of the sanctuary that produced a lot of interesting observations for future investigations in the area. The amount of pottery from within the walls of the perivolos was larger than the amount of figurines in it.

Η ακρόπολη της Καστροκεφάλας Αλμυρού Ηρακλείου

Athanasia Kanta

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 183-190

From the introduction (in Greek)

Κατά τα φοιτητικά μου χρόνια είχα την τύχη να συνεργασθώ σε μια σειρά ανασκαφικών ερευνών με τον Στυλιανό Αλεξίου. Η συνεργασία αυτή πιστεύω ότι κατεύθυνε τη μελλοντική μου πορεία στην αρχαιολογία. Μια επίσκεψη στο εκκλησάκι της Αγίας Πελαγίας μαζί με τον συντηρητή Κωστή Νικάκη, με τη μοτοσυκλέτα του το 1970, όπου συλλέξαμε ωραία Μινωικά όστρακα που μετέφερα στο Μουσείο Ηρακλείου, οδήγησε, κάτω από την πίεση μελλοντικών εργασιών για το ξενοδοχείο Καψή στην ανασκαφική έρευνα μιας από τις σημαντικότερες θέσεις του κρητικού πολιτισμού. Η έρευνα αυτή

συνεχίσθηκε επί σειράν ετών. Ακολούθησαν ανασκαφές στα λουτρά του Πόρου, την Τύλισο, τη Σύμη Βιάννου, την Καστροκεφάλια.

Στην ακρόπολη της Καστροκεφάλιας που βρίσκεται δυτικά του κόλπου του Ηρακλείου, πάνω από τον Αλμυρό ποταμό και έχει ύψος 355 μέτρα, ανέβηκα για πρώτη φορά ως μεταπτυχιακή φοιτήτρια το 1974 με τον Στυλιανό Αλεξίου, από τη δύσκολη πλευρά του λόφου, πάνω από το μετόχι Κεφαλογιάννη, μαζί με βοσκούς της περιοχής που μας έδειχναν το μονοπάτι. Την ανάβαση βοήθησε η σχετική κατανάλωση ρακής, που κατά τον Στυλιανό Αλεξίου ήταν ενδεδειγμένη γι' αυτό το κουραστικό έργο. Σήμερα η ανάβαση γίνεται από τη Ροδιά και είναι ευκολότερη.

Ασημένιο σφραγιστικό δακτυλίδι από τον Κατσαμπά

Nota Dimoroulou-Rethemiotaki

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 191-199

From the introduction (in Greek)

Ο Στυλιανός Αλεξίου ανέσκαψε από το 1951 έως το 1963 στον Κατσαμπά, περιοχή όπου εκτεινόταν η λιμενική πόλη της Κνωσού, μια συστάδα επτά λαξευτών θαλαμοειδών τάφων της τελικής ανακτορικής περιόδου, ΥΜ ΙΙ-ΙΙΙΑ1-2 χρόνων, τους οποίους δημοσίευσε υποδειγματικά το 1967 στη μονογραφία «Υστερομινωικοί Τάφοι Λιμένος Κνωσού (Κατσαμπά)». Οι τάφοι αυτοί, με αρίθμηση Α έως Η στη δημοσίευση, απέδωσαν σημαντικότερα ευρήματα, όπως την περίφημη ελεφαντοστέινη πυξίδα με ανάγλυφη παράσταση κυνηγιού ταύρου και ταυροπαιδιάς σε βραχώδες τοπίο. Οι τάφοι εντοπίστηκαν στη δυτική όχθη του κάτω ρου του ποταμού Καιράτου, στο αγρόκτημα της Γεωργικής Υπηρεσίας Ηρακλείου.

Communal storage in Bronze Age Crete: Re-assessing testimonies

Kostis S. Christakis

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 201-218

From the introduction

The extensive and well-built storerooms of Cretan Bronze Age palaces, the stores in the central complexes of peripheral settlements, and storerooms in many of the excavated elite mansions and ordinary houses highlight the importance that social groups placed on the production, collection, processing and storage of agricultural and pastoral goods. However, apart from storerooms incorporated in central buildings and houses, there are also many cases of structures, interpreted by some scholars as storehouses, which do not form part of a complex but are freestanding. These structures have often been interpreted as communal stores, containing goods, which served the needs of the wider community rather than the central political groups. Views on the authority that collected, controlled and redistributed the stored wealth in these complexes vary, depending largely on the theoretical narratives adopted to interpret the political organization of Cretan Bronze Age polities.

Γωνιές Μαλεβιζίου: Το πολιτισμικό τοπίο και οι διαδρομές του οφίτη στην Εποχή του Χαλκού

Katerina Athanasaki

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 219-229

From the introduction (in Greek)

Παρά τον μεγάλο αριθμό μελετών για τα λίθινα αντικείμενα στην προϊστορική Κρήτη, οι περιοχές εξόρυξης των πρώτων υλών για την κατασκευή τους, έχουν αποτελέσει ελάχιστα μέχρι σήμερα αντικείμενο έρευνας. Οι σύντομες, συνήθως, αναφορές περιορίζονται σε ένα αυστηρό πλαίσιο θετικιστικών προσεγγίσεων, παραγνωρίζοντας έτσι τη σημασία τους ως πολιτισμικών τοπίων, με κοινωνικές, πολιτικές, συμβολικές και άλλες όψεις και συνακόλουθα τον ρόλο τους σε ευρύτερα κοινωνικο-οικονομικά δίκτυα. Το οφιολιθικό τοπίο των Γωνιών Μαλεβιζίου, γνωστό αρχικά από τον P. Warren είναι ένα από αυτά.

Ο οφίτης, από την ελληνική λέξη όφισ, λόγω της στικτής του επιφάνειας, που μοιάζει με δέρμα φιδιού, είναι εξαλλοιωμένο ηφαιστειακό πέτρωμα που εμφανίζεται με τη μορφή τριών κυρίως πολύμορφων ορυκτών: του χρυσοτίλη, του αντιγορίτη και του λιζαρδίτη. Ανήκει στην κατηγορία των εγχώριων λίθων και χρησιμοποιήθηκε από την ΠΜ II έως την ΥΜ III με κύρια περίοδο χρήσης τη λεγόμενη νεοανακτορική, ως πρώτη ύλη σε ένα ευρύ φάσμα διαφορετικών αντικειμένων. Σ' αυτό συμπεριλαμβάνονται σφραγίδες, μικροαντικείμενα, εργαλεία και αγγεία σε μεγάλο ποσοστό, αρχιτεκτονικά και δομικά μέλη καθώς και κεραμική, με τη μορφή εγκλεισμάτων.

The prepalatial tholos tomb at Krasi and its stratigraphic sequence

Eirini Galli

Κρητικά Χρονικά 34 (2014), 231-248

From the introduction

The Early Minoan tholos tomb at Krasi, thanks to the published stratigraphic data, provides a fertile ground for a narrative perspective on its sedimented sequences. It becomes feasible to trace the way the monument developed in time, spanning from its foundation in EMI to its last traced use in EMIII/MMIA. Through the reading of the data it becomes visible, that the buildup of deposits in its interior altered significantly the monument. It transformed the “private landscape” of the collectives that used the tomb, modified the geometry of the tholos, affected its dimensions, and had a profound effect in the way that it was bodily experienced. One of the most influential effects of this depositional growth, was that after EMIIIB (the latest) the door was completely filled up with burial deposits and ceased to be potentially functional. The only remaining opening to perform the subsequent burials was through the roof. I will argue that this sensorimotor shift during ritual performance, was related to cognitive processes such as the construction of a collective notion about the way things were in the past, genealogy building, and the birth of a landmark of historical consciousness.

NEW BOOK REVIEWS

Maragoudaki, E., 2015. Review of S. Wachsmann, *The Gurob Ship-Card Model and Its Mediterranean Context*, (College Station 2013), *Aegean Book Reviews* 31.01.2015.

[TEXT](#)

Haggis, D.C., 2013. Review of S. Wallace, *Ancient Crete: from Successful Collapse to Democracy's Alternatives, Twelfth to Fifth Centuries BC* (Cambridge 2010), *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* 133 (January 2013), 261-262.

[TEXT](#)

Legarra Herrero, B., 2013. Reviews of C. Knappett, *An Archaeology of Interaction: Network Perspectives on Material Culture and Society* (Oxford 2011), and P. van Dommelen & A.B. Knapp (eds), *Material Connections in the Ancient Mediterranean: Mobility, Materiality, and Mediterranean Identities* (London 2010), *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* 133 (January 2013), 258-261.

[TEXT](#)

Thonemann, P., 2013. Review of N. Mac Sweeney, *Community Identity and Archaeology. Dynamic Communities at Aphrodisias and Beycesultan* (Ann Arbor 2011), *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* 133 (January 2013), 257-258.

[TEXT](#)

Haysom, M., 2013. Review of E.H. Cline (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean* (Oxford 2010), *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* 133 (January 2013), 256-257.

[TEXT](#)

Mac Sweeney, N., 2014. Review of N. Momigliano, *Bronze Age Carian Iasos. Structures and Finds from the Area of the Roman Agora (c. 3000-1500 BC)* (Rome 2012), *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* 134 (January 2014), 239-240.

Schallin, A.-L., 2013. Review of W. Gauss & E. Kiriati, *Pottery Production and Supply at Bronze Age Kolonna, Aegina. An Integrated Archaeological and Scientific Study of a Ceramic Landscape* (Vienna 2011), *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* 133 (January 2013), 255-256.

[TEXT](#)

Krzyszowska, O., 2014. Reviews of W. Müller (ed.), *Die Bedeutung der minoischen und mykenischen Glyptik VI. internationales Siegel-Symposium aus Anlass des 50 jährigen Bestehens des CMS, Marburg, 9.-12. Oktober 2008* [CMS Beiheft 8] (Mainz am Rhein 2010), and M. Anastasiadou, *The Middle Minoan Three-Sided Soft Stone Prism: A Study of Style and Iconography* [CMS Beiheft 9] (Mainz am Rhein 2011), *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* 134 (January 2014), 240-242.

Krzyszowska, O., 2014. Review of I. Pini, *Aegean and Cypro-Aegean Non sphragistic Decorated Gold Finger Rings of the Bronze Age* [Aegaeum 31] (Liège 2010), *Gnomon* 86.7, 624-628.

Traunmüller, S., 2014. Review of E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (eds), *The Greek-Swedish Excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania 1970-1987 and 2001. Results of the excavations under the direction of Yannis Tzedakis and Carl-Gustaf Styrenius. Vol. IV.1: Text. Vol. IV.2: Plates. The Late Minoan IIIB:1 and IIIA:2 settlements* (Stockholm 2011), *Gnomon* 86.2, 161-185.

Kistler, E., 2014. Review of S. Langdon, *Art and Identity in Dark Age Greece, 1110-700 B.C.E.* (Cambridge 2008), *Gnomon* 86.2, 187-191.

LECTURES & CONFERENCES

4 February | 17.00 | UK, Cambridge

Room G.21, Faculty of Classics

Cambridge Mycenaean Seminar

Adamantia Vasilogambrou

Mycenaean Laconia in a New Light: Excavating the Mycenaean Palace at Ayios Vasileios, near Sparta

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10 February | 19.00 | Greece, Thessaloniki

Aristotle University, Cast Gallery

Annual Meeting

Catherine Morgan (Director, British School at Athens) / Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika

(Director Emerita, Ephorate of Paleoanthropology & Speleology of Southern Greece) &

Yannis Hamilakis (University of Southampton)

The work of the British School in 2014 & Από τη Νεολιθική μέχρι σήμερα: Αρχαιολογία και Αρχαιολογική Εθνογραφία στην Κουτρουλού Μαγούλα, Φθιώτιδα

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10 February | 19.30 | USA, East Tennessee (Knoxville)

Frank H. McClung Museum for Natural History and Culture, Circle Park, University of Tennessee

Lecture

Aleydis Van de Moortel (Department of Classics, University of Tennessee)

The Middle Bronze Age Boat from Mitrou: What We Have Learned from the Oldest Seagoing Boat in the Mediterranean

11 February | 15.30 | UK, London

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

ICLS Mycenaean Series

Sophia Voutsaki

Social change in the Middle Helladic period

11 February | 17.00 | Greece, Athens

Loring Hall, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Soudias 54

Fitch-Wiener Labs Seminar Series

Elizabeth Stathopoulou (University of Athens/Wiener Laboratory, ASCSA)

The use of spectrochemical techniques in the study of archaeological bone

11 February | 18.00 | Greece, Athens

German Archaeological Institute, Fidiou 1

Lecture

Anna Maria D'Onofrio (Istituto Universitario Orientale, Napoli)

The Burials with Weapons in the Early Iron Age Kerameikos: A Reappraisal of Ritual Aspects

14-15 February | Greece, Athens

Danish Institute, Herefondos 14
Symposium
Second Petras Symposium
[PROGRAMME](#)

16 February | 16.30 | UK, Cambridge

Room G.21, Faculty of Classics
Cambridge Mycenaean Seminar
José Luis García Ramón
From the Files of a New Grammar of Mycenaean
[MORE](#)

16 February | 18.30 | Greece, Athens

Kekropos 10, Plaka
Lecture
Themistoklis Bilis
Μυκηναϊκοί τοίχοι αντιστήριξης. Οδικά έργα, φράγματα, θεμέλια κτηρίων, οχυρώσεις

18 February | 19.00 | UK, London

The Hellenic Centre, 16-18 Paddington Str., Marylebone
Lecture
Athanasia Kanta
Mycenaean Crete: Religion, State Authority and Royal Symbolism. New Evidence from Crete
[ABSTRACT](#)
[INVITATION](#)

19 February | 19.00 | Greece, Athens

Archaeological Society at Athens, Panepistimiou 22
Annual Meeting
Catherine Morgan (Director, British School at Athens) / Yannis Hamilakis (University of Southampton) & Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika (Director Emerita, Ephorate of Paleanthropology & Speleology of Southern Greece)
The work of the British School in 2014 & From the Neolithic to the present: archaeology and archaeological ethnography at Koutroulou Magoula, Fthiotida
[MORE](#)

20 February | 19.00 | Greece, Athens

Swedish Institute at Athens, Mitseon 9
Aegean Lecture
Brendan Burke (University of Victoria) & Bryan Burns (Wellesley College)
The Mycenaean Age and its Endurance at ancient Eleon in Boeotia
[ABSTRACT](#)

24 February | 16.00 | UK, London

The British Academy, 10-11 Carlton House Terrace

Annual Meeting

Catherine Morgan (Director of the British School at Athens)

The work of the British School at Athens in 2014 & Exploring Ithaca, 1930-2014

25 February | 16.30 | UK, Cambridge

Room G.21, Faculty of Classics

Cambridge Mycenaean Seminar

Sarah Finlayson

Of Detours and Dead-ends: The Meandering Paths of Writing in the Bronze Age Aegean

[MORE](#)

26 February-1 March | Greece, Volos

University of Thessaly, Papastratos building

Conference

5η Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για το αρχαιολογικό έργο Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας 2012-2014 από τους προϊστορικούς στους νεώτερους χρόνους

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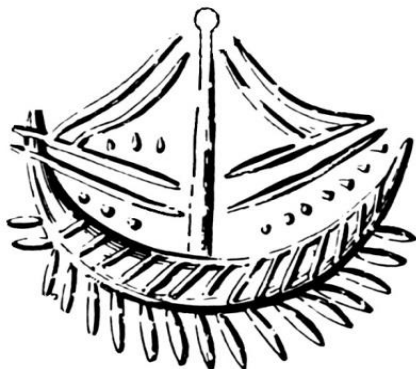
27 February | 18.30 | Greece, Athens

Archaeological Society at Athens, Panepistimiou 22

Minoan Seminar

Walter Gauss

Kolonna on Aegina, A Central Aegean Hub: Helladic, Cycladic and/or Minoan?



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THE UPGRADED WEBSITE OF AEGEUS!

It is our great pleasure to present our newly revamped Aegeus website! We hope that this upgrade will make the website more user-friendly, contributing to our joint effort of enhancing and disseminating Aegean prehistoric archaeology. Moreover, our new website is mobile friendly! Learn now the latest news on Aegean prehistoric archeology from your mobile phone!

We would like to thank all the members of Aegeus who have supported us both morally and financially. At the same time, we have to inform you that due to financial difficulties we have not been able to complete the upgrading of all the sections. We hope that this will be possible by the end of this year.

Happy 'surfing' through our new website!

www.aegeussociety.org

PETER TOMKINS' LECTURE

On the 23rd January, Peter Tomkins (University of Sheffield – Katholieke Universiteit Leuven), gave the lecture "Fragments of Complexity. Piecing together the puzzle of 'Prepalatial' Knossos (c. 3600-2000 BC)".

We would like to thank cordially Peter Tomkins, as well as the numerous members and friends who attended the lecture.

[SOME PHOTOGRAPHS](#)

WANDERINGS

"Home of the Heroes" An Interview with Sinclair Hood (part 1)
Nektarios Karadimas

I first met Sinclair Hood in 2006 during the 10th Cretological Congress in Chania. For me, it was a very emotional and formative moment to have the opportunity to talk to such an important and famous archaeologist, almost a legend of Minoan archaeology. Until then I knew him only through his vast number of publications, many of which we used to read during our university studies, such as *The Home of the Heroes* (London 1967) and *The Arts in Prehistoric Greece* (London 1978).

[READ THE INTERVIEW](#)

NEXT AEGEAN LECTURE ON 20 FEBRUARY

Aegeus and the Swedish Institute at Athens are happy to invite you to the lecture: "The Mycenaean Age and its endurance at ancient Eleon in Boeotia" by Brendan Burke (University of Victoria) & Bryan Burns (Wellesley College).

The lecture will take place at the Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Acropolis Metro station), on Friday 20 February 2015, 19:00.

[MORE](#)

AEGEAN BOOK REVIEWS

Shelly Wachsmann, 2013. *The Gyrob Ship-Card Model and Its Mediterranean Context*, College Station: Texas A&M University Press.

Reviewed by Dr Elena Maragoudaki, Experimental Archaeologist, Ephorate of Antiquities of Chania

This study focuses on the biography of the Gyrob ship-card model. It is about a wooden model of a ship-chart excavated by W. M. F. Petrie in 1920 in a 19th Dynasty tomb at Gyrob in the Fayum oasis in Middle Egypt. Exhibited at the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology this unique object has never been the focal point of adequate and in-depth research. The model was almost forgotten until the turn of the millennium, when it was “rediscovered” and republished, by one of the foremost authorities on ships and seafaring in the Bronze Age Mediterranean, Professor Shelley Wachsmann of Texas A&M University.

[MORE](#)

DISSERTATIONS

Μυκηναϊκή Κορινθία (Mycenaean Corinthia)

Konstantinos Theodoridis
University of Ioannina 2014

The current thesis attempts to present for the first time systematically and analytically the Mycenaean presence in Corinthia, as reflected through bibliographical references, new information, all known publications, the latest research, as well as personal observations and autopsies. It has tried to study in detail the available unpublished Mycenaean material (architectural, burial, findings) from old excavated - yet unknown to the archaeological community - sites, as well as to review and renegotiate the older material from the published sites.

[MORE](#)

DIGITAL ARTICLES

Wright, J.C., 2004. The Emergence of Leadership and the Rise of Civilization in the Aegean, in J.C. Barrett & P. Halstead (eds), *The Emergence of Civilisation Revisited* [Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology] (Oxford), 64-89.

[TEXT](#)

Wright, J.C., 2004. Comparative Settlement Patterns during the Bronze Age in the Northeastern Peloponnesos, Greece, in S. Alcock & J. Cherry (eds), *Side-by-Dive Survey. Comparative Regional Studies in the Mediterranean World* (Oxford), 114-131.

[TEXT](#)

Bennet, J., 1992. Collectors or Owners? An examination of their possible functions within the palatial economy of LM III Crete, in J.-P. Olivier (ed.), *Mykenaiika. Actes du IXe colloque international sur les textes mycéniens et égéens organisé par le Centre de l'Antiquité Grecque et Romaine de la Fondation Hellénique des Recherches Scientifiques et l'École française d'Athènes (Athènes, 2-6 octobre 1990)* [BCH Suppl. 25] (Paris), 65-101.

[TEXT](#)

Bennet, J., 1990. Knossos in context: comparative perspectives on the Linear B administration of LM II-III Crete, *American Journal of Archaeology* 94:2 (April 1990), 193-211.

[TEXT](#)

Bennet, J., 1985. The Structure of the Linear B Administration at Knossos, *American Journal of Archaeology* 89:2 (April 1985), 231-249.

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DIGITAL BOOKS

Schulze, E., 1880. *Mykenai: eine kritische Untersuchung der Schliemannschen alterthümer unter Vergleichung Russischer Funde*, St. Petersburg: Kaiserliche Hofbuchhandlung Schmitzdorff.

[TEXT](#)

Tsountas, C., 1908. *Αι Προϊστορικά Ακρόπολεις Διμηνίου και Σέσκλου*, Αθήνα: Σακελλάριος.

[TEXT](#)

DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS

Uchitel, A., 1985. *Mycenaean and Near Eastern Economic Archives*, PhD Dissertation, University of London.

[TEXT](#)

McGeorge, P.J.P., 1983. *The Minoans: Demography, Physical Variations and Affinities*, PhD Dissertation, University of London.

[TEXT](#)

CALL FOR PAPERS

3rd Young Researchers' Conference in Aegean Archaeology

Poland, Warsaw, 24 April 2015

Deadline: **15 February 2015**

The organizers invite proposals on all themes related to Aegean Archaeology, that is Aegean areas and cultures in the Bronze Age (i.e. art, crafts, everyday life, social/funerary/political landscapes, long-distance relations, Aegeans overseas, impact on other cultures, etc.), also in a broader context (new methods/approaches/technologies applied to the research, new technologies in data/research/site management, etc.).

[READ MORE](#)

7th Annual North American TAG Conference. Session: "The Itinerant 'Archives' of the World: Archaeologists, Objects and Values on the Move"

USA, New York, 22-24 May 2015

Deadline: **15 February 2015**

The session aims to reassess society's values and appropriation of the past as documented through a) the movement of individuals involved in producing knowledge of the past, and through b) the movement and displacement of archives and material heritage.

[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

Michael Ventris Memorial Fund for Mycenaean Studies 2015

Deadline: **13 February 2015**

The Michael Ventris Memorial Fund was founded in 1957 in appreciation of his contribution to the fields of Mycenaean civilization and architecture. The Trustees of the Fund offer an annual award of up to £2,000 to a junior scholar for research into Mycenaean studies or kindred subjects.

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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.

[READ MORE](#)

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

The Prehistoric Stones of Greece: A Resource from Field Survey

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

The Prehistoric Stones of Greece set out to quantify and collate in as much detail as possible, information about Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites in Greece, and to describe the field survey projects which resulted in the discovery of the majority of these. Neolithic sites discovered during field survey were also recorded. Material culture including tools and other objects, structures and features, along with fauna and flora were documented, including those from later periods when from palimpsests or multi period sites. The aim was to create an overview of the results of many years of intensive field survey and to create a searchable archive with which to investigate regional settlement patterns and to identify likely areas for future research.

The dataset includes information about sites and findspots including location, elevation, chronology, and the types of artefacts and ecofacts recovered. These have been standardised as far as possible to allow region wide comparisons and analysis of variability. The dataset is predominantly based on published accounts and occasionally grey literature from unpublished reports. In a small number of cases it has benefited from the results of our own research in Greece.

UCL - The Stavros Niarchos Foundation Digital Library

<http://digitool-b.lib.ucl.ac.uk>

The Stavros Niarchos Foundation Digital Library contains rare books and art works related to Greek history, archaeology and culture which are made available online for the first time. Items of special interest have been chosen from UCL Special Collections' Euclid and Flaxman collections and the Institute of Archaeology's excavation reports and site surveys, complemented by images of UCL Art Museum's Flaxman plasters.

You can preview the content of the Stavros Niarchos Foundation Digital Library in this web app for tablets. The materials in the ICS/JL collection have been kindly provided by the Institute of Classical Studies Library and Joint Library of the Hellenic and Roman Societies, where they may be consulted.

Further information on photographic orders and image reproduction for the Euclid, Flaxman or IoA collections is available from UCL Special Collections. Information on reproduction of images of UCL Art Museum's Flaxman collection for publication or broadcast is available from UCL Art Museum.

The project is generously supported by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation. The Foundation has also supported the digitisation of Euclid editions at the British Library.

THE ROBIN HÄGG MEMORIAL FUND

In accordance with his own wishes, a research fund has been created in memory of Robin Hägg. The Robin Hägg Memorial Fund will offer grants to post-doctoral scholars working in the field of Aegean prehistory. It will be open to applicants from all countries who have completed their doctorate within the past eight years and are under forty years of age at the time of application.

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ΤΟ ΔΑΧΤΥΛΙΔΙ ΤΟΥ ΘΗΣΕΑ ΣΤΟ «ΑΘΕΑΤΟ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ»

efsyn.gr

Το δαχτυλίδι του Θησέα, ένα μυκηναϊκό σφραγιστικό δαχτυλίδι, που βρέθηκε τυχαία μέσα στα χώματα από τις εκσκαφικές εργασίες στο βράχο της Ακρόπολης τη δεκαετία του 1950, παρουσιάζεται στο κοινό της Αθήνας για πρώτη φορά, στο Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο.

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ΜΕΤΡΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΠΗΛΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΡΟΥ ΛΑΚΩΝΙΑΣ ΕΝΕΚΡΙΝΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ

Τα Νέα, 14-01-2015

«Πράσινο» φως πήρε, από τα μέλη του Κεντρικού Αρχαιολογικού Συμβουλίου, η μελέτη για την αντιμετώπιση της μικροχλωρίδας που έχει αναπτυχθεί στους σταλαγμίτες και στον πλούσιο λιθωματικό διάκοσμο του περίφημου σπηλαίου Βλυχάδας, στον Διρό Λακωνίας. Όπως ανέφερε ο προϊστάμενος της Εφορείας Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας και Σπηλαιολογίας Ανδρέας Ντάρλας, κύριο πρόβλημα του σπηλαίου σήμερα αποτελεί η χρήση παλαιωμένου τύπου φωτισμού που εκπέμπει θερμότητα, με αποτέλεσμα την ανάπτυξη μικροχλωρίδας (πρασινάδας) στους σταλαγμίτες, που βλάπτει το σπήλαιο όχι μόνο οπτικά αλλά και άμεσα.

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THE PRESERVATION OF ORGANIC REMAINS IN THE AEGEAN. A SUMMARY OF THE 2015 AIA SESSION

The session was organised by Olivia Jones, Flint Dibble and Dan Fallu at the 2015 annual AIA meeting. A storify from all the Tweets may be read at the following link:

[MORE](#)

VRETSIA/AG. IOANNIS-ROUDIAS
(TROODOS MOUNTAINS): ARISTOTLE
UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI
Cyprus Department of Antiquities

The Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Communications and Works, announces the successful completion of the 2014 archaeological investigations, conducted by the Department of History and Archaeology of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUT), at the early Epipalaeolithic site of Vretsia/Ayios Ioannis - Roudias in the Troodos mountains (Pafos District). The project, was carried out under the direction of Professor Nikolaos Efstratiou by a small team of archaeology students and the mission's associate Mr. Demetris Kyriakou.

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ΚΡΥΒΕΙ Η ΝΑΞΟΣ ΤΕΤΟΙΟΥΣ
ΘΗΣΑΥΡΟΥΣ;
Κυκλαδική, 01-12-2014

Η αρχαιολόγος Νατάσα Αγγελοπούλου με αφορμή τη παρουσίαση του βιβλίου για το Κορφάρι των Αμυγδαλιών στον Πάνορμο μιλάει για τη μοναδικότητα της ακρόπολης στην ιστορία του Αιγαιακού Πολιτισμού, για το ενδιαφέρον που έδειξαν οι Ναξιώτες για τα ...μυστικά που κρύβει το νησί τους και για το ρόλο του Δήμου σε περίπτωση που αναλάβουν τη διαχείριση των μνημείων.

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NEWSLETTER CREDITS

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CAPTION OF DRAWINGS

Cover & back cover: Inspired by a motive of LH IIIB pottery .

In the section Contents: Head of a Cycladic figurine.

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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