

A E G E U S
SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

NEWSLETTER
ON
AEGEAN PREHISTORY

1 March 2015

No 55



CONTENTS

New Books *p. 2*

New Articles *p. 21*

New Book Reviews *p. 29*

Lectures & Conferences *p. 30*

The Work of Aegeus *p. 34*

Aegean Library *p. 36*

Call for Papers *p. 37*

Grants & Job Vacancies *p. 37*

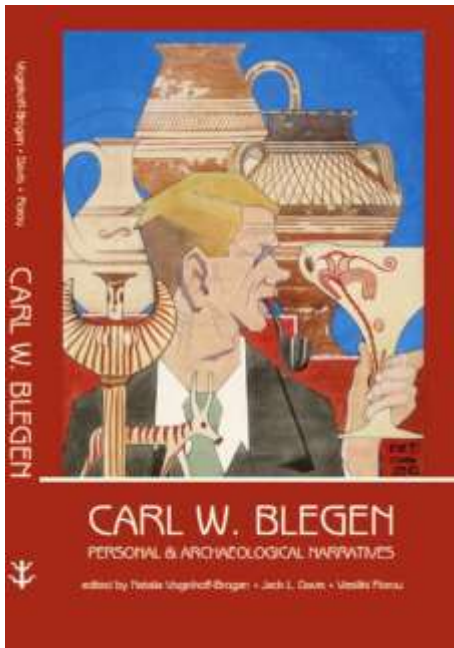
Websites *p. 38*

News *p. 39*

(For quicker search, click the page numbers!)



NEW BOOKS



Carl W. Blegen. Personal and Archaeological Narratives

EDITED BY NATALIA VOGAIKOFF-BROGAN, JACK L. DAVIS & VASILIKI FLOROU

City & year: Atlanta 2015

Publisher: Lockwood Press

Description: Hardback, 252 p., 80 illustrations, 22,8x15,2 cm

ISBN: 978-1-937040-22-2

Price: \$ 34.95 (ca. € 31)

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3409

Abstract

Carl W. Blegen is the most famous American archaeologist ever to work in Greece, and no American has ever had a greater impact on Greek archaeology. Yet Blegen, unlike several others of his generation, has until now found no biographer. In part, the explanation for this must lie in the fact that his life was so multifaceted: not only was he instrumental in creating the field of Aegean prehistory, but Blegen, his wife, and their best friends, the Hills (“the family”) were also significant forces in the social and intellectual community of Athens. Authors who have contributed to this book have each researched one aspect of Blegen’s life, drawing on copious documentation in the United States, England, and Greece. The result is a nontraditional biography that sets Blegen and his closest colleagues in the social and academic milieu that gave rise to the discipline of classical archaeology in Greece.

Contents

Illustrations [vii]

Jack L. Davis & Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan,
“On his feet and ready to dig”: Carl William
Blegen [1-15]

Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, The life of Carl W.
Blegen from a grass roots perspective [17-
38]

Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst, [From the mud of
Peirene to mastering stratigraphy: Carl
Blegen in the Corinthia and Argolid](#) [39-61]

Yannis Fappas, The “govs” of Mycenaean
archaeology: The friendship and
collaboration of Carl W. Blegen and Alan J. B.
Wace as seen through their correspondence
[63-84]

Robert Pounder, The Blegens and the Hills: A
family affair [85-98]

Yannis Galanakis, “Islanders vs.
Mainlanders,” “The Mycenae Wars,” and
other short stories: An archival visit to an old
debate [99-120]

Vasiliki Florou, The house at 9 Ploutarchou
Street: A grape arbor and a dense shadow of
beautiful meetings [121-145]

Elizabeth W. French, *Και εις άνώτερα*: The
govs in the 1930s [147-156]

Brian Rose, Carl Blegen and Troy [157-176]

Nektarios Karadimas, “His eyes took on a far
away look when he spoke of Pylos”: Carl
Blegen and the excavations at the Palace of
Nestor as seen in the Greek and foreign
press [177-207]

Jack L. Davis, Blegen and the Palace of
Nestor: What took so long? [209-229]

Contributors [231]

Index [233]



Food for Thought. Dietary Habits in the Bronze Age City at Akrotiri, Thera (3200-1600 BC)

CHRISTOS G. DOUMAS

City & year: Athens 2014

Publisher: Society for the Promotion of Studies on Prehistoric Thera

Description: Paperback, 65 p., 59 colour figures in text, 24x17 cm

ISBN: 978-960-98269-7-6

Price: € 10

AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3415

Abstract

In this book an attempt is made to reconstruct the diet of the prehistoric Therans, primarily through the remains of foodstuffs found in the ruins at Akrotiri, but also indirectly from the depictions of plants and animals in vase-paintings and the wall-paintings. The ways in which the inhabitants of the prehistoric city prepared and consumed their food and drink are sought through the various related constructions, cooking vessels and tableware.



Κορφάρι των Αμυγδαλιών (Πάνορμος) Νάξου. Μια οχυρωμένη πρωτοκυκλαδική ακρόπολη

ANASTASIA D. AGGELOPOULOU

City & year: Athens 2014

Publisher: Ταμείο Αρχαιολογικών Πόρων και Απαλλοτριώσεων

Series: Ταμείο Αρχαιολογικών Πόρων και Απαλλοτριώσεων αρ.
104

Description: Paperback, 642 p., colour & b/w figures, 28x21cm

ISBN: 978-960-386-141-6

Price: € 30

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3411

From the introduction (in Greek)

Naxos, the largest Cycladic island, holds an important place in the history of research into the Early Cycladic civilization, as indicated by the large number of EC settlement and cemetery sites recorded. The bay of Panormos on the south-east coast of Naxos, is one of the safest natural harbors of the island offering protection, from the strong northerly winds. The importance of the area of Panormos during the EBA is revealed by a substantial number of EC I and EC II artifacts, made of clay, marble and copper, stored nowadays in the Apeiranthos Museum. The objects are said to have been found mainly in graves belonging to rich cemeteries of the EC period. Unfortunately illicit digging has resulted in the loss of much archaeological information concerning aspects such as the exact location, size and spatial organization of the burial grounds.

The anthropologist Klon Stefanos was the first to undertake archaeological research at Panormos, during the early years of the twentieth century Stefanos investigated a group of EC graves that had been used for multiple burials. As he published only some brief descriptions of the graves and their finds, the exact location and chronology of the tombs remain obscure.

The low hill named Korfari ton Amygdalion lies at a close distance (a little over 100 m.) northwest of the bay of Panormos. The site was discovered in 1963 by the then curator of antiquities Prof. Christos Doumas. It is a naturally fortified site surrounded by higher hills. It commands both the adjacent natural harbor and the small but fertile coastal plain lying to the east of the hill, without being easily visible from the sea. Moreover, the site provides an excellent view over an extended area stretching from Amorgos, Keros and Kouphonisia to Schinoussa and Herakleia, controlling the sea routes leading to these islands.

The excavations conducted by Chr. Doumas on the summit of the hill, at a height of 67,50 m. above sea level, brought to light the remains of a fortified acropolis of the Kastri Group period. Although fortified settlements of the EBA are known from a number of other sites on Naxos such as Spedos, Phyrroges, Kastraki, Kastelli and, possibly, Rizokastelia, the discovery of the acropolis at Panormos is of special importance, due to the systematic and rigorous archaeological research undertaken by the excavator.

Contents

ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ [13]

1. ΤΟΠΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ – ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΗ [17]
 - 1α. Η Νάξος την ΠΕΧ [17]
 - 1β. Ο Πάνορμος και το Κορφάρι των Αμυγδαλιών [17]
 - 1γ. Το Κορφάρι των Αμυγδαλιών και οι οχυρωμένοι οικισμοί της ομάδας Καστρίου [65]
 - 1δ. Το Κορφάρι των Αμυγδαλιών κατά την ΠΕΧ. Η ακρόπολη και η σχέση της με όμορο ΠΚ οικισμό και νεκροταφείο [67]

2. Η ΚΑΤΑΝΟΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΑ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΤΗΣ ΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΗΣ [89]

- 2α. Γενικά [89]
- 2β. Κατανομή ευρημάτων [89]
- 2γ. Η συχνότητα εμφάνισης των σχημάτων και οι χρήσεις τους [90]
- 2δ. Τεχνικά χαρακτηριστικά [91]
- 2ε. Διακόσμηση [95]
- 2στ. Σημεία κεραμέων [97]

3. ΤΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΗΣ [113]

- A. Ανοικτά αγγεία [120]
 - A I. «Χύτρες» με τοξοειδείς αποφύσεις [120]
 - A II. Φιάλες [125]
 - A III. Λοπάδες [141]
 - A IV. Λεκάνες [158]
 - A V. «Εστίες» [163]
 - A VI. Κύπελλα [168]
 - AVII Πώματα [177]
 - B. Κλειστά αγγεία [179]

B I. Πίθοι [179]

B II. Στάμνοι [203]

B III. Πιθοειδή δυσδιάγνωστου σχήματος [222]

B IV. Τμήματα δίωτων σταμνών ή πίθων με πλαστική ταινία κάτω από το χείλος [223]

B V. «Κρατήρες» [224]

B VI. Πρόχοι [226]

B VII. «Ζώμορφο» σκεύος [236]

B VIII. Απιόσχημα [238]

B IX. Μικρογραφικά [240]

B X. «Πύραυλα» [241]

B XI. Κλειστά αγγεία δυσδιάγνωστου σχήματος [243]

Γ. Αγγεία δυσδιάγνωστου σχήματος [244] Κατάλογος [245]

4. ΛΙΘΙΝΑ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΚΕΥΗ (Αναστασία Δεβετζή) [301]

Εισαγωγή [301]

Τυπολογία [314]

I. Αγγεία [314]

II. Εργαλεία [315]

A. Σταθερά ανακρουστικά εργαλεία [316]

B. Κινητά επικρουστικά εργαλεία [327]

Γ. Εργαλεία παθητικής ενέργειας [337]

III. Λίθοι με επίκρουστα σχέδια [356] Κατάλογος [361]

5. ΜΕΤΑΛΛΙΝΑ [453]

A. Μαχαίριδια [453]

B. Αιχμή δόρατος [454]

Κατάλογος [457]

Γ. Μεταλλογραφική ανάλυση (Γιάννης Μπασιάκος & Γιώργος Μαστροθεόδωρος) [458]

6. ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΑΠΟ ΟΨΙΑΝΟ [475]

A. Εργαλεία [475]

B. Απορρίμματα [478]

Κατάλογος [479]

7. ΜΙΚΡΟΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ [481]

Σφονδύλια [481]

Κατάλογος [482]

8. Η ΟΜΑΔΑ ΚΑΣΤΡΙΟΥ. ΚΑΤΑΓΩΓΗ-ΔΙΑΔΟΣΗ ΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ [483]

A. Καταγωγή [485]

B. Διάδοση [488]

Γ. Χρονολόγηση [488]

9. Η ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΟΜΑΔΑΣ ΚΑΣΤΡΙΟΥ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΞΕΛΙΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΚΛΑΔΙΚΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ [497]

A. Η σημασία της ομάδας Καστριού για την εξέλιξη της ΠΚ κεραμικής [497]

B. Η ομάδα Καστριού και τα δεδομένα της ΠΚ οικιστικής αρχιτεκτονικής [498]

Γ. Τα ταφικά έθιμα την περίοδο εμφάνισης της ομάδας Καστριού [500]

Δ. Η εμφάνιση της ομάδας Καστριού και η σημασία της για την εξέλιξη του Κυκλαδικού πολιτισμού [500]

10. Η ΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ ΣΤΟ ΚΟΡΦΑΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΜΥΓΔΑΛΙΩΝ [505]

11. Ο ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΟΧΥΡΩΜΕΝΗΣ ΕΓΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΣΤΟ ΚΟΡΦΑΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΜΥΓΔΑΛΙΩΝ [511]

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΕΣ – ΒΙΒΛΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ [517]

ENGLISH SUMMARY

Topography – Architecture [539]

Pottery [545]

Stone Objects [573]

Metal Objects [602]

Chipped Stone Tools [608]

Small Finds [609]

The Kastri Group. Origin - Distribution – Date [610]

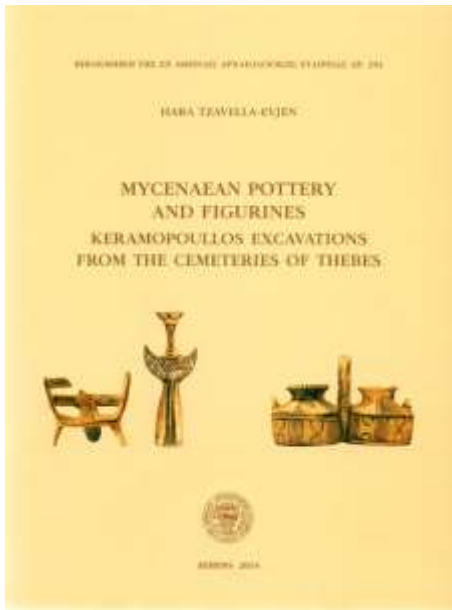
The Significance of the Kastri Group for the Development of Cycladic Culture [616]

The Chronology of the acropolis at Korfari ton Amygdalion [619]

The Character of the acropolis at Korfari ton Amygdalion [621]

ΕΥΡΕΤΗΡΙΟ [625]

ΕΓΧΡΩΜΟΙ ΠΙΝΑΚΕΣ [633]



Mycenaean Pottery and Figurines. Keramopoulos Excavations from the Cemeteries of Thebes

HARA TZAVELLA-EVJEN

City & year: Athens 2014

Publisher: Archaeological Society at Athens

Series: Library of the Archaeological Society at Athens 294

Description: Paperback, 154 p., numerous b/w illustrations, 28x21 cm

ISBN: 978-618-5047-14-6

Price: € 50

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3412

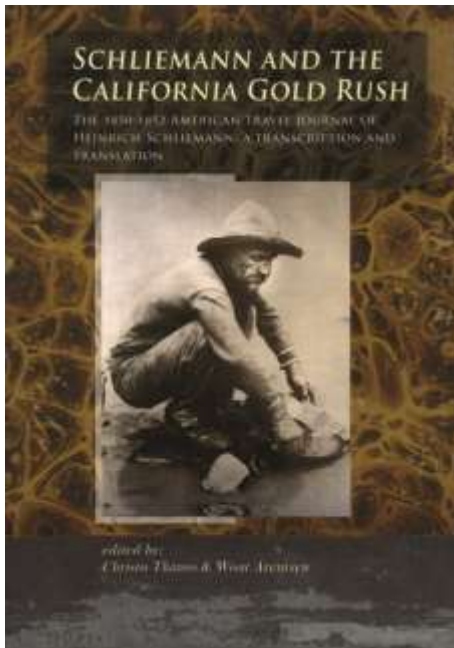
From the introduction

The pottery and figurines from the Mycenaean cemeteries at Kolonaki, Hagia Anna, Ismenion and Elektrae Gates in Thebes were first published by the excavator A. Keramopoulos in the *AE* 49 (1910) and *AD* 3 (1917) in association with the chamber tombs and also in context with the other tomb deposits. These early studies provide information on the condition in which the tombs and their context were discovered and also give detailed information of the locus of the burial deposits. In some cases, comparisons are drawn with materials from other Mycenaean sites and, in general, there is an occasional discussion of the antiquity or the lateness of the shapes and decorative themes. Observations on burial practices are frequently made. The pottery from these cemeteries was used by A. Furumark in his study of the Mycenaean pottery classification, and since then it has entered the studies of Mycenaean pottery as comparative material.

In recent years, Mycenaean Boeotia is undergoing a renaissance with the rescue excavation in Thebes carried out by the Archaeological Service, the systematic excavations at Gla undertaken by the Archaeological Society at Athens and the publication of old collections from Boeotian Mycenaean levels. The time was ripe for a re-examination of the pottery and the figurines from the Keramopoulos excavations.

Contents

Abbreviations [9]	Varia [49]
Introduction [13]	Observations on Figurines [51]
Observations on Pottery [15]	Phi type [51]
Jars [15]	Tau type [52]
Jugs [20]	Psi type [52]
Flask [24]	Animal figurines [54]
Askoi [25]	Thrones [55]
Alabastra [26]	Conclusions [57]
Stirrup jars [33]	Tables [63]
Deep bowls [40]	Catalogue [73]
Cups [41]	Pottery [73]
Kylix [46]	Figurines [132]
Domestic vessels [48]	Appendix [149]
Amphora [49]	Bibliography [151]
Small pithos [49]	



Schliemann and the California Gold Rush. The 1850-1852 American travel journal of Heinrich Schliemann: a transcription and translation

EDITED BY CHRISTO THANOS & WOUT ARENTZEN

City & year: *Leiden 2014*

Publisher: *Sidestone Press*

Series: *The Schliemann Diaries 2*

Description: *Paperback, 214 p., 23 figures, 25,7x18,2 cm*

ISBN: *9789088902550*

Price: *€ 29,95*

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3413

Abstract

In this second part of *The Schliemann Diaries* we follow Heinrich Schliemann (the famous 19th century archaeologist, trader and traveller) through his diary on his second journey: his travels to America from December 1850 to March 1853. The original diary was written in English and for a small part in Spanish. This publication is a transcription and translation of Schliemann's travel diary.

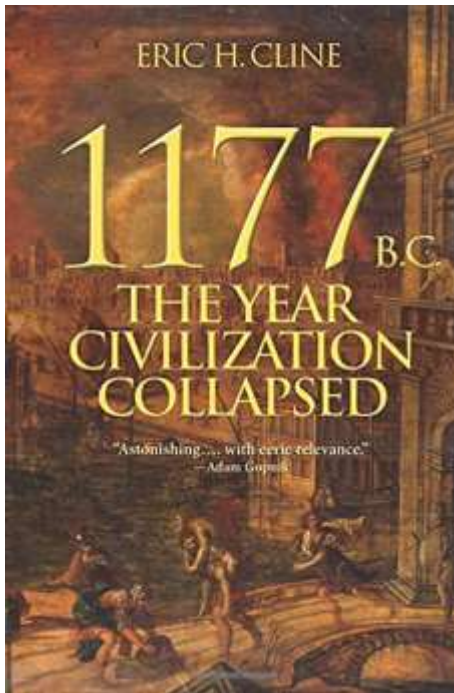
In 1850 the millionaire Schliemann decided to end his job as trader in Russia and to try his luck in the United States. He travelled via Europe to New York and Washington and then via Panama on to the goldfields in California. He made a second fortune in Sacramento with buying gold dust and with banking. After two years he returned to Europe and got married in St Petersburg.

In this diary Schliemann describes his travels from the perspective of a wealthy business man in the mid-19th century and writes about the landscape, his visits to the theatre, the hotels he used, his much discussed meeting with the American president, his lucrative banking business in California, etc. His travels and accommodation weren't always without danger. Schliemann describes in detail the extreme heat and humidity, fatal illnesses, rainstorms, floods, mosquitoes, robbers, murderers and swindlers.

Heinrich Schliemann (1822-1890) was a shrewd trader and later in life he became one of the best known archaeologists of the 19th century for discovering the legendary city of Troy and the golden masks of Mycenae. Schliemann also made many travels around the world and recorded his experiences in several diaries. In this series, all Schliemann's travel diaries will be made available to a wider public by means of a transcription, an English translation and an introduction. These publications will present a new image of the trader and archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann and the world in which he lived.

Contents

Introduction [7]	The conflagration of San Francisco [88]
Wout Arentzen, Schliemann and the making of his second fortune [9]	The autobiography [95]
	The Bill [96]
The Travel journal [9]	Christo Thanos, Schliemann's dates and whereabouts [101]
The Californian gold rush [10]	
A disappointment in love [16]	Christo Thanos, The transcription [107]
The outward journey [19]	
The shipwreck [21]	Introduction to the transcription [107]
The East Coast [24]	The journal [107]
A visit to the President [27]	Editorial method [108]
The itinerary [32]	Symbols used in the transcription [108]
Panama [34]	The transcription of the diary [109]
The journey from Panama to San Francisco [42]	The transcription of the autobiography [196]
California [46]	
Ludwig's grave [48]	Spanish translation [205]
The Sacramento River [50]	
The Gold fields [51]	Nienke Brouwer (translation) and Wout Arentzen (editor and comm.)
The Banking House of Henry Schliemann [56]	
Schliemann – Davidson [66]	List of figures [209]
A nasty wound [74]	
A British sweetheart and a new native country? [78]	References [211]
Mecklenburg and then home [81]	
Later received information [84]	Index [215]



1177 B.C. The Year Civilization Collapsed

ERIC H. CLINE

City & year: Princeton/Oxford 2014

Publisher: Princeton University Press

Series: *Turning Points in Ancient History*

Description: *Hardback, 237 p., 1 b/w map, 11 b/w figures, 2 b/w tables, 24x16,2 cm*

ISBN: 978-0691140896

Price: \$ 29.95 (ca. € 26)

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Abstract

In 1177 B.C., marauding groups known only as the “Sea Peoples” invaded Egypt. The pharaoh’s army and navy managed to defeat them, but the victory so weakened Egypt that it soon slid into decline, as did most of the surrounding civilizations. After centuries of brilliance, the civilized world of the Bronze Age came to an abrupt and cataclysmic end. Kingdoms fell like dominoes over the course of just a few decades. No more Minoans or Mycenaeans. No more Trojans, Hittites, or Babylonians. The thriving economy and cultures of the late second millennium B.C., which had stretched from Greece to Egypt and Mesopotamia, suddenly ceased to exist, along with writing systems, technology, and monumental architecture. But the Sea Peoples alone could not have caused such widespread breakdown. How did it happen?

In this major new account of the causes of this “First Dark Ages,” Eric Cline tells the gripping story of how the end was brought about by multiple interconnected failures, ranging from invasion and revolt to earthquakes, drought, and the cutting of international trade routes. Bringing to life the vibrant multicultural world of these great civilizations, he draws a sweeping panorama of the empires and globalized peoples of the Late Bronze Age and shows that it was their very interdependence that hastened their dramatic collapse and ushered in a dark age that lasted centuries.

A compelling combination of narrative and the latest scholarship, *1177 B.C.* sheds new light on the complex ties that gave rise to, and ultimately destroyed, the flourishing civilizations of the Late Bronze Age - and that set the stage for the emergence of classical Greece.

Contents

List of Illustrations [xi]

Series Editor's Foreword [xiii]

Preface [xv]

Acknowledgments [xix]

PROLOGUE

[The Collapse of Civilizations: 1177 BC \[1\]](#)

CHAPTER ONE

Act I. Of Arms and the Man: The Fifteenth Century BC [14]

CHAPTER TWO

Act II. An (Aegean) Affair to Remember: The Fourteenth Century BC [43]

CHAPTER THREE

Act III. Fighting for Gods and Country: The Thirteenth Century BC [73]

CHAPTER FOUR

Act IV. The End of an Era: The Twelfth Century BC [102]

CHAPTER FIVE

A "Perfect Storm" of Calamities? [139]

EPILOGUE

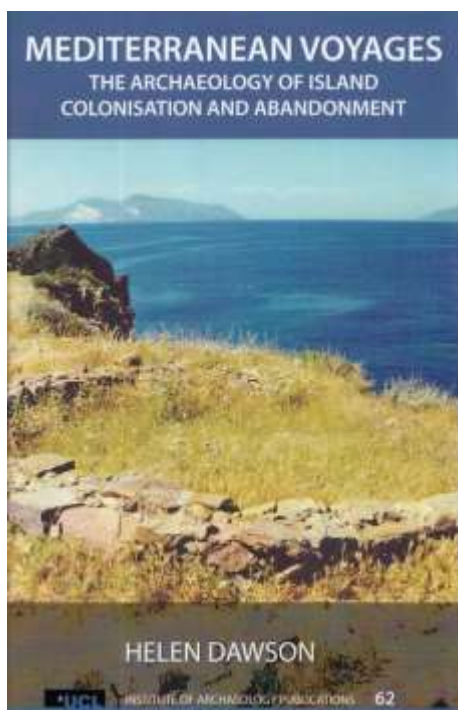
The Aftermath [171]

Dramatis Personae 177

Notes [181]

Bibliography [201]

Index [229]



Mediterranean Voyages. The Archaeology of Island Colonization and Abandonment

HELEN DAWSON

City & year: *Walnut Creek, California 2014*

Publisher: *Left coast Press*

Series: *University College London Institute of Archaeology Publications*

Description: *Hardback, 323 p., 65 b/w figures, 31 b/w plates, 23,4x15,8 cm*

ISBN: *978-1-61132-994-0*

Price: *\$ 49,95 (ca. € 44)*

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

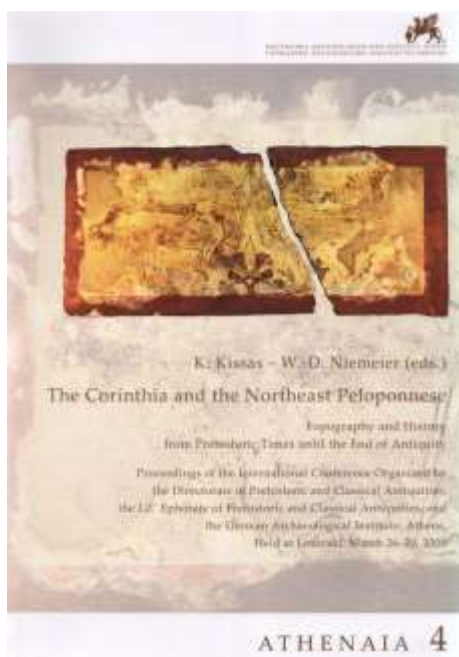
From the introduction

This book is a comparative study of the archaeology of colonisation, abandonment, and resettlement of the Mediterranean islands in prehistory. Presenting an extensive and up-to-date body of evidence, it provides a pan-Mediterranean review of island data, a task last completed in the mid-1990s. The considerations made over the course of the following chapters are supported by a database of 147 islands, from the Balearics in the west to Cyprus in the east, and cover some 10,000 years (from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age, with a few earlier instances).

Colonisation is a subject that has been extensively discussed in archaeology; by comparison, abandonment has received less attention, at least in the Mediterranean. Islands offer ideal case studies for exploring social connectivity, episodes of colonisation, abandonment, and alternating phases of cultural interaction and isolation. Nonetheless, distinguishing between visitation, utilisation, occupation, establishment, abandonment, and recolonisation remains a considerable challenge. How did these activities vary spatially and temporally, and what were the potential reasons behind different islands' colonisation and abandonment processes? Any observations must be placed against the backdrop of the changing palaeogeography of the prehistoric Mediterranean, by taking into account physical changes in sea levels and in the islands' environments, and the resulting perceptions of landscape, all contextualised within the broader scheme of reference of Mediterranean prehistory.

Contents

List of Illustrations [7]	Chapter 6: Redefining island colonization [146]
Acknowledgments [11]	Chapter 7: Theories of abandonment [180]
Chapter 1: Island archaeologies [13]	Chapter 8: Islands in time [209]
Chapter 2: The Mediterranean: physical and cultural spaces [22]	Chapter 9: Mediterranean voyages [260]
Chapter 3: Theories of colonization [42]	References [270]
Chapter 4: Island colonisation in the western Mediterranean [69]	Index [317]
Chapter 5: Island colonisation in the eastern Mediterranean [123]	About the author [324]



The Corinthia and the Northeast Peloponnese. Topography and History from Prehistoric Times until the end of Antiquity

EDITED BY KONSTANTINOS KISSAS & WOLF-DIETRICH NIEMEIER

City & year: München 2013

Publisher: Hirmer Verlag GmbH

Series: Athenaia 4

Description: Hardback, 582 p., 438 illustrations, 29,7x21 cm

ISBN: 9783777421223

Price: \$ 110 (ca. € 96)

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AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

To present the results of archaeological research in the Corinthia both to the academic community and the wider public, the LZ' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, in association with the Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the Athens department of the German Archaeological Institute, organized the international conference entitled 'Corinthia and the Northeast Peloponnese. Topography and History from Prehistoric Times until the End of Antiquity'. At this meeting, which was held with great success at the 'Αλεξάνδρειο' conference centre at Loutraki in March 2009, results were presented of numerous studies undertaken, on the one hand, by the Greek Archaeological Service and, on the other, by international research institutions active in Greece as well as individual researchers working in the Corinthia.

Contents

SCIENTIFIC AND ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
OF THE CONFERENCE [IX]

ΕΝΑΡΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΥ (Κωνσταντίνος
Κίσσας) [XI]

VORWORT ZUR PUBLIKATION (Wolf-Dietrich
Niemeier) [XIII]

ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΣ (Έλενα Κόρκα) [XV]

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Κωνσταντίνος Κίσσας, Οργάνωση,
λειτουργία και έργο της ΛΖ' Εφορείας
Αρχαιοτήτων Κορίνθου [1-10]

Charles K. Williams, In Corinth with
Pausanias as guide [11-26]

CORINTH AND NORTHEAST CORINTHIA

Σταύρος Οικονομίδης, Διακινήσεις,
περάσματα και επικοινωνίες στη νεολιθική
Κορίνθια [27-34]

Ιουλία Τζώνου-Herbst, Η παράκτια
Κορινθιακή πεδιάδα στη μυκηναϊκή περίοδο
[35-43]

Παναγιώτα Κασίμη, Ένας πρώιμος θολωτός
μυκηναϊκός τάφος στην Αρχαία Κόρινθο [45-
53]

Jeannette Marchand, Ιουλία Τζώνου-Herbst
& Michael Boyd, Αποτελέσματα
επιφανειακής και γεωφυσικής έρευνας στο
Ντοράτι Κορινθίας [55-61]

Chris Hayward, Corinthian stone exploitation
and the interpretation of inscribed building
accounts [63-78]

Rune Frederiksen, The seventh century B.C.
city wall at the Potters' Quarter in Corinth.
Topographical implications [79-90]

Αμαλία Γιαννοπούλου, Βιβή
Ευαγγελοπούλου, Έλενα Μαραγκουδάκη &
Χριστίνα Πιπίλου, Αρχαϊκό νεκροταφείο
στην Αρχαία Κόρινθο [91-98]

Nancy Bookidis, Acrocorinth: the north slope
[99-110]

Olga Zolotnikova, The cult places of Zeus in
the northeastern Peloponnese in the
Geometric - Late Archaic periods [111-124]

Βασίλης Θ. Τασίνος & Παναγιώτα Κασίμη,
Αρχαία Κόρινθος - θέση: Αναπνοά
(Αναπλογά) - οικόπεδο: Α.
Παπαθανασόπουλου - ανασκαφή: αρχαίου
νεκροταφείου [125-134]

Ronald S. Stroud, Xenophon and the
topography of the Corinthia [135-142]

Alastar H. Jackson, Polybius and Mummius'
Isthmian victory, 146 B.C [143-154]

David Gilman Romano, Roman colonies in
the Corinthian landscape [155-160]

Παναγιώτα Μελέτη, Παλαιοχριστιανικό
νεκροταφείο στην Αρχαία Κόρινθο [161-168]

Ελένη Μπαλωμένου, Στα ίχνη ενός
πρωτοελλαδικού νεκροταφείου (;) στον
Σχοίνο [169-173]

Richard Tomlinson, The circular building at
Perachora [175-178]

Ζωή Ασλαματζίδου-Κωστούρου, Ρωμαϊκή
έπαυλη στην Κατούνιστρα Λουτρακίου [179-
190]

Δέσποινα Κουτσούμπα & Γιάννης Νάκας,
Δίορκος. Ένα σημαντικό τεχνικό έργο της
αρχαιότητας [191-206]

Hans Lohmann, Der Diolkos von Korinth - eine antike Schiffsschleppe? [207-230]

EAST AND SOUTHEAST CORINTHIA

Thomas F. Tartaron & Daniel J. Pullen, The Saronic Harbors Archaeological Research Projekt (SHARP). Two seasons at Mycenaean Kalamianos [231-238]

Ελένη Μπαλωμένου, Μυκηναϊκή δραστηριότητα στη βορειοανατολική Κορινθία. Νέα στοιχεία από ακτές και ενδοχώρα [239-246]

Catherine Morgan, The Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age at the Isthmian sanctuary [247-250]

Βασίλης Θ. Τασίνος, Αρχαία Κρώμνα [251-252]

Elizabeth R. Gebhard, Pausanias at the Isthmian Sanctuary. The principles governing his narrative [263-274]

Timothy E. Gregory, Η ανατολική Κορινθία στην παλαιοχριστιανική εποχή [275-284]

Elena Korka & Joseph L. Rife, Systematic excavations undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for promoting the Roman cemetery on the Koutsongila Ridge at Kenchreai [285-296]

Δημήτρης Χατζηαγγέλου, Το σπήλαιο της Κλένιας [297-304]

Έλενα Κόρκα, Η γραπτή πώρινη σαρκοφάγος Φανερωμένης Χιλιομοδίου Κορινθίας. Προκαταρκτική παρουσίαση [305-312]

CENTRAL CORINTHIA

Jeannette Marchand, Investigations in the territory of Kleonai in the northeastern Peloponnesos [313-322]

Torsten Mattern, Kleonai. Neue Forschungen in einer Stadt des >Dritten Griechenlands< [323-332]

John F. Cherry, Jack L. Davis & Ada Kalogirou, The Nemea Valley in the Early Bronze Age [333-343]

Kim Shelton, Nemea before Zeus. Prehistory and early history in the area of the sanctuary [345-349]

Mary K. Dabney & James C. Wright, Ο μεσοελλαδικός και ο μυκηναϊκός οικισμός στην Τσούγκιζα της Αρχαίας Νεμέας [351-361]

R. Angus K. Smith, Evangelia Pappi, Mary K. Dabney, Sevi Triantaphyllou & James C. Wright, Ayia Sotira cemetery excavations, Ancient Nemea: 2006-2008 [363-370]

Stephen G. Miller, The early Temple of Zeus at Nemea [371-378]

Joseph Maran, Human settlement and Holocene geomorphological change in the Basin of Phlious [379-386]

Κωνσταντίνα Καζά-Παπαγεωργίου, Αγία Ειρήνη Φλιασίας [387-395]

Ζωή Ασλαματζίδου-Κωστούρου & Δήμητρα Σαρρή, Αποθέτης αρχαϊκού ιερού στη θέση Πλακωμένος Λεοντίου στο Δήμο Νεμέας Κορινθίας [397-404]

Vasco Hachtmann, The Bronze Age settlement at Aidonia [405-416]

Καλλιόπη Κρυστάλλη-Βότση, Κωνσταντίνα Καζά-Παπαγεωργίου, Το μυκηναϊκό νεκροταφείο των Αηδονιών [417-424]

WEST CORINTHIA

Hector Williams, *Archaeological Investigations at Ancient Stymphalos*, 1982-2008 [425-432]

Klaus Tausend, *A mountain village in the Pheneatiki* [433-436]

Κωνσταντίνος Κίσσας, *Η Φενεατική πεδιάδα. Τα αποτελέσματα των πρόσφατων ερευνών της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας* [437-444]

Ντόρα Κατσωνοπούλου, *Η διαδρομή του Παυσανία από την Ελίκη της Αχαΐας στους Αριστοναύτες της Κορινθίας* [445-450]

Παρασκευή Μίχα, *Νέα δεδομένα για το επίγειο της Αρχαίας Αίγειρας στη θέση Μαύρα Λιθάρια, Δυτικής Ευρωστίνης* [451-460]

Δήμητρα Σαρρή, *Ανασκαφές στο Δερβένι στα πλαίσια του έργου «Χάραξη διπλής σιδηροδρομικής γραμμής υψηλών ταχυτήτων Κορίνθου-Πατρών στο τμήμα Κιάτο-Πάτρα»* [461-468]

Γιάννης Α. Λώλος, *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα επιφανείας στην περιοχή της Σικυώνας* [469-478]

Βασίλης Παπαθανασίου, *Μυκηναϊκό και κλασικό νεκροταφείο στην Αρχαία Σικυώνα* [479-489]

Φωτεινή Α. Μπάλλα, *Αρχαία Σικυώνα. Η αποκάλυψη τμήματος νεκροταφείου της ελληνιστικής εποχής* [491-508]

Καλλιόπη Κρυστάλλη-Βότση, *Πυρά ταφικού μνημείου από τη Σικυώνα* [509-518]

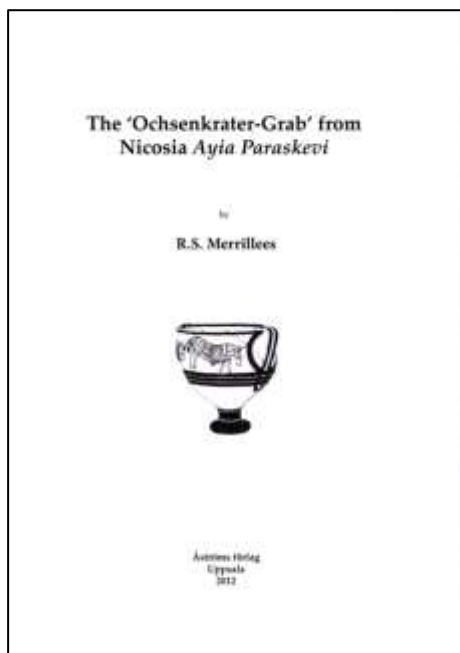
Θανάσιος Τσιόγκας, *Ανασκαφική έρευνα σε οικόπεδο στη θέση «Καμαράτιζα» Αρχαίας Σικυώνας* [519-524]

Christiane Tytgat, Alain De Wulf, Rudi Goossens, Marc Hennau, Timothy Nuttens & Daniel van Damme, *Titane: the survey 2004-2006 by the Belgian School at Athens* [525-530]

CLOSING SECTION

Δημήτρης Αθανασούλης & Ελένη Γ. Μανωλέσσου, *Η μεσαιωνική Κορινθία* [531-550]

Έλενα Κόρκα, *Η αρχαιοκαπηλική δράση στη Κορινθία και η προστασία των αρχαιοτήτων* [551-567]



The 'Ochsenkrater-Grab', from Nicosia Ayia Paraskevi

ROBERT S. MERRILLEES

City & year: *Uppsala 2012*

Publisher: *Åströms Förlag*

Series: *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology and Literature
Pocket Book 177*

Description: *Hardback, 54 p., 63 b/w and colour figures in text,
26x18 cm*

ISBN: *978-91-7081-247-7*

Price: *€ 25*

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

The 'Ochsenkrater-Grab' from Nicosia Ayia Paraskevi in Cyprus has long been known but never fully documented. Named after the Mycenaean IIIB crater decorated with bulls included amongst its contents, the presumed tomb group was acquired by Max Ohnefalsch-Richter in the 1880s and subsequently sold to the Königl. now Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Germany, where part of what is left of it remains. For the first time all the objects, which originally numbered more than 150, have been catalogued, drawing on personal examination as well as published and archival information. As the cemetery from which the antiquities came has now been completely built over, this study adds significantly to our knowledge of Middle and Late Bronze Age habitation in the modern capital of Cyprus.

Contents

Contents [iii]

List of Figures [v]

Acknowledgments [ix]

The 'Ochsenkrater-Grab' [1]

Catalogue [7]

Chronology [45]

Bibliography [47]

Syntax in Linear A: The word-order of the ‘Libation Formula’

Brent Davis

Kadmos 52 (2013) [2014], 35-52.

From the introduction

A number of Minoan ritual vessels are inscribed with the so-called ‘libation formula’, a standard set of Linear A (LA) sequences, some of which vary from vessel to vessel. This article contains a comparative investigation into the order of elements in the ‘libation formula’ in an effort to uncover something about Linear A syntax. As syntax is a diagnostic feature of languages, the article ends with a discussion of what the findings suggest about the nature of the language behind LA.

Linéaire B *ku-su-pa*, *ku-su-to-ro-qa* et les débuts de la science grecque

Yves Duhoux

Kadmos 52 (2013) [2014], 53-68

From the introduction (in French)

L’immense majorité des documents linéaire B sont des textes comptables. Ils comportent tout naturellement des sommes, c’est-à-dire les résultats des additions de plusieurs nombres. Ces sommes peuvent se présenter de deux manières différentes dans les tablettes.

The Linear B Inscribed Stirrup Jars

Anna P. Judson

Kadmos 52 (2013) [2014], 69-110

From the introduction

Transport stirrup jars - so-called because of the shape formed by their handles and false neck - are a common type of Mycenaean pottery: used to transport and store liquid commodities, usually assumed to be olive oil, they are found throughout the central and eastern Mediterranean. A small sub-group of these carry painted inscriptions in the Linear B script, mainly consisting of personal and/or place names. These inscribed stirrup jars (ISJs), dating from around the LM IIIB period (late 14th - early 12th centuries B.C.), are so far only certainly attested on Crete and the Greek mainland. They form the only significantly-sized group of Linear B inscriptions found on a medium other than the more typical clay tablets: the next largest group, of inscriptions painted on domestic pottery, includes only ten examples, and it is difficult to judge how far these form a coherent group with a shared function.

Η πρώτη ανασκαφή του Δικταίου Άντρου. Αρχαιολογικές, γεωγραφικές και ιστορικές πληροφορίες σε κείμενα του Ιωσήφ Χατζιδάκη και του Federico Halbherr

Efi Psilaki

Κρητολογικά Γράμματα 22 (2011), 129-159

From the introduction (in Greek)

Η δεκαετία του 1880 σημαδεύτηκε από τις τυχαίες ανακαλύψεις δυο σπουδαίων λατρευτικών σπηλαίων στα βουνά της Κρήτης. Το ένα, ο Σπήλιος του Ψυχρού, βρίσκεται στα Λασιθιώτικα Βουνά και το άλλο, η Σπηλιάρα της Βοσκοπούλας, στον Ψηλορείτη. Μέχρι τότε τα δυο σπήλαια ήταν καταφύγια βοσκών και κυνηγών ενώ για πολλούς αιώνες χρησίμευαν για το σταυλισμό αιγοπροβάτων. Χρειάστηκε να περάσουν μόλις λίγα χρόνια για να μπουν στο περιθώριο οι αρχικές ονομασίες τους. Μετά το 1900 δεν γίνεται καθόλου λόγος ούτε για τον «Σπήλιο» του Ψυχρού, ούτε για τη «Σπηλιάρα της Βοσκοπούλας» της Νίδας. Από τα τέλη του 19ου αιώνα άρχισαν να ακούγονται πάλι οι αρχαίες ονομασίες, Ιδαίον και Δικταίον Άντρον, παραπέμποντας στον πασίγνωστο μύθο για τη γέννηση και την ανατροφή του Δία στην Κρήτη.

Making visible the invisible: Cretan objects mentioned in the cuneiform texts of Mari and archaeological discoveries in Crete in the II millennium BC

Lucia Alberti

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 54 (2012) [2014], 117-142

Abstract

In texts produced in the palace of Mari, some tablets list as 'Cretan' certain prestigious objects, such as leather goods, weapons and metal vases. Later texts from Ugarit mention Cretan merchants receiving tin in the course of their commercial activities. The Mariote texts are here compared with contemporary and later archaeological material found mostly in Crete but also on the Greek Mainland (as probable/possible imports from Crete), in order to understand the Minoan or 'made as Minoan' items that the Mariote elite looked for. By making concrete the items exchanged between Crete and Mari during the II millennium BC, one may both visualize the products of the handicrafts that were perceived as exotic and useful in elite gift-exchanges, as well as objects of personal use probably in great demand for their aesthetic values.

Una tomba a fossa del tardo Mesoelladico – inizi del Tardo Elladico a Tirinto: la tomba infantile in LXV 38/62

Clarissa Belardelli

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 54 (2012) [2014], 165-184

Abstract

The full evidence concerning the MH III-LH I child burial found at Tiryns inside the Unterburg (LXV 38/62) is here presented and thoroughly discussed. The grave goods

include personal objects and drinking vessels; the presence of MH, matt painted miniaturistic vessels together with a wheel-made askos decorated with LH motifs and technique is emphasized. Bronze objects and glass beads, together with obsidian small tools, have good comparisons with finds from several children burials from other sites in Argolis, in particular with that from Argos, Tumulus D (140). The location of the tomb, the characteristics of the burial and the grave goods are thoroughly examined, allowing to formulate hypothesis about ritual, chronology and social changes inside the early LH Tiryns community.

Variazioni sul sole: immagini e immaginari nell' Europa protostorica

Marco Bettelli

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 54 (2012) [2014], 185-205

Abstract

In recent years the meetings, exhibitions and collections of essays on the phenomenology of the sun imagery in ancient communities have multiplied. Such initiatives include works, usually comprehensive summaries, ranging from protohistoric Europe to the ancient Near East, including in some cases even more distant areas in both space and time.

The renewed focus on this topic has increased mainly in Central Europe, particularly in Germany. This has also probably happened because of recent and important discoveries, such as the disk of Nebra in 1999, or of innovative ideas in the interpretation of well-known, but very enigmatic artifacts, such as the gold hats so-called "type Schifferstadt" and the famous solar chariot from Trundholm. These artifacts are interpreted as evidence of the high degree of astronomical knowledge of the European communities in the Bronze Age and as an indication of the development of complex calendrical calculations based on solar and lunar cycles, and thus, inevitably, the role that asters, especially the sun, had to play in religious imagery.

The theme of war is often recurring in the sun iconography. With regard to the offensive weapons, in vast areas of continental Europe in the Late Bronze Age are known types of swords with hilt decorated with motifs related to the sun boat or the sun disk. This kind of evidence are abundant on defensive weapons, as armors, greaves and, in some cases, shields. There are also relevant social aspects to investigate. As is known, in much of continental Europe during the Late Bronze Age a social elite was well structured that, in male burials, is represented by "trans-cultural" material characteristics, especially in the type and combination of warfare items. Warriors graves with chariot, sword, armor, helmet and other materials not necessarily related to the sphere of war, such as bronze razors and tweezers, are widespread from central and northern Europe, to France, till the central Mediterranean and the Aegean. In many of these tombs motifs which refers to the solar cycle on artifacts, including weapons, are found.

The power of images. A figured krater from Thronos Kephala (ancient Sybrita) and the process of polis formation in Early Iron Age Crete

Anna Lucia D'Agata

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 54 (2012) [2014], 207-247

Abstract

Discovered in 2002 in the settlement of Thronos Kephala in central-western Crete - usually identified with the predecessor of ancient Sybrita - the clay figured krater presented in this paper displays the oldest scene of armed dance in Greek vase-painting, therefore constituting an outstanding document of the Cretan Early Iron Age. The paper includes a brief summary of the archaeological context in which the vessel was found, an analysis of the vessel as an archaeological object, which also makes use of the concept of social agency, and a reconstruction of the socio-political context within which the vessel was manufactured and for which it was intended. Finally, the nature of the settlement of early Sybrita, with its likely social and political organization in the tenth century BC, is discussed in the light of the results of the research done to date on this significant Early Iron Age centre squeezed in between the Psiloriti and the Amari valley.

Observations sur la série Of de Thèbes

Maurizio Del Freo & Françoise Rougemont

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 54 (2012) [2014], 263-280

Abstract

The Thebes tablets of the Of series record allocations of wool, aimed at different purposes, including the production and finishing of textiles. This paper studies the individuals involved in the textile manufacture, the production structures and the mechanisms underlying the distribution of wool. In particular, it is argued that, in addition to the female workgroups who were dependent on an authority (king, palace, sanctuaries, "collectors"), there were also independent production units, probably organized on a family scale and located in or near the city of Thebes (PN + do-de, dilative case of do 'house'). The bureaucratic formulae of the Of series are also analyzed in order to reconstruct a possible scenario for the distribution of wool as well as to identify the individuals responsible of the withdrawals from the palace storerooms.

Furniture, precious items and materials recorded in the Linear B archives

Angelos Tsagrakis

Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 54 (2012) [2014], 323-341

Abstract

The article deals with furniture and other wooden objects recorded in the Linear B tablets as well as with the craftsmen specialized in their production. The social implications of these craft activities at Pylos are also discussed.

Les techniques de fonderie en Crète minoenne et mycénienne. I. Les outils de fondeur

Cécile Oberweiler

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 135.2 (2011) [2014], 421-491

Abstract

Studies on copper and bronze metallurgy in the prehistoric Aegean area generally focus on metal objects but neglect the bronzesmith tools: crucibles, molds and ventilation systems (“tuyères”, bellows...). However, their study provides new information on both the technical processes of making a metal object and their evolution, and the existence of technical traditions and “savoir-faire” of these bronzesmiths. The first part of this study is devoted to the examination of the corpus of Cretan tools from the EBA to the LBA highlighting their specific features and functions, while the resulting synthesis - forthcoming in a future issue - will focus on the technical process and changes in casting activities and the “savoir-faire” of the Cretan bronzesmiths.

Dikili Tash

Pascal Darcque, Haïdo Koukouli-Chryssanthaki, Dimitra Malamidou & Zoi Tsirtsoni

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 135.2 (2011) [2014], 497-516

From the introduction (in French)

Après une année 2009 consacrée à l'étude, la deuxième campagne de fouille du nouveau programme de recherches sur Dikili Tash s'est déroulée entre le 24 juin et le 6 août 2010, grâce au soutien, d'une part, des institutions de tutelle: la Société archéologique d'Athènes et l'École française d'Athènes; d'autre part, du ministère français des Affaires étrangères et européennes, de l'Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP), de la National Geographic Society, de la municipalité de Philippi, de l'Agence nationale de la recherche (ANR) et du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS). Nous avons également bénéficié du soutien logistique et humain de la XVIII^e éphorie des Antiquités préhistoriques et classiques de Kavala grâce à la bienveillance de son directeur M. Z. Bonias, et de la responsable du secteur de Philippes, Mme M. Nikolaïdou. Les moyens disponibles nous ont permis de rassembler une équipe d'environ quarante-cinq personnes sur le terrain. Nous avons procédé à une série de carottages dans le site même et avons poursuivi la fouille des trois secteurs ouverts en 2008.

Kirra

Despina Skorda & Julien Zurbach

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 135.2 (2011) [2014], 535-539

From the introduction (in French)

La campagne de Kirra en 2010 a été consacrée à l'étude, après la fouille de 2009, et elle a porté sur plusieurs catégories de matériels. Une étude de la céramique issue de la fouille de l'année passée a été menée par D. Skorda et I. Mathioudaki. La céramique du secteur 1 (flanc oriental de la magoula) ayant fait l'objet d'une première analyse dès 2009, et celle du

dépôt mycénien du secteur 1 ayant été restaurée pendant l'hiver, l'étude s'est concentrée sur celle des secteurs 2 et 3 (flanc occidental de la magoula) afin de préciser la chronologie des structures fouillées en 2009. Cette étude s'est déroulée en juillet 2010. Celle des ossements humains issus des tombes ou des dépôts fouillés en 2009 a constitué un autre élément important de la campagne de cette année. Elle a été rendue possible par le transport des ossements au Wiener Laboratory à Athènes, où A. Lagia et I. Moutafi ont pu travailler pendant les mois d'août et septembre. Les restes carpologiques, d'autre part, ont été transférés au Fitch Laboratory pour une étude par E. Margaritis. L'étude de l'environnement du site a progressé grâce à un séjour sur place de G. Sintès en septembre qui, par plusieurs entretiens, a activement préparé la venue des géologues prévue pour la prochaine campagne de fouilles. Enfin, la documentation de la campagne 2009 a été complétée par la mise au net par C. Chevalier, des relevés qui ne l'avaient pas encore été.

Aspis

Anna Philippa-Touchais & Gilles Touchais

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 135.2 (2011) [2014], 551-566

From the introduction (in French)

Une seule campagne de fouilles a été menée, à l'Aspis, et trois missions ont porté sur le mobilier, les inscriptions, les monnaies. M.-Fr. Billot (IRAA, CNRS) a continué son étude des terres cuites architecturales d'Argos et de l'Héraion d'Argos; Fr. Croissant (université Paris I) et H. Aurigny (EFA) ont travaillé au classement du matériel provenant des fouilles de l'Aphrodision en vue de sa publication; Cl. Prêtre (HALMA-IPEL, université Lille 3, CNRS) a étudié le matériel épigraphique issu des fouilles françaises et grecques en vue de l'élaboration d'un nouveau corpus des *IG et d'un Choix d'inscriptions*. C. Grandjean (université de Tours) a travaillé sur les monnaies grecques trouvées dans les fouilles françaises à Argos (nettoyage, photographie, moulage). Enfin, A. Pariente (service archéologique de la Ville de Lyon) a étudié les blocs issus de la fouille du terrain Carmoyanis dans lesquels elle reconnaît deux états de l'élévation du portique Nord de l'agora.

Malia, Bâtiment Pi

Maia Pomadère

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 135.2 (2011) [2014], 601-624

From the introduction (in French)

La fouille du Quartier Pi a été poursuivie et trois campagnes d'étude ont été accomplies : S. Müller Celka (CNRS) a travaillé sur les données de la prospection archéologique (céramique prépalatiale, vestiges architecturaux, outillage lithique, cartes de répartition) ; R. Treuil (université Paris I) et M. Schmid (EFA) sur l'architecture du Quartier Mu; P. Darcque (CNRS) sur le mobilier issu de la fouille des abords Nord-Est du palais pour compléter la documentation graphique et photographique en vue de la publication finale.

Dréros

Vasso Zographaki & Alexandre Farnoux

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 135.2 (2011) [2014], 625-646

From the introduction (in French)

Placée sous la responsabilité de V. Zographaki et d'A. Farnoux, la mission gréco-française de Dréros a accompli six semaines de travaux de terrain pendant l'été 2010 (19 juillet-31 août), accompagnées de deux semaines de préparatifs divers à Néapolis (apothèque, logement). Ces travaux de nettoyage et de fouilles ont porté sur cinq secteurs.

Le Quartier Nu (Malia, Crète). L'occupation néopalatiale

Maud Devolder

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 136-137.1 (Etudes) (2012-2013), 1-82

Abstract

We present here the results of soundings that were undertaken in the Neopalatial levels under Quartier Nu at Malia (Crete) in 1988-1993. The stratigraphy, architecture and material remains illustrate the existence of several domestic units. These houses were destroyed by fire at an advanced stage of the Late Minoan IA period, perhaps in relation to the Santorini eruption. The architecture and fragments of painted plaster testify to the elaboration of the Neopalatial habitat. The results of the soundings also point to the continuity of occupation in this part of the site, as the Neopalatial houses partly reused the walls of Protopalatial structures, while dictating the orientation of the Late Minoan IIIA2-B Quartier Nu.

The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2013. Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke.

Preliminary results

Peter M. Fischer & Teresa Bürge

Opuscula 7 (2014), 61-106

Aegean Library: 3421

Abstract

The results from a 1.3-hectare GPR survey in 2012 were confirmed during the 2013 excavation of a limited area (200 m²). Three phases of occupation were partly exposed. The most recent phase, Stratum 1, contained living and working facilities, e.g. for spinning, weaving and purple dyeing. Textile production also took place in the older Stratum 2, where the major activity was metal-working: 300 kg of remains from copper-working consist of tapped slag, furnace walls, fragments of at least five tuyères, crucible fragments, copper/bronze fragments and pieces of raw copper. Another of these unique kraters of White Painted Wheel-made Pictorial Style (WPPS) was found. It was termed "Horned God Krater" on account of one of the decorative elements. These kraters may indicate that there was a "Hala Sultan Tekke painter". The oldest phase of occupation so far, "Stratum 3", which is a reused and looted tomb, produced two cylinder seals and

numerous finds which are related to textile production. The findings from test trenches west of the main area suggest a street which separated two city quarters: one to the east (our main area) and one to the west. Test excavations in the western city quarter produced two anthropomorphic figurines and a horse figurine.

Dairy Queen. Churns and milk products in the Aegean Bronze Age

Sarah P. Morris

Opuscula 7 (2014), 205-222

Aegean Library: 3421

Abstract

This article assembles examples of an unusual vessel found in domestic contexts of the Early Bronze Age around the Aegean and in the Eastern Mediterranean. Identified as a “barrel vessel” by the excavators of Troy, Lesbos (Thermi), Lemnos (Poliochni), and various sites in the Chalkidike, the shape finds its best parallels in containers identified as churns in the Chalcolithic Levant, and related vessels from the Eneolithic Balkans. Levantine parallels also exist in miniature form, as in the Aegean at Troy, Thermi, and Poliochni, and appear as part of votive figures in the Near East. My interpretation of their use and development will consider how they compare to similar shapes in the archaeological record, especially in Aegean prehistory, and what possible transregional relationships they may express along with their specific function as household processing vessels for dairy products during the third millennium BC.

A note on domestic vs communal grain storage in the Early Helladic period

Monica Nilsson

Opuscula 7 (2014), 223-239

Aegean Library: 3421

Abstract

This paper sets out to propose an alternative model of economic management at settlements of Early Helladic I-II date, where evidence of socioeconomic hierarchies is not prominent in the archaeological material. It is suggested here that the remains of certain original structures within the boundaries of settlements were once granaries which served the whole community. If this reading of the material is accepted, then communal storage seems to have supplemented domestic storage or constituted the sole method of grain keeping at a number of settlements during the initial stages of the EH period. The practice was then abandoned and, with one exception, after the EH II-III break there is instead a strong case for domestic storage only. A potential EH I-II communal management of basic food supplies thus carries wider implications for the interpretation of the general management of settlements.

NEW BOOK REVIEWS

Osborne, R., Review of V. Parker, *A History of Greece: 1300 to 30 BC* (Oxford 2014), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2014.09.11

[TEXT](#)

Gauthier, E., 2014. Review of M.-E. Alberti & S. Sabatini (eds), *Exchange Networks and Local Transformations: Interaction and Local Change in Europe and the Mediterranean from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age* (Oxford, Oakville 2013), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2014.11.09

[TEXT](#)

Kennell, S.A.H., 2014. Review of D. Mulliez (ed.), *Στα βήματα του Wilhelm Vollgraff: Εκατό χρόνια αρχαιολογικής δραστηριότητας στο Άργος/Sur les pas de Wilhelm Vollgraff: Cent ans d'activités archéologiques à Argos* [Recherches franco-helléniques, 4] (Athènes 2013), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2014.11.23

[TEXT](#)

Mikrakis, M., 2014. Review of Y.V. Andreyev, *From Eurasia to Europe: Crete and the Aegean World in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages (3rd - early 1st millennia BC)* [Monographs on Antiquity 6] (Louvain 2013), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2014.12.26

[TEXT](#)

Petrakis, V., 2014. Review of P. M. Steele, *A Linguistic History of Ancient Cyprus: The Non-Greek Languages and their Relations with Greek, c. 1600-300 BC* (Cambridge/New York 2013), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2015.01.24

[TEXT](#)

Pierini, R., 2014. Review of C. Varias García (ed.), *Actas del Simposio Internacional: 55 Años de Micenología (1952-2007)* [Faventia Supplementa 1] (Bellaterra 2012), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2015.01.42

[TEXT](#)

Hollinshead, M., 2014. Review of E. Paliou, U. Lieberwirth & S. Polla (eds), *Spatial Analysis and Social Spaces: Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Interpretation of Prehistoric and Historic Built Environments* [Topoi 18] (Berlin/Boston 2014), *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2015.01.52

[TEXT](#)

LECTURES & CONFERENCES

3 March | 19.00 | Cyprus, Nicosia

“Kasteliotissa” Hall

Lecture

Per Westholm

My father Alfros, archaeologist from Sweden

[INVITATION](#)

4 March | 18.00 | Greece, Athens

German Archaeological Institute, Fidiou 1

Lecture

Agathe Reingruber (Potsdam)

Interaktion, Integration und Innovation im ägäischen Frühneolithikum

4 March | 19.30 | Greece, Athens

Canadian Institute in Greece, Dionysiou Aiginitou 7

Lecture

Calla McNamee (Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Calgary)

Grounded in Practice: Changing Bronze Age Subsistence at the Site of Mitrou, East Lokris

[ABSTRACT](#)

5-7 March | Greece, Thessaloniki

Aristotle University, Ceremony Hall, Faculty of Philosophy old building

Conference

Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace during 2014

[PROGRAMME](#)

8 March | 15.00 | USA, Los Angeles

Ahmanson Auditorium (University Hall 1000), Loyola Marymount University

Lecture

Kim Shelton

Pottery, Paintings, and Pinakides: the latest dirt from Petsas House, Mycenae

[MORE](#)

9 March | 19.00 | Greece, Athens

Upper House, British School at Athens, Souedias 52

Book Presentation

Book presentation of C. Macdonald, E. Hatzaki, and S. Andreou (eds), The Great Islands.

Studies of Greece and Cyprus presented to Gerald Cadogan

[INVITATION](#)

11 March | 15.30 | UK, London

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

ICLS Mycenaean Series

Fritz Blakolmer

Interacting Minoan arts: seal images and mural iconography in Minoan Crete

[MAP](#)

11 March | 19.30 | USA, Las Vegas

UNLV Campus, Frank and Estella Beam Hall (BEH) 242

Lecture

Ian Kuijt

Neolithic Halloween? Plastered Human Skulls and the Origins of Agriculture in Near Eastern Neolithic Villages

[MORE](#)

13 March | 19.00 | Greece, Athens

Cotsen Hall, Anapiron Polemou 9

Annual Meeting

James C. Wright (Director of ASCSA) & Panagiotis Karkanas (M.H. Wiener Laboratory for Archaeological Science)

Work of the ASCSA during 2014 & Archaeology, History and Science: a Microscopic Approach

[MORE](#)

14-15 March | UK, Oxford

Ioannou Centre, 66 St Giles'

Conference

Graduate Archaeology at Oxford Annual Conference. Transition and Bridging the Divide: new approaches to archaeological investigation

[MORE](#)

16-17 March | UK, Cambridge

The Department of Antiquities, Fitzwilliam Museum

Conference

Material Cultures in Public Engagement: European perspectives on public engagement with collections of the Ancient World

[PROGRAMME](#)

16 March | 17.00 | Greece, Athens

Conference Hall of the French Archaeological School at Athens, 6 Didotou str.

Lecture

Santo Privitera, Giorgia Baldacci & Laetitia Phialon

Testing Aegean Storage Strategies and Practices from Pots to Walls in Minoan and Mycenaean Contexts

19 March | 19.00 | Greece, Thessaloniki

Aristotle University, Cast Gallery

Annual Meeting

James C. Wright (Director of ASCSA) & Panagiotis Karkanas (M.H. Wiener Laboratory for Archaeological Science)

Work of the ASCSA during 2014 & Archaeology, History and Science: a Microscopic Approach

20-21 March | Greece, Athens

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

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

[PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME](#)

20-21 March | UK, Cambridge

Faculty of Classics, Cambridge

Conference

Understanding Relations Between Scripts: The Aegean Writing Systems

[FURTHER INFORMATION](#)

20 March | 18.30 | Greece, Athens

The Institute of Fine Arts, One East 78th Street

The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium

Eleni Mantzourani (University of Athens)

Medical practices in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean

20 March | 18.30 | Greece, Athens

Archaeological Society at Athens, Panepistimiou 22

Minoan Seminar

Sevi Triantafyllou

Managing with death in Prepalatial and Protopalatial Crete: a fresh look at the skeletal remains

23 March | 16.00 | USA, Bryn Mawr

Room B21 of the Rhys Carpenter Library, Bryn Mawr College

Lecture

Eleni Mantzourani (University of Athens)

Disease and Therapy: medical and other therapeutical practices in prehistoric eastern Mediterranean

23 March | 19.00 | Greece, Athens

Upper House, British School at Athens, Souedias 52

Upper House Seminar

Paul Halstead (University of Sheffield)

Two oxen ahead: 'traditional' and ancient farmers in Greece

24 March | 17.00 | Greece, Athens

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

Fitch-Wiener Labs Seminar Series

Katerina Papagianni (Wiener Laboratory, ASCSA)

The microfauna from the Aegean Age: indirect evidence for human impact on the natural environment

27 March | 19.00 | Greece, Athens

Swedish Institute at Athens, Mitseon 9

Aegean Lecture

Peter Pavúk (Institute of Classical Archaeology, Charles University in Prague)

Beyond Argolis. Survival of MH traditions into LBA in Central Greece

[ABSTRACT](#)



FOR UPDATES AND CHANGES
VISIT THE WEBPAGE OF AEGEUS
[LECTURES / CONFERENCES](#)
CONSTANTLY

THE WORK OF AEGEUS

A SIGNIFICANT DONATION FROM THE INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES (OF LONDON)

We are happy to announce a donation of 750 Euros from the Institute of Classical Studies (of London). *Aegeus* would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Institute not only for this important donation, but also for its ongoing support during the last years.

EXCAVATIONS & RESEARCH

The Prehistoric Stones of Greece: a resource of archaeological surveys and sites

Paraskevi Elefanti, Gilbert Marshall & Clive Gamble

The rise of field survey in archaeology has been one of the most notable features of the discipline over the last forty years. The trend began during the New Archaeology of the 1970s as emphasis shifted from a mainly site-specific focus to the consideration of regions as a whole. Surface survey formed an important component of this new approach which set out to recover information at a scale appropriate to the study of past human behaviour.

[MORE](#)

NEXT AEGEAN LECTURE ON 27 MARCH

Aegeus and the Swedish Institute at Athens are happy to invite you to the lecture: "Beyond Argolis. Survival of MH traditions into LBA in Central Greece" by Peter Pavúk (Institute of Classical Archaeology, Charles University in Prague).

The lecture will take place at the Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Acropolis Metro station), on Friday 27 March 2015, 19:00.

[MORE](#)

BRENDAN BURKE'S & BRYAN BURNS' LECTURE

We would like to thank cordially Brendan Burke & Bryan Burns for their excellent lecture on the Mycenaean occupation of ancient Eleon, in Boeotia. We would, also, like to give our sincere thanks to the numerous members and friends who attended the lecture.

[MORE](#)

PROGRAMME OF VISITS TO PLACES OF PREHISTORIC INTEREST

It is our great pleasure to inform you that *Aegeus* launches a programme of visits to places of interest related to the Society's mission. The visits will be undertaken in collaboration with archaeologists, researchers, conservators, and museologists (several of whom are members of *Aegeus*) from various organisations such as foreign archaeological schools, ephorates of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture, museums, non-profit organisations, and so forth.

The programme will include visits to excavation sites, workshops, storerooms, museums, and exhibitions. The tours will be conducted by the various project directors or other members of staff. Some visits outside of Greece are also planned for those members living abroad. As part of this programme, members of *Aegeus* will have the opportunity to visit places they may never have visited before and sites that are closed to the general public, as well as the chance to view unpublished material.

The main aims of these visits are as follows: to allow members of *Aegeus* to meet in person the directors and the staff of various projects, to come into contact with the findings and the methods of interpretation, and to exchange ideas and experiences through a constructive debate. We believe that such an interaction between colleagues will benefit not only the visitors but also the excavators, researchers, and project directors.

If you run or participate in a research programme involving prehistoric sites, and you are interested in such an activity, please get in touch with the *Aegeus* team so that a future visit can be planned.

THE UNSEEN MUSEUM: THE "RING OF THESEUS"

On Saturday, 14 March 2015, at 12 o'clock, the curator of the National Archaeological Museum Dr Costas Paschalidis will present to the members of *Aegeus* *the Unseen Museum*. *The Unseen Museum* is a new project of the National Archaeological Museum, according to which antiquities selected from the unknown world of the storerooms, one after the other emerge every two months from their secure state of obscurity into the light.

Moreover, the members of *Aegeus* will have the chance to see the so-called Ring of Theseus. According to the testimony of the first owner, the ring's provenance is the Acropolis of Athens. A random find from the Anafiotika Houses (neighbourhood at the foot of the Acropolis hill), the ring turned up among the earth deposits that were thrown down the slope in the course of the works for the construction of the Old Museum extension in the 1950s. The ring was given to the National Archaeological Museum in 2004 and it was later bought by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture in 2010; it is on display for the first time.

[MORE](#)

DIGITAL ARTICLES

Nordquist, G.C., 1987. Asine - A Middle Helladic Society, *Hydra* 3, 15-25.

[TEXT](#)

Nordquist, G.C., 1987. Asine, Terrace III: The Excavations of 1926. A Preliminary Report, *Hydra* 3, 5-14.

[TEXT](#)

Marketou T., 1990. Asomatos and Serraglio. Early Bronze Age Production and Interconnections, *Hydra* 7, 40-49.

[TEXT](#)

Koutsouflakis, G., 1990. The Mechanism of Trade in the Early Bronze Age, *Hydra* 7, 27-40.

[TEXT](#)

Gillis, C., 1992. How I Discovered Gold and Solved the Alchemists' Dream or Tin-Covered Vessels: Part II, *Hydra* 10, 13-16.

[TEXT](#)

Gillis, C., 1991. Tin in the Aegean Bronze Age, *Hydra* 8, 1-30.

[TEXT](#)

Nakassis, D., 2004. Geminatio at the horizons East and West in the mythical geography of Archaic Greek epic, *Transactions of the American Philological Association* 134, 215-233.

[TEXT](#)

DIGITAL BOOKS

Marinatos, N., 1993. *Minoan Religion. Ritual, Image and Symbol*, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press.

[TEXT](#)

Frödin, O. & Persson, A.W. (eds), 1938. *Asine: Results of the Swedish excavations, 1922-1930*, Stockholm: Generalstabens litografiska anstalts förlag i distribution.

[TEXT](#)

DIGITAL DISSERTATIONS

Karkani, A., 2013. *Metallurgy and metal types in Cyprus from the Early till the beginning of the Late Bronze Age* (in Greek), PhD Dissertation, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

[ABSTRACT](#)

[TEXT](#)

Apostolaki, E., 2014. *The dynamics of domestic space: examples of households from the neopalatial society of Crete* (in Greek), PhD Dissertation, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

[ABSTRACT](#)

[TEXT](#)

CALL FOR PAPERS

2016 Archaeological Institute of America Annual Meeting: Call for Papers

USA, San Francisco, 6-9 January 2016

Deadline: **22 March 2015**

The Call for Papers for the 2016 AIA Annual Meeting is now available online. We strongly encourage submitters to review the documents below as changes have been made in recent years. Submission Forms and Submission Information are now available. Please note that all submissions must be made using the online forms.

[MORE](#)

GRANTS & JOB VACANCIES

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.

[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

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

Digital Crete: Archaeological Atlas of Crete

<http://digitalcrete.ims.forth.gr>

The project Digital Crete: Mediterranean Cultural Itineraries was implemented under the framework of the Greek Operational Program Information Society (Action 1: Education and Culture, Measure 1.3: Documentation, Management and Promotion of Greek Cultural Heritage) which follows up the eEurope initiative of the European Union and which was funded by the 3rd European Community Support Framework. The same funding framework provided support for the continuation of the project (Expansion and Upgrade of Digital Crete). Digital Crete aims towards the creation of a Cultural information system, consisting of digitized documentation and regarding the cultural heritage of the island of Crete, from prehistory to the modern periods.

The Library of Congress - Rare Book & Special Collections

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/rarebook/digitalcoll.html>

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division traces its beginnings to Thomas Jefferson's wish to create a library for statesmen and for the people of the new nation. After the British burned the Capitol and its library in 1814, Jefferson offered to sell his book collection to Congress. Congress appropriated money for the purchase, and Jefferson's collection served as the foundation for the new Library of Congress in 1815. Jefferson's books--in several languages and covering a great variety of subjects--today form the nucleus of the division. Although at first the Library did not create a separate Rare Book Division, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress from 1864 to 1897, gathered in his office rare books, pamphlets, broadsides, and printed ephemera of interest to the scholars of his day. The institution also actively sought out collections that contained rare materials. Gifts from many generous donors also added greatly to the rare holdings. Today the division's collections amount to nearly 800,000 books, broadsides, pamphlets, theater playbills, title pages, prints, posters, photographs, and medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. Although the division's materials have come into its custody for a variety of reasons--their monetary value, importance in the history of printing, binding, association interest, or fragility, they have one point in common: the collections offer scholarly documentation about the western and American traditions of life and learning.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Museum of Cycladic Art

The Museum of Cycladic Art and the Irish Institute would like to invite you to the first of a series of public discussions and lectures with the general title "Society and the Past: the Reception of Antiquity in Modern Greece". The first public discussion is entitled "ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION" and will be held on Friday 20 February 2015, 18:00 at the Museum of Cycladic Art

[MORE](#)



PROFESSOR OLIVER RACKHAM, 1939-2015

Corpus Christi College Cambridge, 13-02-2015

It is with great sadness that the College announces the death of Professor Oliver Rackham OBE MA PhD FBA, Botanist, Master of the College 2007-8, Fellow of the College 1964-2007 and 2008-2010, Honorary Fellow 2008-2015 and Life Fellow 2010-2015, on 12 February 2015, aged 75 years. Professor Rackham collapsed during a dinner at Leckhampton on Tuesday evening (10 February); he was admitted to Addenbrookes Hospital immediately, and died at Papworth Hospital on the evening of Thursday, 12 February.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE MATERIAL AND TECHNOLOGIES. UNIVERSITY OF THE PELOPONNESE

Studies on the interdisciplinary field of Cultural Heritage and Science/Technology offer the great potential of a modern and balanced educational syllabus; they also produce an ideal platform for holistic approaches that are guaranteed by the creative mixing of up-to-date methodologies with archaeological science, archaeometry and cultural heritage technologies. CultTech operates within the Peloponnese, an advanced natural and cultural environment that hosts plethora of historical, archaeological sites and monuments.

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NESTOR ISSUES 42.1 (JANUARY 2015) AND 42.2 (FEBRUARY 2015) ARE AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD

Nestor issues 42.1 (January 2015) and 42.2 (February 2015) are available for download at <http://classics.uc.edu/nestor/>

[Nestor 42.1 \(January 2015\)](#)

[Nestor 42.2 \(February 2015\)](#)

Ο ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΚΕΝΤΡΙΣΜΟΣ ΕΧΕΙ ΤΙΣ
ΡΙΖΕΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΟΝ ΝΗΣΙΩΤΙΚΟ
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ.
ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΗ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΧΡΙΣΤΟ ΝΤΟΥΜΑ
*Aggeliki Rovatsou, Archaeology & Arts, 11-02-
2015*

Ευρύτερα γνωστός ως ο ανασκαφέας του Ακρωτηρίου Θήρας από το 1975, ο Χρίστος Ντούμας έχει υπηρετήσει την αρχαιολογία και από άλλες θέσεις. Διετέλεσε έφορος και διευθυντής αρχαιοτήτων, ενώ ως ομότιμος καθηγητής του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών, δίδαξε εκεί προϊστορική αρχαιολογία. Για την προσφορά του τιμήθηκε από τον Πρόεδρο της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, Κωστή Στεφανόπουλο, με τον Ταξίαρχη του Τάγματος του Φοίνικος.

[MORE](#)



ΣΠΑΝΙΟΤΑΤΗ ΤΑΦΗ ΕΝΑΓΚΑΛΙΣΜΟΥ
ΑΝΔΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΣ ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΤΩΝ
ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΗΣ ΣΤΟ
ΔΙΡΟ

ΥΠΠΟ, δελτίο τύπου, 12-02-2015

Μια διπλή αδιατάρακτη ταφή νεαρών ενηλίκων, άνδρα και γυναίκας, σε στάση εναγκαλισμού (φωτ. 2), καθώς και μια δεύτερη διπλή αδιατάρακτη ταφή νεαρών ενηλίκων, άνδρα και γυναίκας, σε εξαιρετικά συνεσταλμένη στάση σε συνάφεια με σπασμένες αιχμές βελών αποτελούν δυο από τα σημαντικότερα ευρήματα της ανασκαφής στη θέση «Ξαγκουνάκι» στον περιβάλλοντα χώρο του σπηλαίου Αλεπότρυπα, που εντάσσεται στο πενταετές Ανασκαφικό και Μελετητικό έργο Διρού.

[MORE](#)

A MYCENAEAN “MATTER OF FACT”:
PART I, JOE ALSOP REPORTS ON THE
GREEK BRONZE AGE

*Jack L. Davis, From the Archivist's Notebook,
01-02-2015*

Several months ago Louis Menand's New Yorker review (Nov. 10, 2014) of Gregg Herken's *The Georgetown Set: Friends and Rivals in Cold War Washington* kindled my interest in Joseph W. Alsop (1910-1989), influential journalist, syndicated newspaper columnist, and trustee (1965-1985) of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. A bit of archival sleuthing at the University of Cincinnati (see below) led to the discovery that on Saturday, December 14, 1963, Alsop had summoned an A-list of Classical archaeologists and art historians to dine with him and his wife, Susan Mary, in their Georgetown, Washington, D.C., home — a strange flock for this longtime Washington insider to host.

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ΣΤΟ ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΟ ΠΑΡΚΟ ΛΕΙΒΗΘΡΩΝ
ΑΨΙΔΩΤΟ ΚΤΗΡΙΟ ΜΥΚΗΝΑΪΚΟΥ
ΟΙΚΙΣΜΟΥ

in.gr, 13-02-2015

Στο θεματικό πάρκο Λειβήθρων μεταφέρεται σήμερα, Παρασκευή, προκειμένου να αναδειχθεί ένα από τα δύο αψιδωτά κτήρια που αποκαλύφθηκαν στη διάρκεια ανασκαφής μυκηναϊκού νεκροταφείου και οικισμού στη θέση «Ρέμα Ξυδιάς» στον Πλαταμώνα Πιερίας.

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ΚΟΥΚΟΥΝΑΡΙΕΣ ΠΑΡΟΥ: ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ
ΜΥΚΗΝΑΙΟ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΑ ΣΤΟΝ
ΟΙΚΙΣΜΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΟΧΗΣ ΤΟΥ
ΑΡΧΙΛΟΧΟΥ. ΔΙΑΛΕΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΗ
ΣΚΙΛΑΡΝΤΙ

Archaeology & Arts, 12-02-2015

Οι Κουκουναριές της Πάρου αποτελούν σπάνια περίπτωση αρχαιολογικού παλίμψηστου με επάλληλες αρχαιολογικές φάσεις από την 5η χιλιετία π.Χ. μέχρι την εποχή του λυρικού ποιητή της Πάρου Αρχιλόχου (7ος αι. π.Χ.). Η σπουδαιότητα της ακρόπολης έγκειται στον συνδυασμό δεδομένων που αφορούν τόσο την αρχαιότατη ιστορία της, αφού η πρώτη κατοίκηση ανέρχεται στην Ύστερη Νεολιθική περίοδο (5η χιλιετία π.Χ.), όσο και στο ότι η θέση διατηρεί αντιπροσωπευτικά αρχιτεκτονικά κατάλοιπα για κάθε περίοδο της μακράς ιστορίας της.

[MORE](#)



ΟΙ ΑΓΝΩΣΤΕΣ ΟΨΕΙΣ ΕΝΟΣ ΜΥΘΙΚΟΥ
ΔΑΧΤΥΛΙΔΙΟΥ. ΣΤΙΣ 8, 15, 20 ΚΑΙ 27
ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2015

Archaeology & Arts, 03-02-2015

«Το Αθέατο Μουσείο παρουσιάζει» είναι η νέα δράση του Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου που προβάλλει επιλεγμένες αρχαιότητες από τον κόσμο των αποθηκών. Κάθε δύο μήνες ένα αντικείμενο θα παρουσιάζεται στους επισκέπτες για πρώτη φορά.

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ΜΕ ΝΤΑΛΙΚΑ ΜΕΤΑΦΕΡΘΗΚΕ ΑΡΧΑΙΑ
ΚΑΤΟΙΚΙΑ 3.500 ΕΤΩΝ

Η Καθημερινή, 17-02-2015

Μια αψιδωτή κατοικία ηλικίας 3.000-3.500 ετών «ταξίδεψε» 15 χιλιόμετρα, προκειμένου να αφήσει χώρο για την κατασκευή ενός αυτοκινητόδρομου. Η επιχείρηση μεταφοράς -που πλέον αποτελεί υπόθεση ρουτίνας για τις ελληνικές εταιρείες- πραγματοποιήθηκε στην Πιερία την Παρασκευή, έπειτα από αρκετές αναβολές λόγω της κακοκαιρίας. Το μνημείο τοποθετήθηκε στον αρχαιολογικό χώρο Λειβήθρων. Η σωστική ανασκαφή στη νότια Πιερία ξεκίνησε τον Ιούλιο του 2014, στο πλαίσιο των έργων για την κατασκευή της νέας εθνικής οδού στα Τέμπη και τον Πλαταμώνα, από την κοινοπραξία Αυτοκινητόδρομος Αιγαίου.

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ΖΩΜΙΝΘΟΣ 2014: ΜΙΑ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΗ
ΠΟΥ ΚΡΥΒΕΙ ΠΟΛΛΕΣ ΕΚΠΛΗΞΕΙΣ. ΤΑ
ΝΕΑ ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ

Archaeology & Arts, 04-02-2015

«Η ανασκαφή στη Ζώμινθο κρύβει ακόμη πολλές εκπλήξεις. Προς το παρόν μπορούμε να πούμε ότι η Ζώμινθος είναι η τελευταία μεγάλη ανακάλυψη της Μινωικής Αρχαιολογίας». Με αυτά τα λόγια η Έφη Σαπουνά-Σακελλαράκη συνοψίζει τα αποτελέσματα της φετινής ανασκαφικής περιόδου στην περιοχή. Στη διάρκεια της φετινής ανασκαφής το κτήριο επεκτάθηκε σε μήκος και βάθος και ανέδειξε ένα επιβλητικό συγκρότημα με τοίχους που φτάνουν τα 3 μ.

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«ΕΦΥΓΕ» Η ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΟΣ ΛΙΤΣΑ
ΚΟΝΤΟΡΛΗ-ΠΑΠΑΔΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ
ΥΠΠΟ, Δελτίο Τύπου, 26-02-2015

Η αρχαιολογική οικογένεια απώλεσε ένα εκλεκτό μέλος της. Η Λίτσα Κοντορλή-Παπαδοπούλου σπούδασε αρχαιολογία στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών και ακολούθως ειδικεύτηκε στην Προϊστορική Αρχαιολογία σε Πανεπιστήμιο της Μ. Βρετανίας. Στη συνέχεια υπηρέτησε την αρχαιολογία στο Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων από το οποίο και αποχώρησε με το βαθμό της Αναπληρώτριας Καθηγήτριας. Διετέλεσε διευθύντρια ανασκαφών στην Εφύρα, την Αχαΐα, την Ιθάκη και την Ιορδανία, πάντα σε συνεργασία με τον συνοδοιπόρο της ζωής και του έργου της, καθηγητή Αθανάσιο Παπαδόπουλο. Η Αρχαιολογική Υπηρεσία τού Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού, Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων εκφράζει στην οικογένεια της Λίτσας Κοντορλή-Παπαδοπούλου τη βαθύτατη θλίψη της για την απώλειά της και τα θερμά της συλλυπητήρια. Το επιστημονικό, ερευνητικό και ακαδημαϊκό της έργο μένει ζωντανό, κληρονομιά στην ελληνική και διεθνή αρχαιολογική κοινότητα.

ΠΡΩΤΟ ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΑΚΗΣ ΝΑΥΠΗΓΙΚΗΣ
Αίθουσα Πολυμέσων, Πολυτεχνειούπολη
Ζωγράφου, Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο, 9-
21 Μαρτίου 2015.

Η Σχολή Ναυπηγών Μηχανολόγων Μηχανικών του Εθνικού Μετσόβιου Πολυτεχνείου διοργανώνει στην Ελλάδα για πρώτη φορά σεμινάριο αφιερωμένο στην αρχαία και παραδοσιακή ναυπηγική. Στο σεμινάριο θα απευθυνθούν στο ακροατήριο οι σημαντικότεροι Έλληνες και ξένοι ερευνητές σε κάθε θέμα. Οι ομιλίες θα γίνουν διά ζώσης αλλά και από διάφορες Ευρωπαϊκές χώρες απευθείας με χρήση τηλεματικής. Μετά το πέρας των ομιλιών θα δοθεί στο κοινό η δυνατότητα να απευθυνθεί στους ομιλητές. Εκτός των ομιλιών, θα πραγματοποιηθούν και δύο επισκέψεις στις 14 και 21 Μαρτίου με ξενάγηση από ειδικούς ερευνητές. Η πρώτη θα γίνει στο πρότυπο της αρχαίας τριήρους (Ολυμπιάς) και η δεύτερη σε ναυπηγείο παραδοσιακών σκαφών. Συμμετοχή δωρεάν και κατά χρονική προτεραιότητα δήλωσης, λόγω του περιορισμένου αριθμού θέσεων. Δηλώσεις συμμετοχής στη Γραμματεία Τομέα Θαλασσίων Κατασκευών, Σχολή Ναυπηγών Μηχανολόγων Μηχανικών, ΕΜΠ (κυρία Ε. Καλούτσα, τηλ. 210-772 1415, e-mail ekaloutsa@naval.ntua.gr).

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CAPTION OF DRAWINGS

Cover & back cover: Bucranium of the Late Helladic IIIA1 period.

In the section *Contents*: Head of a Cycladic figurine.

In the section *Lectures & Conferences*: Drawing of a sphinx from a vase of the LH IIIB period (A. Furumark, *The Mycenaean Pottery, Analysis and Classification*, Stockholm 1941, 255).

In the section *News*: Drawings of heads from Late Bronze Age pottery (A. Furumark, *The Mycenaean Pottery, Analysis and Classification*, Stockholm 1941, 238).

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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