

A E G E U S
SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

NEWSLETTER
ON
AEGEAN PREHISTORY

1 February 2016

No 63



CONTENTS

New Books *p. 2*

New Articles *p. 21*

New Book Reviews *p. 38*

Lectures & Conferences *p. 39*

The Work of Aegeus *p. 42*

Call for Papers *p. 43*

Grants & Job Vacancies *p. 44*

Websites *p. 46*

News *p. 47*

(For quicker search, click the page numbers)





Ο οχυρωμένος προϊστορικός οικισμός στο Παλαμάρι Σκύρου. Διεπιστημονική συνάντηση για το έργο έρευνας και ανάδειξης, Αθήνα, 23-24 Οκτωβρίου 2012
EDITED BY LIANA PARLAMA, MARIA D. THEOCHARI, CHRISTINA ROMANOU & STAMATIS BONATSOS

City & year: Athens 2015

Publisher: Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού, Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων, Γενική Διεύθυνση Αρχαιοτήτων και Πολιτισμικής Κληρονομιάς, Διεύθυνση Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων, Επιστημονική Επιτροπή Έργου Παλαμαριού Σκύρου

Description: Paperback, 468 p., numerous colour figures, 28 x 21 cm

ISBN: 978 960 386 240 6

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3463

Abstract

This volume is the result of an Interdisciplinary Meeting, organized by the Scientific Committee of Palamari Skyros in October 2012, at Benaki Museum Auditorium on Pireos Street, on the occasion of thirty-one years after the first excavation, in 1981, in Palamari bay, on the NE coast of Skyros. A fortified city of the Early and Middle Bronze Age was excavated there, and its findings provide new evidence on prehistoric Aegean civilization. The purpose of the meeting was the presentation and discussion of the conclusions that have emerged from the archaeological and archaeometric study of the recent excavation material. Funding of excavation by European Projects since 2000 has allowed to proceed with new archaeometric researches such as carbon-14 datings, paleogeographic reconstruction of the landscape, geophysical mapping, sedimentological studies, anthropological and archaeozoology studies, metalwork analyses and specific studies of stone carving and ceramics. These researches provide us with valuable information on archaeological work and contributed to the understanding of the place and the activities of people who lived there since the beginning of the 3rd to the middle of the 2nd BC millennium.

Contents

Χαιρετισμοί

Λίνα Μενδώνη [8-9]

Βασίλης Λαμπρινουδάκης [10-11]

Λιάνα Παρλαμά, Μαρία Δ. Θεοχάρη,
Σταμάτης Μπονάτσος, Χριστίνα
Ρωμανού, Πρόλογος [13-17]

Εισαγωγή [PDF](#)

Λ. Παρλαμά, Το ανασκαφικό έργο [19-24]

Λ. Παρλαμά & Στ. Μπονάτσος, Εργασίες
προστασίας, συντήρησης και ανάδειξης
του οχυρωμένου προϊστορικού οικισμού
στο Παλαμάρι της Σκύρου στο πλαίσιο
των Κοινοτικών Συγχρηματοδοτούμενων
Προγραμμάτων (Γ' Κ.Π.Σ. και Ε.Σ.Π.Α.)
[25-33]

Στ. Μπονάτσος, Ενημερωτική Έκθεση
Επισκεπτών στον αρχαιολογικό χώρο
[34-38]

Αρχαιολογική Έρευνα

Λ. Παρλαμά & Μ. Δ. Θεοχάρη, Παλαμάρι
Σκύρου: Νεότερα δεδομένα για τη
στρωματογραφία και τη χρονολόγηση
του οικισμού [39-48]

Στ. Μπονάτσος & Χρ. Ρωμάνου, Παλαμάρι
Σκύρου: Η στρωματογραφική ακολουθία
του οικισμού στην περιοχή της νότιας
οχύρωσης [49-69] [PDF](#)

Χρ. Ρωμάνου, Η οχύρωση του Παλαμαρίου
[71-92] [PDF](#)

Χρ. Ρωμάνου, Η ανασκαφή τμήματος του
οικισμού στην περιοχή της νότιας
οχύρωσης, με χαρακτηριστικά εργαστη-
ριακής και αποθηκευτικής χρήσης. Οι
τετράπλευρες κατασκευές - «πλυντήρια»
[93-111] [PDF](#)

Ε. Φρούσου, Η κεραμική της Μέσης
Εποχής του Χαλκού από το Παλαμάρι
στην έκθεση του Αρχαιολογικού
Μουσείου Σκύρου [113-142]

Μ. Χολέβα, Περιστρέφοντας τον κεραμικό
τροχό στο Παλαμάρι Σκύρου: Νέες
τεχνολογικές πρακτικές και κεραμικές
παραδόσεις στο Αιγαίο της Πρώιμης
Εποχής του Χαλκού [143-166] [PDF](#)

Αρχαιομετρικές Έρευνες

Α. Σαρρή, Ν. Παπαδόπουλος, S. Dederix,
M.C. Salvi & E. Monahan, Χαρτογραφική
αποτύπωση του προϊστορικού οικισμού
στο Παλαμάρι Σκύρου μέσω
γεωφυσικών τεχνικών [167-188] [PDF](#)

Κ. Παυλόπουλος, Μ. Τριανταφύλλου, Δ.
Μάρκου, Γ. Αποστολόπουλος, Π.
Καρκάνας, Α. Κούλη & Β. Καψιμάλης,
Παλαιογεωγραφική ανασύσταση του
τοπίου της ευρύτερης περιοχής του
προιστορικού οικισμού Παλαμαρίου (ΒΑ
Σκύρος) κατά το Ολόκαινο [189-200]

Π. Καρκάνας, Οι διαδικασίες σχηματισμού
των αρχαιολογικών επιχώσεων του
Παλαμαρίου [201-222] [PDF](#)

Γ. Τσαρτσίδου, Μελέτη φυτολίθων από τις
αρχαιολογικές αποθέσεις του Παλαμα-
ρίου [201-222] [PDF](#)

Γ. Μανιάτης & Θ. Αρβανίτη, Χρονολογήσεις
οστών με άνθρακα-14 από το Παλαμάρι
Σκύρου και σύγκριση με άνθρακες: ο
ακριβής προσδιορισμός των οικιστικών
φάσεων [239-255]

Γ. Φακορέλλης, Β.Ν. Damiata, Ε. Βαρδάλα-
Θεοδώρου, Μ. Ντίνου, J. Southon, Κ.
Τρανταλίδου, Χρονολόγηση με άνθρακα-
14 του Παλαμαρίου και υπολογισμός της
απόκλισης του διαμερίσματος της
θάλασσας της δεξαμενής του άνθρακα
στην περιοχή των Βόρειων Σποράδων
κατά την Εποχή του Χαλκού [257-272]
[PDF](#)

Λιθοτεχνία - Μεταλλοτεχνία - Οστά - Όστρεα

- Χ. Σ. Αγουρίδης, Τα εργαλεία λειασμένου λίθου από τον οικισμό της Εποχής του Χαλκού στο Παλαμάρι της Σκύρου. Μελέτη προέλευσης και διακίνησης των πρώτων υλών [273-294]
- Γ. Μάνος, Από το εύρημα ... στην ερμηνεία. Ιχνολογία, συγκριτική τεκμηρίωση και πειραματική αρχαιολογία στο Παλαμάρι Σκύρου [295-308] [PDF](#)
- Δ. Ταμπακόπουλος & Γ. Μανιάτης, Διερεύνηση της προέλευσης του μαρμάρου ενός ειδωλίου από το Παλαμάρι της Σκύρου [309-320] [PDF](#)

Στ. Μπονάτσος, Μετάλλινα ευρήματα από τις ανασκαφές Παλαμαρίου [321-346] [PDF](#)

Μ. Γεωργακοπούλου & Γ. Μπασιάκος, Μεταλλουργικές δραστηριότητες και χρήση των μετάλλων στο Παλαμάρι [347-466] [PDF](#)

Κ. Τρανταλίδου, Αποκρυπτογραφώντας τα ζωικά κατάλοιπα. Βιο-ποικιλότητα και κτηνοτροφία στο Παλαμάρι της Πρώιμης και Μέσης Εποχής του Χαλκού [366-466] [PDF](#)

Πρόγραμμα Διεπιστημονικής Συνάντησης
[467-468]



Haghia Triada III. The Late Minoan III Buildings in the *Villaggio*

SANTO PRIVITERA

City & year: Athens 2015

Publisher: National and Kapodistrian University of Athens & Italian Archaeological School at Athens

Series: *Monografie della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente XXIII*

Description: Hardback, 184 p., 103 b/w figs, 32 × 22 cm

ISBN: 978 960 93 6863 6

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3464

Abstract

The present book is the result of two different excavations. The first excavation was carried out by the Italian archaeologist Federico Halbherr in the region of Haghia Triada, which has been called “Villaggio”. The second one has been undertaken by the author one century later (2010-2015). This recent study included the collection of the data of the previous excavation, the synthesis of the excavations results and their presentation in a modern archaeological view. In this framework, the importance of this book is double. On the one hand, it represents a significant contribution to our knowledge about prehistoric Crete. On the other hand, it rescues the documents of an old excavation that are transformed into a source of information about the past.

[THE WHOLE BOOK IN ELECTRONIC FORM \[PDF\]](#)

Contents

Prefazione [XI]

Εισαγωγή [XV]

Acknowledgements [XVII]

Abbreviations [XVIII]

CHAPTER ONE. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Hagia Triada: an Overview of the Ancient Site [1]

1.2. An Introduction to the Late Bronze Age *Villaggio* at Hagia Triada [5]

CHAPTER TWO. HISTORY OF THE EXCAVATIONS

2.1. The Early Campaigns, 1902-1905 [11]

2.2. The Second Cycle of Excavations, 1910-1914 [16]

2.3. Excavations Between 1939 and 1976 [18]

2.4. The New Cycle of Excavations, 1977 to the Present Day [20]

CHAPTER THREE. INTERPRETATIONS OF THE *VILLAGGIO*: FROM HALBHERR TO THE PRESENT DAY

CHAPTER FOUR. *EDIFICIO E*

4.1. Introduction, Topography, and History of Excavation [29]

4.2. Architecture [30]

4.3. Stratigraphy and Finds [31]

4.4. Synthesis: Chronology and Function of the *Edificio E* [32]

CHAPTER FIVE. THE *CASA DEI VANI AGGIUNTI PROGRESSIVAMENTE*

5.1. Introduction. Topography and History of Excavation [35]

5.2. Architecture [38]

5.3. Stratigraphy and Finds [57]

5.4. Synthesis: Chronology, Building History, and Function of *Casa VAP* [72]

CHAPTER SIX. THE BUILDINGS IN THE STRIP NORTH OF THE *MURAGLIONE A DENTI*

6.1. Introduction, Topography and History of Excavation [85]

6.2. Building X [85]

6.3. Building Y [86]

6.4. Building Z [92]

6.5. Synthesis: Chronology, Layout and Function of Buildings X, Y, and Z [94]

CHAPTER SEVEN. THE *CASA DELLE CAMERE DECAPITATE*

7.1. Introduction, Topography, and History of Excavation [97]

7.2. Architecture [97]

7.3. Stratigraphy and Finds 105

7.4. Synthesis: Chronology, Layout and Function of *Casa delle Camere Decapitate* [107]

CHAPTER EIGHT. THE *EDIFICIO OVEST* AND ADJOINING WALLS TO THE EAST

8.1. Introduction, Topography and History of Excavation [113]

8.2. The walls between *Edificio Ovest* and *Casa delle Camere Decapitate* [115]

8.3. *Edificio Ovest* [117]

8.4. Synthesis: Chronology, Layout and Function of *Edificio Ovest* and Adjoining Walls [121]

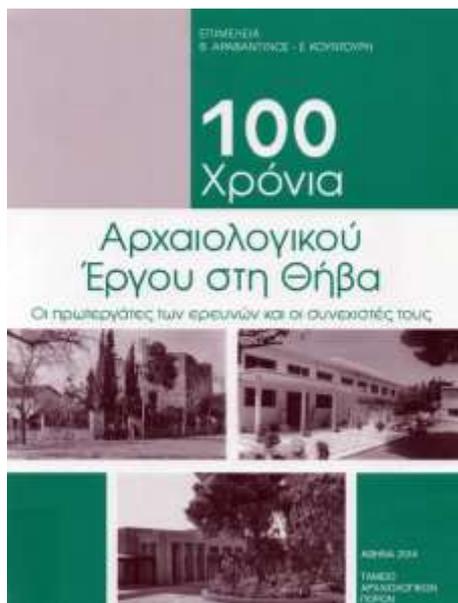
CHAPTER NINE. THE LATE MINOAN III
POTTERY FROM THE 1902-1914
EXCAVATIONS IN THE *VILLAGGIO*

- 9.1. Introduction [123]
- 9.2. Contexts [124]
- 9.3. Ceramics Without Contexts [129]

CHAPTER TEN. THE HISTORY AND
FUNCTIONS OF THE LATE MINOAN III
VILLAGGIO AT HAGIA TRIADA

- 10.1. Introduction [131]
- 10.2. The Architectural History of the LM III
Villaggio [133]
- 10.3. Building Materials and Techniques.
Floors, Threshold Blocks Column Bases
and Mason's Marks [138]
- 10.4. Architectural Forms and Functions of
the LM III Buildings in the Villaggio [139]

- Epilogue. The Late Minoan III Villaggio in
context [143]
- Documentary Appendix [147]
- Bibliography [169]
- List of Figures [177]
- List of Plates [179]
- Index [183]
- Plates [185]



100 Χρόνια Αρχαιολογικού Έργου στη Θήβα. Οι πρωτεργάτες των ερευνών και οι συνεχιστές τους

EDITED BY VASILEIOS ARAVANTINOS & ELENA KOUNTOURI

City & year: Athens 2014

Publisher: Archaeological Receipts Fund

Description: Paperback, 471 p., numerous b/w figures, 28 x 21 cm

ISBN: 978 960 386 174 4

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: 3465

Abstract (in Greek)

Η Θήβα είναι η μόνη σπουδαία αρχαιοελληνική πόλη που ανασκάπτεται εδώ και πάνω από έναν αιώνα αποκλειστικά από Έλληνες αρχαιολόγους, μέλη της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας. Το έργο τους ακουμπά διαχρονικά τρεις αιώνες. Άρχισε στο τρίτο τέταρτο του 19ου, εκτυλίχθηκε σε όλη τη διάρκεια του 20ού και συνεχίζεται με αμείωτη αποφασιστικότητα και μακρόπνοο όραμα στον 21ο αιώνα, στη νέα πια χιλιετία. Η διαπίστωση ότι ποτέ δεν έγινε η παραμικρή απόπειρα καταγραφής των δεδομένων και αποτίμησης της αναλογικής συμβολής των ατόμων και της συνεισφοράς τους στην ελληνική και τη διεθνή αρχαιολογική επιστήμη, μας ώθησε να προβούμε στην οργάνωση μιας επετειακής και συλλογικής εκδήλωσης τιμής και να αναλάβουμε και την ευθύνη της δημοσίευσης της. Το σκεπτικό μας διαμορφώθηκε, στην αυγή του 2000, στο υποβλητικό περιβάλλον και τη ζεστή ατμόσφαιρα του Μουσείου Θηβών. Οι αφορμές ήταν πολλές και ακόμη περισσότερες οι επετειακές ημερομηνίες, γεννήσεων και θανάτων, σε σελίδες που σκέπαζε η σκουριά πολλών χρόνων λησμονιάς. Αμετάκλητη, λοιπόν, πρόθεση μας ήταν, με κατάλληλες αναφορές στην ιστορία της θηβαϊκής αρχαιολογίας, από τα χρόνια των πρώτων σκαπανέων ως τα σημερινά, και με περιεκτικές μελέτες, αντιπροσωπευτικές του αντικειμένου της εργασίας των συμμετεχόντων, να καλυφθεί ένα, κατά το δυνατόν, ευρύ φάσμα του αρχαιολογικού πεδίου της Θήβας. Ταυτόχρονα, μέσα από την ποικιλία των συμμετοχών και τη συμβολή καθενός από τους συμμετέχοντες, θεωρήσαμε ότι θα αναπαραγόταν μια ισχυρή ώθηση επιστημονικού διαλόγου, βιβλιογραφικής και ερευνητικής ενημέρωσης, που έλειπε από πολλούς κλάδους της έρευνας των Θηβών. Για το σκοπό αυτό επιδιώχθηκε η πλαισίωση των ανακοινώσεων των αρχαιολογικών-ανασκαφικών με παρουσιάσεις επιστημόνων άλλων ειδικοτήτων τόσο από την Ελλάδα όσο και από το εξωτερικό, που μελετούσαν σχετικά με τη Βοιωτία θέματα, διαφόρων ειδικών τομέων (όπως ιστορίας, κλασικής φιλολογίας, επιγραφικής, Γραμμικής Β, θρησκευολογίας).

Contents

Πρόλογος [VII]

Βασίλειος Αραβαντινός, Το αρχαιολογικό έργο στη Θήβα: οι άνθρωποι και τα αρχαία [1-57]

Έβη Τουλούπα, Αναμνήσεις από τη συνεργασία με την Edith Porada [59-63]

Βικτώρια Σαμπετάϊ, Η συλλογή αγγείων του Μουσείου Θηβών και η περίπτωση του αρχαίου νεκροταφείου της Ριτσώνας [65-84] [PDF](#)

Ντόρα Κόνσολα, Η πρωτοελλαδική Θήβα. Επισκόπηση και αξιολόγηση των ερευνών [85-96]

Κυριακή Ψαράκη, Πρωτοελλαδική κεραμική από την πόλη της Θήβας. Ανασκαφή στο οικόπεδο επέκτασης του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Θηβών [97-115]

Ελένη Ανδρικού, Ταφικά έθιμα της Μέσης Εποχής του Χαλκού στη Θήβα [117-137]

Καίτη Δημακοπούλου, Μυκηναϊκά ανακτορικά εργαστήρια στη Θήβα [139-156]

Αναστασία Ντακούρη-Hild, Εργαστηριακό υλικό από την Οικία του Κάδμου: μια νέα ματιά [157-168]

Anna Sacconi, I noduli tebani e l'organizzazione delle feste nel mondo miceneo [169-174]

Χαρά Τζαβέλλα-Enjen, Οι ανασκαφές Κεραμόπουλλου. Παρατηρήσεις στα ΥΕ νεκροταφεία [175-180]

Αθηνά Παπαδάκη, Πρόδρομοι τάφοι. Μικρές συστάδες μυκηναϊκών ταφών σε χώρους θηβαϊκών νεκροταφείων ιστορικών χρόνων [181-211]

Έλενα Κουντούρη, Γεωμετρική Θήβα: τα δεδομένα από τις σύγχρονες έρευνες [213-229] [PDF](#)

Αγγελική Κων. Ανδρειωμένου, Γεωμετρικοί και πρώιμοι αρχαϊκοί τάφοι από το Τάχι Θηβών (αρχαία Ποτνιαί) [231-278]

Έλενα Βλαχογιάννη, Γραπτή ανθεμωτή επίστεψη στήλης από τη Θήβα [279-294] [PDF](#)

Αλεξάνδρα Χαραμή, Ελληνιστική Θήβα: στοιχεία από τα νεκροταφεία της πόλης [295-313]

Κώστας Μπουραζέλης, Κύπριοι και άλλοι δωρητές στην ανάκτηση τής Θήβας κατά την έλληνιστική περίοδο: μιὰ νέα έπιγραφή [315-324]

Albert Schachter, Cults and Sanctuaries of Historical Thebes [325-335]

Denis Knoepfler, Un dieu-fleuve thébain méconnu : « Kaanthos » – alias Kalynthos – chez Pausanias (IX 10) [337-350]

Antonio Martina, Η τοπογραφία των αρχαίων Θηβών στους τραγικούς ποιητές [351-369]

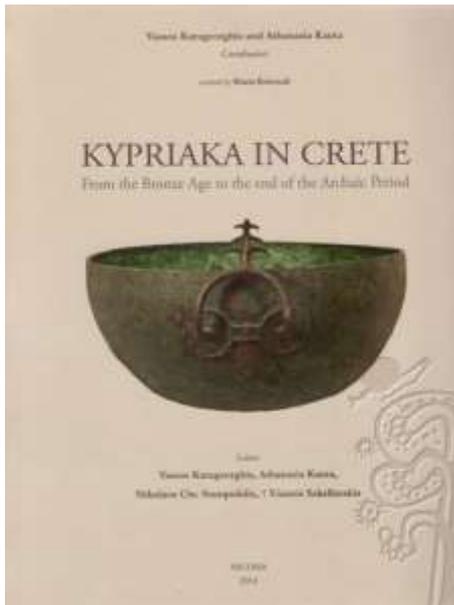
Maria Rocchi, Athena Onka a Tebe [371-382]

Παναγιώτης Βαλμάς, Παναγιώτα Βεργιώτη, Σοφία Μιχαηλόγλου, Ιωάννα Μωραΐτου, Σπύρος Σαμαρτζής, Η δραστηριότητα του εργαστηρίου συντήρησης του Αρχαι-ολογικού Μουσείου Θήβας [383-396]

Χαρίκλεια Κοιλάκου, Η συμβολή των ανασκαφών στην έρευνα των βυζαντινών ναών της Θήβας [397-438]

Ελένη Γ. Μανωλέσσου, Δυτικά γλυπτά από τη Θήβα [439-453]

Joanita Vroom, Turkish Rubbish in Greek Soil: Byzantine, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery from Thebes [455-471]



Kypriaka in Crete. From the Bronze Age to the end of the Archaic Period

VASSOS KARAGEORGHIS, ATHANASIA KANTA,
NIKOLAOS CHR. STAMPOLIDIS & †YIANNIS
SAKELLARAKIS (ΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑ)

City & year: *Nicosia 2014*

Publisher: *The A.G. Leventis Foundation*

Description: *Hardback, 373 p., numerous figures, 28 cm*

ISBN: *9789963732043*

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

The main scope of this book is to demonstrate the extent of the Cypriote influence on Crete during the Iron Age, both with regard to the import of goods, especially pottery and also the degree of influence which Cypriote objects, again mainly pottery, exercised on Cretan artistic production. We also include Phoenician vases, because these may also have influenced the local pottery shapes and their decoration. We also register as many as possible Cypriote imports of the Bronze Age, though they are far fewer compared with those of the Iron Age, at a time when Cretan influence on Cyprus was much stronger.

By producing a kind of a *catalogue raisonné* both of imports and imitations we hope to facilitate the students who will in the future undertake more detailed studies. The benefits of having all the material assembled in one publication are obvious, especially with illustrations in colour, which demonstrate more eloquently and clearly the degree of influence of Cypriote pottery on Cretan pottery during the Iron Age. Furthermore, thanks to the generosity of excavators who agreed to collaborate in our project, a considerable quantity of new, mostly hitherto unpublished material, is now available, both imports and imitations.

Contents

Preface (V.K.) [6]
Recent developments in ancient Cypriote-Cretan connections (A.K.) [7]
Acknowledgments (V.K. and A.K.) [8]
Map of Crete with sites mentioned in the volume [9]
Chronological Table [10]

General Introduction

a. Cretan imitations of Red Slip Bucchero Ware (V.K.) [11]
b. Cretan imitations of Black-on-Red Cypriote juglets (V.K.) [13]
c. Bird-shaped vases (A.K.) [14]

Catalogue

Adele (see Giamalakis Collection)
Adromyloi [16]
Amnissos [20]
Arkades [22]
Astrakoi [29]
Chamaizi [30]
Chania Kastelli [31]
Dreros [34]
Eleutherna [35]
Elounda [57]
Elytna (Kounavoi) [58]
Gortys [63]
Gournia [64]
Gouves [67]
Hagia Triada [69]
Idaeon Cave [70]
Inatos (Tsoutsouros) [92]
Karphi [94]
Kavousi [95]
Kavrochori [99]
Knossos cemeteries [102]
Fortetsa [105]
Knossos, tomb A [125]
Kephala Ridge [125]
Gypsades hill [129]
North Cemetery [130]

A new extension of the North Cemetery [167]
Khaniale Tekke [171]
Ambelokipoi Tekkes [173]
Atsalenio [199]
Mavro Spelio [203]
Knossos. City [204]
Knossos. Bougada Metochi [204]
Knossos. Stratigraphical Museum [205]
Knossos. Unexplored Mansion [207]
Knossos. Palace [208]
Kolyva Metochi [210]
Kommos [212]
Kourtes [242]
Krya [244]
Ligortynos [245]
Mallia [248]
Mochlos [248]
Palaikastro [253]
Pantanassa [255]
Patsos [257]
Phaistos [258]
Phaistos (Hagios Ioannis) [261]
Phoinikia [263]
Phonias (Aitania) [266]
Poros-Katsambas [267]
Praisos [270]
Prinias [273]
Pseira [275]
Psychro Cave [279]
Rotasi [280]
Syme [284]
Tourtoulou (Hagios Georgios) [287]
Vrokastro [290]
Zakros [293]
Ziros [296]

Collections

Giamalakis [298]
Metaxas [299]
Mitsotakis [302]

Unknown private collection in Switzerland [302]

Appendices

Appendix I: Calliope Emm. Galanaki, Creto-Kypriaka-amalgamata with eastern influences. Cretan metal repoussée omphalos bowls [304]

Appendix II: Vasiliki Kassianidou, Oxhide ingots made of Cypriote copper found in Crete [307]

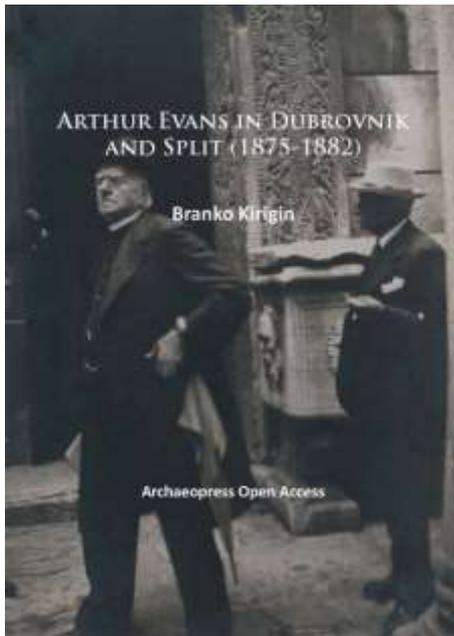
Appendix III: George Papasavvas, Bronze stands of Cypriote types from Crete: rod tripods and four-sided stands [312]

Appendix IV: Ingo Pini, Cypriote and Cypro-Aegean seals [325]

Abbreviations [331]

Bibliography [333]

Chronological Index [348]



Arthur Evans in Dubrovnik and Split (1875-1882)

BRANKO KIRIGIN

City & year: *Oxford 2015*

Publisher: *Archaeopress*

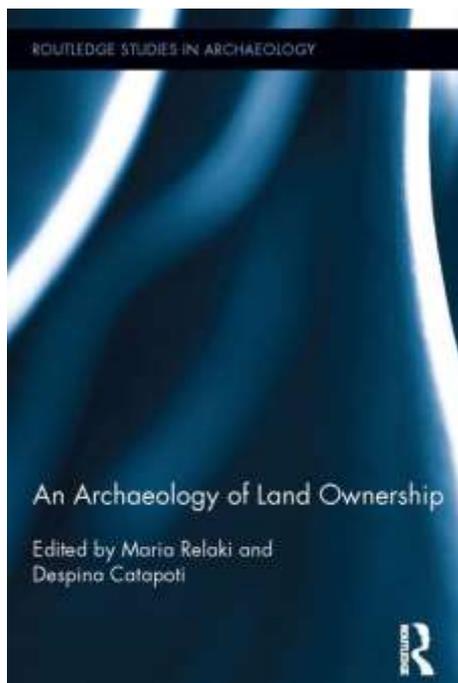
Description: *Electronic publication, 14 p. 8 colour figures*

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: Dig. Kirigin 2015

Abstract

Thanks to the biography by Joan Evans, sister of Arthur Evans, the research of John J. Wilkes and the new biography by Silvia L. Horwitz, we know much about Arthur Evans's work in the Balkans prior to his discoveries on Crete. This work will not repeat here the achievements Evans has made for archaeology, ethnography and cultural history of the region including his remarkable journalistic work where he showed deep knowledge of regional politics and admiration towards the Slav freedom movement 'against Turks, Austrians, Russians, or any others – including Englishmen – who refused them their right to self-determination'. This work presents some details on the everyday life of Arthur Evans in Dubrovnik and Split as seen by the local people who wrote about him in newspapers, journals or books, material that is not easily available to those interested in Evans's pre-Knossos period.

[THE BOOK IN ELECTRONIC FORM \[PDF\]](#)



An Archaeology of Land Ownership

EDITED BY MARIA RELAKI & DESPINA CATAPOTI

City & year: *New York & London 2013*

Publisher: *Routledge. Taylor & Francis Group*

Description: *Hardback, 308 p., 43 figures, 12 plates, 23 x 15 cm*

ISBN: *978 0 415 88618 5*

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

Within archaeological studies, land tenure has been mainly studied from the viewpoint of ownership. A host of studies has argued about land ownership on the basis of the simple co-existence of artefacts on the landscape; other studies have tended to extrapolate land ownership from more indirect means. Particularly noteworthy is the tendency to portray land ownership as the driving force behind the emergence of social complexity, a primordial ingredient in the processes that led to the political and economic expansion of prehistoric societies. The association between people and land in all of these interpretive schemata is however less easy to detect analytically. Although various rubrics have been employed to identify such a connection – most notable among them the concepts of ‘cultures,’ ‘regions,’ or even ‘households’ – they take the links between land and people as a given and not as something that needs to be conceptually defined and empirically substantiated.

An Archaeology of Land Ownership demonstrates that the relationship between people and land in the past is first and foremost an analytical issue, and one that calls for clarification not only at the level of definition, but also methodological applicability. Bringing together an international roster of specialists, the essays in this volume call attention to the processes by which links to land are established, the various forms that such links take and how they can change through time, as well as their importance in helping to forge or dilute an understanding of community at various circumstances.

Contents

List of figures [ix]

List of plates [xiii]

Acknowledgements [xv]

1. Despina Catapoti & Maria Relaki, An Archaeology of Land Ownership: Introducing the Debate [1-20] [PDF](#)

2. Stella Souvatzi, Land Tenure, Social Relations and Social Landscape [21-45] [PDF](#)

3. Simon Jusseret, Jan Driessen & Quentin Letesson, Minoan Lands? Some Remarks on Land Ownership on Bronze Age Crete [46-69] [PDF](#)

4. Jane Downes & Antonia Thomas, Where Mythical Space Lies: Land Ownership Versus Land Use in the Northern Bronze Age [70-92]

5. Maria Relaki, Pervasive Assumptions of Ownership: Land, Gender and Reproductive Narratives [93-125]

6. Nikos Efstratiou & Efthymia Alphas, Land and People in Tribal Societies: Aspects of Land Possession in Oman [126-153]

7. Moira Jackson & Ian W.G. Smith, Ownership or Tenure? A Case Study of Tribal Land Use from the Cusp of Prehistory [154-169]

8. Jeff Oliver, Harnessing the Land: Pioneers, Perception, and Place in Early Modern British Columbia [170-191]

9. Paul Mupira, Losing and Repossessing Land and Ancestral Landscapes: Archaeology and Land Reforms in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe [192-217]

10. Clarissa Sanfelice Rahmeier, Land, Power and Status in Material Culture Studies. A Case Study on Alienability and Inalienability of Land in Brazil [218-228]

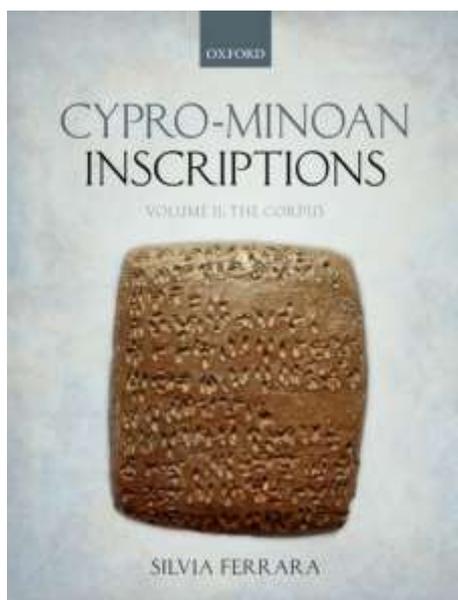
11. Antoon C. Mientjes & Mark Pluciennik, Land Ownership and Rights of Use on Land in the South Italian Countryside: Ethnoarchaeological and Historical Perspectives [229-259]

12. Despina Catapoti, To Own or to Share: The Crisis of the Past at the Onset of the 21st Century [260-290]

13. John C. Barrett, Concluding Comment: Land, Life and the Dwelling Perspective [291-298]

List of contributors [299-304]

Index [305-308]



Cypro-Minoan Inscriptions. Volume 2: The Corpus

SILVIA FERRARA

City & year: *Oxford 2013*

Publisher: *Oxford University Press*

Description: *Hardback, 320 p., 250 in-text illustrations and 50 pages of colour plates, 24,6x18,9 cm*

ISBN: *9780199693825*

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

Abstract

This volume is the first comprehensive archaeological catalogue of all the extant inscriptions written in the un-deciphered syllabary of Late Bronze Age Cyprus (1500-1200 BC): the so-called Cypro-Minoan script. In conjunction with *Cypro-Minoan Inscriptions Volume 1: Analysis*, this volume focuses on the physical reality of the inscribed objects containing Cypro-Minoan and the archaeological contexts in which they were found. Offering a detailed, systematic, and rigorous examination of both the objects and their functions in the material record, it proposes a new way of examining the inscriptions. This comprehensive standpoint therefore considers not only the inscriptions themselves, but more importantly the contexts and functions of the inscribed objects, which are significant for the documentary evidence they bear and the part they play as physical entities manufactured, shaped, and used by past peoples for a defined purpose.

Organized in a catalogue format, each object is analysed, illustrated, and accompanied by a detailed commentary on the context of recovery and typological characteristics with full bibliographical references. While a standalone reference work, it aims to showcase the inscribed objects discussed in *Volume 1: Analysis*, fully illustrating them in a series of photographs, including 50 colour plates, and drawings.

Contents

Preface and Acknowledgements

List of Abbreviations

List of Illustrations and Plates

Introduction: An Archaeological Corpus

1.1: Historical Background

1.2: Definition of the Corpus

1.3: Corpus Structure and Order of Entry

1.4: Additions (ADD ##218-##243)

1.5: Appendices

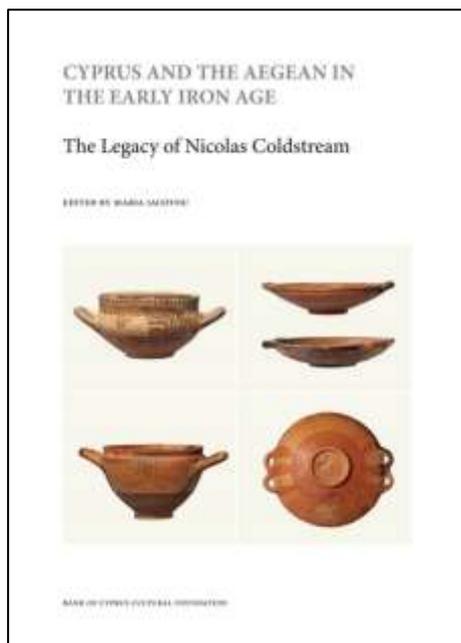
THE INSCRIPTIONS: ##001-##243

Appendices

List of Cypro-Minoan Objects and their Functions

Sign Variants

General Bibliography



Cyprus and the Aegean in the Early Iron Age. The Legacy of Nicolas Coldstream

EDITED BY MARIA IACOVOU

City & year: *Nicosia 2013*

Publisher: *Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation*

Description: *Paperback, 397 p., numerous figures, 24 cm*

ISBN: *9789963429417*

.....
AEGEAN LIBRARY: -

From the introduction

On the 13th of December 2010, a small group of Early Iron Age specialists from Greece and Cyprus, who represent two generations of Greek scholars that have followed in the footsteps of Professor J. N. Coldstream, met at the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus to honour his memory. With this meeting, the University of Cyprus and especially the members of the Archaeological Research Unit, which in the last decade has become the base of the School of Cypriot Archaeology, wished to acknowledge a major debt owed to the late Professor Coldstream: in the 1990s, as chairman or member of many selection committees, Coldstream played a decisive role in electing the first professors of archaeology for the Department of History and Archaeology. This alone would have been reason enough to devote a Workshop in his memory. There was, however, a less obvious but more intimate purpose behind the meeting—which is reflected in, and should also explain, the choice of speakers—as we wished to pay tribute to aspects of his academic contribution that have had a long-term impact on the archaeology of Cyprus and also on the careers of his Cypriot students. His productive and creative association with Cyprus, from where he regularly harvested a rich collection of data, which he would then share with his circle of ‘disciples’, fostered the opening of channels of communication and collaboration between Greek colleagues working in the Early Iron Age of Greece and Cyprus.

Contents

Foreword [9]

Editor's Introduction: Nicolas the symposiast and his brood of Greek symposiasts [11]

Abbreviations [21]

Chronological Table [23]

Despina Pilides, John Nicolas Coldstream: a personal appreciation of his legacy [25-32]

Nota Kourou, Phoenicia, Cyprus and the Aegean in the Early Iron Age: J. N. Coldstream's contribution and the current state of research [33-52]

Alexandros Mazarakis Ainian, Euboean mobility towards the north: new evidence from the Sporades [53-75] [PDF](#)

Antonia Livieratou, Phokis and East Lokris in the light of interregional contacts at the transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age [77-127] [PDF](#)

George Papasavvas, Cretan bronze stands of Cypriot types from sanctuaries and cemeteries: Cretan society in the Early Iron Age [129-163] [PDF](#)

Antonis Kotsonas, 'Creto-Cypriot' and 'Cypro-Phoenician' complexities in the archaeology of interaction between Crete and Cyprus [155-181] [PDF](#)

Giorgos Bourogiannis, Pondering the Cypro-Phoenician conundrum. The Aegean view of a bewildering term [183-205] [PDF](#)

Maria Iacovou, External and internal migrations during the 12th century BC. Setting the stage for an economically successful Early Iron Age in Cyprus [207-227] [PDF](#)

Vasiliki Kassianidou, The origin and use of metals in Iron Age Cyprus [229-259] [PDF](#)

Anna Satraki, Cypriot polities in the Early Iron Age [261-283] [PDF](#)

Giorgos Papantoniou, Cypriot sanctuaries and religion in the Early Iron Age: views from before and after [285-319] [PDF](#)

Anna P. Georgiadou, La production céramique de Kition au Chypro-Géométrique I [321-344]

Vicky Vlachou, Aspects of hunting in early Greece and Cyprus: a re-examination of the 'comb motif' [345-370] [PDF](#)

Manolis Mikrakis, The 'originality of ancient Cypriot art' and the individuality of performing practices in protohistoric Cyprus [371-393] [PDF](#)

List of Contributors

NEW ARTICLES

Early Neolithic settlement of Mavropigi in western Greek Macedonia

Georgia Karamitrou-Mentessidi, Nikos Efstratiou, Małgorzata Kaczanowska & Janusz K.

Kozłowski

Eurasian Prehistory 12 (1-2) (2015): 47-116

Aegean Library: Dig. Karamitrou et al 2015 Mavropigi

Abstract

Recent excavations at the Early Neolithic settlement of Mavropigi in western Macedonia, Greece have provided new and important evidence for early farming developments in the region and over a wide geographical zone from western Anatolia to the Adriatic coast and adjacent areas. The site represents a rare archaeological example of a fully uncovered early farming community which settled in western Greek Macedonia just before the middle of the 7th millennium cal BC. The rich material record of Mavropigi offers valuable insights into important aspects of the cultural identity of early farmers, and of the technological traditions (architectural, building), production (agriculture, husbandry) and ideological practices (figurines, burials). The full exposure of the settlement, the clarity of its spatial features and their high chronological resolution provides a controlled context of reference for the study of the material record as will become clear in the presentation of the chipped stone industries which is the main focus of the paper. It is clear that the early date of the lithic assemblage of the site provides a fair account of the chipped technology, introduced by the first agriculturalists to northern Greece in the Early Neolithic period, and of affinities with contemporary communities in the area and the preceding local tradition.

Temporal placement and context of Cyro-PPNA activity on Cyprus

Sturt W. Manning

Eurasian Prehistory 11 (1-2) (2014): 9-28

Abstract

This short chapter has three main aims. The first is to review and establish the dates of the recently recognized Cyro-PPNA period on Cyprus from the current evidence associated with this phase at the settlements of Ayia Varvara Asprokremnos (hereafter AVA) and Ayios Tychonas Klimonas (hereafter Klimonas). The second aim is to compare this time horizon on Cyprus with the recent re-assessment of the evidence for the dating of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A in the Levant (Blockley and Pinhasi, 2011). Thirdly, the chapter will consider how the dating of the Cypriot late Epipalaeolithic and Cyro-PPNA periods on Cyprus positions these two phases of human activity in terms of climate in a more general sense and especially with respect to the cold event known as the Younger Dryas.

[PDF](#)

The Aegean Mesolithic: material culture, chronology, and networks of contact

Małgorzata Kaczanowska & Janusz K. Kozłowski

Eurasian Prehistory 11 (1-2) (2014): 31-62

Abstract

Contacts across the sea between/with the Aegean islands are evidenced as early as in the Middle Palaeolithic. Aegean islands were visited also in the Upper Palaeolithic, probably during the LGM. At the beginning of the Holocene there is evidence for more intensive Early Mesolithic presence at the Aegean island. These assemblages derived from two different cultural traditions: the Balkan Epigravettian that dominates the eastern continental Greece, and from the Antalyan – the entity typical of the Epigravettian tradition of western Anatolia. The tradition represented in the Mesolithic layers of Klissoura and Franchthi caves evolved on the substratum of the local Epigravettian and it displays some stylistic influences from the western Mediterranean (Sauveterroid and later possibly Castelnoian traits). The presence of the Early Holocene foragers on the Aegean islands – first the Cyclades (Kythnos, Naxos), the Northern Sporades (eg., Cyclops Cave on the island of Gioura), and the islands of the south-east of the Aegean (Ikaria, Chalki) was the result of several visits from the continent and the contacts between the islands from the first half of 9th millennium cal BC (Maroulas on Kythnos, Kerame on Ikaria).

The evolution of the Mesolithic on the Aegean islands lasted until the beginning of the 7th millennium cal BC as indicated by radiometric determinations for the younger Mesolithic layers in Cyclope Cave. The groups of the Aegean Mesolithic must have been able to navigate across considerable distances arriving at the site of Nissi Beach on Cyprus (investigations by A. Ammerman) where the pebble-flake industry shows several features common with their origins. Thus the consequence of contacts with the Initial Pre-ceramic Neolithic on Cyprus the economy and architecture of the Aegean Mesolithic changed (e.g., Maroulas on Kythnos) supporting the observation concerning distant seafaring. Moreover, the analysis of an assemblage from aceramic layer X from Knossos on Crete (dated at the transition of 8th/7th millennium cal BC) shows a number of techno-morphological the presence of Melian obsidian in common with the Aegean Mesolithic.

On the other hand, the Epipalaeolithic sites in the northern part of the Aegean Basin, notably the island of Lemnos exhibit close techno-morphological associations with the Early Holocene Epipalaeolithic industries of south-western Anatolia, especially with the Antalyan. Investigations of the Aegean Mesolithic revealed the existence of broad networks of contacts across the entire Eastern Mediterranean during the period from the beginning of 9th through the transition of the 8th/7th millennium cal BC, the period preceding the establishments of the full “Neolithic package” in the Aegean.

[PDF](#)

The Aegean Mesolithic: environment, economy, and voyaging

Adamantios Sampson

Eurasian Prehistory 11 (1-2) (2014): 63-74

Abstract

The re-establishment of the environment during the early Holocen is one of the most principal aims of the research, in order to interpret the behavioural patterns of the prehistoric people who crossed the Aegean during the final Paleolithic and Mesolithic period. The multitude of questions which arise from the archaeological record would find much simpler answers if one had to hand the area's environmental situation as it was 11,000 years ago. It is very likely the microenvironments that were created at the beginning of the Holocen very probably took dramatic dimensions much more serious than these in central and western Europe. The hunters and foragers that lived in regions of the Aegean had to face the all contrarities of new environment, deprived of the usual alimentary sources that probably existed still in the mainland. The Aegean Mesolithic may also be viewed as a period with sharp regional differentiation and economic complexity as well as a period of experimentation, regarding food procurence. Elements of proto- neolithization, appearing in the Aegean during the Mesolithic, may indicate, on the one hand, the possible local existence of domestication cases, resulting of economic social habitats and land use particularities as well as the existence of a focus of neolithization, comparable to the Cypriote one.

On the other hand, they presume the possibility of direct or indirect contacts between local populations and Eastern groups as well as sea routes or ideas on their diffusion during Pre Pottery Neolithic. The similarities of the Mesolithic tools from the Cyclops Cave with them of the southeast Anatolia (the area of Antalya) and the common stone industry of Ikaria and Kythnos, as well as the transportation of the obsidian from Melos and Yali to different parts of the Aegean lead to the assumption that sea routes existed at least since the 9th mill. BC. Smaller sea routes could existed among the islands of the central and southern Aegean serving for the distribution of Melos and Yali obsidian to the Mesolithic centers. A new Mesolithic site in Naxos is lying in the course of the voyage from Ikaria to Melos. Another one was responsible for the transport of Melian obsidian to the Dodecanese (Chalki island). A sea route is supposed to be in use in the Upper Mesolithic connecting Melos to Crete. Obsidian artifacts from Melos resembling the Aegean Mesolithic counterparts is present in Knossos aceramic levels from 7000 BC. Another sea route could exist connecting the southern Peloponnese to Crete via the Kythera and Antikythera islands. Presupposition for the cultural diffusion from the East to the Aegean islands are the Pre-pottery Neolithic sea routes in the eastern Mediterranean, especially between Anatolia, the Levantine coast and Cyprus. It is very likely that this marine communication and the contacts were not unilateral but reciprocal and became also from both directions that is to say from the east to the west and vice versa.

[PDF](#)

The late forager camp of Ouriakos on the island of Lemnos: Human groups on the move at the turn of the Holocene in the Northern Aegean

Nikos Efstratiou

Eurasian Prehistory 11 (1-2) (2014): 75-96

Abstract

Fieldwork conducted at the Epipalaeolithic site of Ouriakos on the coast of Lemnos has recently produced the first evidence for hunters and gatherers on one of the islands of the Aegean Sea during the time of the Younger Dryas (ca. 10,800-9,600 cal BC). The work in the field and the analysis of the large number of chipped stone tools found at the site are still in progress. While major advances have been made over the last 15 years when it comes to the study of Mesolithic sites on islands such as Youra (the Cyclops Cave) and Kythnos (Maroulas), there was, as late as 2008, still no site going back to the 11th millennium cal BC, which had been excavated on any of the islands that had formed in the Aegean Sea by end of the Pleistocene. Indeed, prior to the discovery of Ouriakos, little was known about the Final Palaeolithic (Epigravettian) – even on the mainland – at the head of the Northern Aegean. Thus, Ouriakos is filling in a major gap in knowledge when it comes to the prehistory of the northern Aegean.

This article gives, by the way, the first full-length report on the results of the investigations at Ouriakos. Accordingly, emphasis is placed here on providing an overview on what has come to light at the campsite so far. In the context of the Wenner Gren Workshop on “Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean,” there are two important questions that we need to consider. First, when did the rise in sea level at the end of the Pleistocene reach the point where Lemnos began to separate from the mainland and form as an island? And secondly, at what distance did the site of Ouriakos, as it is seen on land today, stand from the shoreline at the time of 12,000 years ago? In trying to come up with answers to these two basic questions, the investigations on Lemnos are still at the first level of approximation today. In short, much work remains to be done on the earth-science side of the story.

After describing the fieldwork conducted at Ouriakos, the work on reconstructing the site’s environmental setting, the study of the chipped stone assemblages and the carbon dating of the site, the chapter closes with a discussion of some of the wider implications of the research, including the connections and interactions that Ouriakos appears to have had with coeval sites in the Eastern Mediterranean, which date to the time of the Younger Dryas.

[PDF](#)

Initial occupation of the Gelibolu Peninsula and the Gökçeada (Imbroz) island in the pre-Neolithic and Early Neolithic

Onur Özbek & Burçin Erdoğu

Eurasian Prehistory 11 (1-2) (2014): 97-128

Abstract

This article presents the results of recent surveys and excavations in the Turkish part of the North Aegean. The archaeological discoveries made on the island of Gökçeada (Imbroz) and on the adjacent Gallipoli Peninsula in the years since 1998 are shedding new light on the early prehistory of Turkish Thrace. For instance, the survey work at Üçdutlar on the Gallipoli Peninsula has recently produced reliable evidence that human groups frequented the site on a seasonal basis at several different times ranging from the Early Upper Paleolithic to the Epipalaeolithic.

The early site called Eskino on Gökçeada has yielded chipped stone tools that date to the Middle Paleolithic and also the Epi-paleolithic. During the time of low sea level at the Last Glacial Maximum, the islands of Gökçeada, Samothrace, Limnos, Ayos Evstratios and Bozcaada were connected with one another and with the mainland as well. With the rapid rise in sea level between 20,000 and 7,000 years ago, all of these future islands began to form – at one time or another – and to separate from each other.

The story of island formation is, of course, a complex and dynamic one. Major advances have been made in the last ten years but much work remains to be done on questions such as the rates of local tectonic activity on the respective islands. Thus, current knowledge of island formation at the head of the Aegean Sea is still at the first level of approximation. The excavations in progress at the site of Uğurlu on Gökçeada show that an early farming community had reached the island by around 6,500 cal BC. This settlement now plays a leading role in the study of the Neolithic transition in this part of the Mediterranean Sea as well as the circulation and exchange of material culture on the basis of voyaging in the Early Neolithic period.

[PDF](#)

Lower Palaeolithic artifacts from Plakias, Crete: Implications for hominin dispersals

Curtis Runnels, Chad DiGregorio, Karl W. Wegmann, Sean F. Gallen, Thomas F. Strasser & Eleni Panagopoulou

Eurasian Prehistory 11 (1-2) (2014): 129-152

Abstract

Lithic artifacts from eight findspots in the Plakias region of southwestern Crete are ascribed to the Acheulean of the Middle Pleistocene on the basis of morphotypological characteristics, geologic contexts, and OSL assays. Considered in a regional context, the Cretan Acheulean is similar to the Acheulean found on sites in both the eastern and

western portions of the Mediterranean region that resulted from an “Out of Africa” adaptive radiation of hominins (probably *Homo erectus* s. l.) that began ca. 0.8 – 1.0 mya. We suggest that hominins may have arrived on Crete in the Middle Pleistocene as part of this hominin dispersal and that open-water crossing, at least in the southern Aegean, may have been involved.

[PDF](#)

Setting our sights on the distant horizon

Albert J. Ammerman

Eurasian Prehistory, 11 (1-2) (2014): 203-236

Abstract

The article constitutes the closing chapter of the proceedings of the Wenner Gren Workshop on “Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean,” which was held at Reggio Calabria in October of 2012. The task here is to bring together what is said in the other twenty chapters of the proceedings and discuss where we stand today and what needs to be done next. In particular, we are interested in sites of pre-Neolithic age that occur on the islands in the Mediterranean Sea and what we can learn from them about early voyaging, which goes back the time before the Neolithic period. What we mean by “voyaging” (a more appropriate term than “seafaring” for the activity we are concerned with) is making trips on the open sea that were undertaken on a fairly regular basis (and not just a rare or accidental crossings of the sea). It is important not to conflate the two. They are two quite different things.

A wide range of topics is discussed in this article. They include among other things: (1) the question of whether or not there is reliable evidence for hunter-gatherers on the “true” islands of the Mediterranean in the time before 16,000 years ago, (2) the sites on islands in the Eastern Mediterranean that go back to the Younger Dryas and (3) voyaging and the Neolithic transition. For years in the previous literature, obsidian was commonly taken to be the hallmark that was synonymous with the advent of voyaging in the Mediterranean world. We now know that it is a trailing indicator of voyaging in various part of the Mediterranean world. One of the take-home messages of the discussions at the Wenner Gren Workshop itself was that we are just at the beginning of the study of pre-Neolithic voyaging in the Mediterranean. For instance, far too little work there has been concerned with submerged prehistory so far. Thus, while many gains have been made in the field during the last ten years, it is premature to draw final conclusions with regard to early voyaging and early voyagers at the present time: there is a great deal of fieldwork that remains to be done.

[PDF](#)

The origins of mammals on the Mediterranean islands as an indicator of early voyaging

Jean-Denis Vigne

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean, Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 45-56

Abstract

This chapter aims to show how the progresses of biological knowledge allows archaeology to take advantage of the paleontological and archaeozoological documentation accumulated during the last 40 years on the islands, to increase its set of evidence – admittedly indirect – on the early seagoing in the Mediterranean. It presents a brief review of the geographical and paleogeographical frameworks as well as the basics of island biogeography and focuses on the different ways in which mammals were able to colonize remote islands. The review of the extinctions and immigrations of mammals since the Late Glacial on the five larger Mediterranean islands, which have stayed isolated since that time, highlights the major role that human beings played in the construction of modern mammalian communities on these islands. In turn, this phenomenon is a remarkable source of information for investigating early seafaring in the Mediterranean. Four main aspects of this subject are further developed: (1) there was little or no frequentation of these large islands during the Upper Palaeolithic suggesting that, for unknown reasons, voyaging started later in the Mediterranean than in South East Asia; (2) based on the introduction of early domesticates on the islands, fast improvements in voyaging skills are visible between the beginning of the first steps toward the Neolithic of the Eastern Mediterranean (11th millennium cal. BP) and its arrival in the Western Mediterranean (8th millennium cal. BP); (3) the colonization of the islands by the small mammals is a good proxy for measuring the intensity of early seafaring and the degree of sophistication of the architecture of early boats; (4) one of the major issues that the early voyagers had to resolve is the transportation of the ruminants, which cannot lay down tied at the bottom of a boat more longer than 3 to 4 hours, suggesting that boats were not only big and stable enough but already fast enough at the beginning of the Neolithic transition and rising the question, in turn, of whether or not sails were already in use at the time.

[PDF](#)

Cosmic impact, the Younger Dryas, Abu Hureyra, and the inception of agriculture in Western Asia

Andrew M. T. Moore & Douglas J. Kennett

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean, Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 57-66

Abstract

The Younger Dryas was a major environmental event in the transition from Pleistocene to Holocene. The onset of this 1,200 year episode of cold, dry climate ca. 12,900 cal BP was sudden and swift. Recent evidence suggests that it was triggered by the impact of a

comet or asteroid that fragmented in the Earth's atmosphere. The effects of this impact were felt over a wide area of the northern hemisphere. It appears to have destabilized the Laurentide ice sheet, causing a pulse of meltwater to flow into the North Atlantic, which precipitated the Younger Dryas. The onset of the Younger Dryas was the catalyst for the transition from foraging to farming at Abu Hureyra, an early village in Syria. New evidence from the site suggests that the same cosmic event caused an airburst near Abu Hureyra. The evidence comes from soil samples dated to ca. 12,900 cal. BP, which contain glass impact spherules and scoria-like objects that formed at temperatures above 2,200°C. These are comparable to melt products from cosmic impacts elsewhere on Earth. The airburst would have destroyed the settlement and many of its inhabitants. Yet occupation resumed there, apparently immediately afterwards. Following the airburst and associated inception of the Younger Dryas, the environment around the site changed to an arid open steppe. This obliged the inhabitants of Abu Hureyra to alter their economy. Accordingly, they adopted farming and also modified their foraging practices to suit the new ecological circumstances.

[PDF](#)

The homelands of the Cyprus colonizers: selected comments

Ofer Bar-Yosef

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean, Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 67-82

Abstract

This paper is not a comprehensive review of the entire geographic range of the lands that were the source areas for the foragers travelling to Cyprus during the Terminal Pleistocene or the colonists that settled in the island. Several selected issues for the rich literature on the Neolithic of the eastern Mediterranean, namely the Levant and Anatolia are discussed in the text. The most basic aspect is the diachronic changes in the socio-economy of the region, the emergence of cultivation as a prelude to full-fledged farming and the domestication of goat, sheep, cattle and pig. The success of farming as a subsistence strategy is seen as leading to experiments in new modes of social organization. The importance of networking and long distance connections is discussed by stressing the poorly studied role of river transport cross the Mesopotamian lands, the eastern wing of the Fertile Crescent. The more difficult crossing characterized the Levant. The success of long distance transfer of technology, plants and animals led to the experimentations with social organizations. One that was tried and finally failed is the formation of the Göbekli Tepe culture as a chiefdom. In addition potentials for conflicts are brought up and the closing remarks raise several options for the motivations of foragers and later colonist to establish Cyprus as part of the Near Eastern Neolithic world.

[PDF](#)

Marine resources in the Early Neolithic of the Levant: their relevance to early seafaring

Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean, Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 83-98

Abstract

Aquatic resources and especially molluscs and fish are encountered from the Lower Palaeolithic. In the Levant, shellfishing and the fishing of marine species began in the Early Natufian (ca. 15ka BP). Fish and mollusc exploitation before and during the Neolithic period, as proxies for interaction between humans and the marine environment, enhance our understanding of how and why Southwest Asian populations migrated to Cyprus. A survey of the fish exploited in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Epipalaeolithic and Neolithic periods reveals that they are mostly shallow-water, lagoonal, and brackish-water fish. Although larger fish and fish from deeper waters are not found in the Levant at these early times, they are recovered at later Neolithic sites in the Aegean Islands and on Cyprus.

During the PPNB in the Levant, there is little or no evidence for Mediterranean fishing. Instead, fish were obtained from the Nile River and the Red Sea. Thus, fish were a desired food, and this may hint at yet another motivation for exploring the seas. At the submerged Neolithic site of Atlit Yam, triggerfish may have been caught for a utilitarian purpose in addition to food consumption. Shellfishing in the Levant is not well attested, and if shell middens once existed, they are now submerged. But in other parts of the Mediterranean there is evidence for the collection of *Patella* and *Osilinus*, rocky shore species. They are present at coastal sites of Neolithic age on Cyprus and served as interim food after landfall and before terrestrial fauna and flora could be consumed. The familiarity of people living at coastal sites, which had marine environments close at hand offering sources of both food and raw materials, motivated and enabled early seafaring in that it assured the provision of food during voyages and immediately after landfall.

[PDF](#)

Early seafaring and the archaeology of submerged landscapes

Geoff N. Bailey

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean, Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 99-114

Abstract

Sea level change has been a near-continuous accompaniment to human settlement in all coastal regions throughout the history of human existence on this planet, with sea levels persisting at levels at least 40–60 m below present for most of the time and sometimes dropping to more than twice this depth. This fact has far-reaching consequences: for the reconstruction of past coastlines and oceanographic conditions; for the submergence of coastal and peri-coastal settlements associated with evidence for seafaring and marine

resource exploitation; for the consequent loss of relevant evidence and the bias this introduces into the surviving archaeological record; and for an understanding of the environmental and socioeconomic impact of sea level rise at the end of the last glaciation. In this chapter, I chart the increasing acceptance of the need to research the palaeo-shorelines and submerged landscapes of the continental shelf in the face of prolonged scepticism that this is feasible or worthwhile, and discuss the evidence now emerging for why this is important, and how it can be explored further.

[PDF](#)

Tracing the steps in the fieldwork at the sites of Aspros and Nissi Beach on Cyprus

Albert J. Ammerman

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean, Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 117-138

Abstract

The chapter provides an overview on the fieldwork that was carried out over the course of seven years at two early sites, Aspros and Nissi Beach, on Cyprus. It begins with an account of the motivation for the study and then outlines the new approach that we took in the field in order to find the missing pre-Neolithic sites on the island.

The chapter then turns to the six main steps in the fieldwork: (1) the discovery of the new sites on formations of aeolianite for the first time on Cyprus, (2) the work of mapping the two sites (based on a combination of Quick Bird imagery, differential GPS and low-level overhead photograph) and the collection of scatters of lithics on the surface of each site, (3) the environmental studies that were done at the two sites, (4) the trial excavations that were then undertaken at both of them, (5) the systematic recovery of the fragments of beach rock during the 2009 excavation season at Nissi Beach in order to document the action of one or more tsunamis in historical times in taking lithics from submerged sites on the seabed and tossing them up on the land surface of the site and (6) the underwater archaeology that made it possible to trace the site of Aspros out in the water and to provide further documentation of the Epipalaeolithic age of the lithics at Aspros as well as their links, in the case of dive site C, with the south coast of Anatolia.

The last section considers some of the wider implications of the results of the fieldwork, including a discussion of the Younger Dryas, the cold snap at the end of the Pleistocene, and the emergence of early voyaging on a regular basis in the Eastern Mediterranean at that time.

[PDF](#)

Akrotiri-Aetokremnos (Cyprus) 20 years later: an assessment of its significance

Alan H. Simmons

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean, Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 139-156

Abstract

Over the years, there have been many claims for pre-Neolithic sites on many of the Mediterranean islands. These generally have not been supported by robust data sets. This changed with the interdisciplinary investigation of Akrotiri Aetokremnos, a small collapsed rockshelter on the southern coast of Cyprus. The site is well dated to the Late Epipaleolithic (ca. 12,000 cal. BP) by a strong suite of radiocarbon determinations, it has excellent context with well-defined stratigraphy, and it has an artifact assemblage that, at the time of excavation, was unique in Cyprus. All of these criteria are necessary for demonstrating a defensible human presence.

One of the most controversial aspects of Aetokremnos was our claim for a human association with the endemic Cypriot pygmy hippopotamus. This had not previously been demonstrated, and considerable debate ensued related to our contention that humans were at least partially implicated in the extinction of these unique animals. In this contribution, the significance of Aetokremnos is put into a broader context and some of the issues related to the controversy surrounding the site are addressed. These relate specially to stratigraphy, chronology, artifacts, cutmarks, and taphonomy. I conclude by affirming the integrity of Aetokremnos and our interpretation of the site.

[PDF](#)

The transportation of mammals to Cyprus sheds light on early voyaging and boats in the Mediterranean Sea

Jean-Denis Vigne, Antoine Zazzo, Isabella Carrère, François Briois & Jean Guilaine

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean, Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 157-176

Abstract

Our interest here is in studying the history of the relationships between human being and animals on islands for reconstructing prehistoric voyaging and boats. The chapter aims to examine how the considerable amount of new evidence that archaeozoology has accumulated over the two last decades on Cyprus can throw new light in the Eastern Mediterranean on the poorly known questions of the intensity and the capabilities of early seafarers in the time between 12,500 and 9,000 cal. BP. It first revisits the paleogeographical framework of Cyprus in the light of recent geographical and geological approaches. In particular, it addresses the question of the presence of stepping stone islets between Cyprus and the mainland at the end of the Late Glacial. Then, it presents a brief review of the archaeozoological data, peculiarly those from the early sites of Aetokremnos, Klimonas and Shillourokambos. They indicate a marked

increase of the immigration rate of mammals, which begins in the 13th millennium BP and culminated during the first half of the 10th millennium BP (the time of the Middle PPNB).

Based on this scenario and on the biological constraints that are connected with the transportation by boat of large ruminants and with the evolution of mice in island conditions, we conclude that voyagers, in all likelihood, constituted separate and specialized human groups. Starting from 10,500 cal. BP at least and probably going back to 11,000 BP, they were controlling the voyages being made between the mainland and Cyprus so well that they were able to cross the sea several times each year and to cope with the difficult problem of the transportation of large ruminants. This implies that the boats in use were already much more sophisticated than one suspected before. They were likely sailing boats, fast and big enough for transporting weaned calves standing in the boat.

[PDF](#)

On the chipped stone assemblages at Klimonas and Shillourokambos and their links with the mainland

François Briois & Jean Guilaine

A.J. Ammerman & T. Davis (eds), *Island Archaeology and the Origins of Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean*, *Eurasian Prehistory* 10 (1-2) (2013): 177-186

Abstract

Research conducted on Cyprus over the last twenty years had led to renewed interest in the first populations living on the island, and it has created a new framework for thinking about this and other related questions. The survey conducted at Amathus in the years between 1988 and 1991 by the mission of the French School of Athens was highly productive and led to the recovery of a large number of Neolithic sites. The high density of sites of the age is connected with the excellent flint sources that occur in the area. In particular, two sites of major importance were discovered by the survey: Shillourokambos and Klimonas. Both of them were subsequently excavated. This chapter gives a concise review of the character of the chipped stone assemblages recovered at the two settlements, which date respectively to the periods now known as the PPNB and the PPNA on Cyprus. During both times, almost all of the chipped stone tools were made from local sources of flint and chert but there is also evidence for obsidian, which reached the island from sources in Anatolia. What is still lacking on the island at the present time is the phase of transition between these two period.

[PDF](#)

Lithic Assemblages from the Prehistoric Settlement at Barcin Höyük, Northwestern Anatolia.

New Results

Ivan Gatsov, Marvin Kay & Petranka Nedelcheva

Eurasian Prehistory 9 (1-2) (2012): 129-137

Abstract

This paper deals with the main technological and typological characteristics of the Neolithic chipped stone assemblages from the South Marmara and Aegean regions of North western Anatolia. Those assemblages are assigned to the 7–6 millennia BC. On the whole the research reveals underlining uniformity concerning lithic industry and the system of procurement, which implies that there is some evidence for common lithic traditions as well as the existence of similar environmental conditions

[PDF](#)

An Overview of the Western Anatolian Early Bronze Age

Erkan Fidan, Deniz Sari & Murat Türkteki

European Journal of Archaeology 18. 1 (February 2015): 60-89

Abstract

For a long time, assessments and evaluations of the western Anatolian Early Bronze Age (EBA) have only been based on the excavation results of Tarsus, Karataş-Semayük, Beycesultan, Demircihüyük, and Troy. However, excavations and surface surveys carried out in the last two decades have increased our knowledge enormously. In particular, the excavations of Liman Tepe, Küllüoba, and Seyitömer have made an immense contribution to the establishment of a reliable West Anatolian EBA chronology. The surface surveys have also made it possible to define better the borders of the cultural areas and pottery zones of the region. Based on these new data, new theories are presented here on the cultural and socio-political development of the region, as well as on regional and inter-regional relationships during the EBA.

Bodies Transformed: Negotiations of Identity in Chalcolithic Cyprus

Kirsi O. Lorentz

European Journal of Archaeology 17.2 (April 2014): 229-247

Abstract

This paper focuses on how the human body, and the dead body in particular, was used to create social categories and identities in prehistoric Cyprus. Specifically, it explores how a particular condition, such as death, was integrated into social processes, and how the treatment of dead bodies both created and reinforced social categories and identities. The material the paper focuses on is the mortuary evidence from Chalcolithic Cyprus (3800–2300 BC). In particular, it argues that the extensive, intentional manipulation of dead bodies and human remains visible in Cypriot Chalcolithic

cemeteries was aimed at integrating the individual to communal, collective wholes on the occasion of death and during the time period that followed.

Seasonality and Site Function in Chalcolithic Cyprus

David Frankel, Jennifer M. Webb & Anne Pike-Tay

European Journal of Archaeology 16.1 (February 2013): 94-115

Abstract

Excavations at the small Chalcolithic site of Politiko-Kokkinorotsos in central Cyprus show that it was occupied around 2880–2670 cal BC. Fallow deer (*Dama mesopotamica*) form the major component of the substantial faunal assemblage. The structure of the animal population suggests a seasonal hunting site, an interpretation consistent with the lack of formal architecture and the range of stone tools. In this study, independent odontochronological analyses of deer and caprine are used to test and confirm the model of seasonal culling in spring and summer based on more general indicators. The results suggest a pattern of varied, specialized site-types and activities in different parts of the island and in different ecological zones, and add considerably to our understanding of cultural systems on the island in the early third millennium BC.

The Cult of the Dead, Fetishism, and the Genesis of an Idea: Megalithic Monuments and the Tree and Pillar Cult of Arthur J. Evans

Deborah Harlan

European Journal of Archaeology 14.1-2 (April 2011): 210-230

Abstract

Arthur Evans is most noted for his work in Crete, particularly the excavation of the Palace of Knossos, which he began in the year 1900. As a consequence, Arthur Evans' earlier archaeology is often overlooked. This paper focuses on a series of lectures, largely unpublished, on the development of megalithic monuments and the religious cult they embodied, delivered by Evans in 1885. Evans' ideas of cult were embedded in contemporary late nineteenth century anthropological concepts set within an evolutionary context. This paper shows that these underlying ideas were also evident in Evans' later writings on the Aegean: notably, the famous article on the Tree and Pillar Cult that formed the basis of his concept of Minoan religion. By contextualizing Evans' early work, we gain a fuller understanding of why he prioritized certain information in constructing his concept of a Minoan civilization.

[PDF](#)

ARTICLES WITHOUT ABSTRACT

‘The unanswered question’: investigating early conceptualisations of death

Colin Renfrew

C. Renfrew, M.J. Boyd & I. Morley (eds), *Death Rituals, Social Order and the Archaeology of Immortality in the Ancient World* (Oxford 2015), 1-11

Putting death in its place: the idea of the cemetery

Anthony Snodgrass

C. Renfrew, M.J. Boyd & I. Morley (eds), *Death Rituals, Social Order and the Archaeology of Immortality in the Ancient World* (Oxford 2015), 187-199

Becoming Mycenaean?: The living, the dead, and the ancestors in the transformation of society in second millennium BC southern Greece

Michael J. Boyd

C. Renfrew, M.J. Boyd & I. Morley (eds), *Death Rituals, Social Order and the Archaeology of Immortality in the Ancient World* (Oxford 2015), 200-220

How did the Mycenaeans Remember? Death, matter, and memory in the Early Mycenaean world

Lambros Malafouris

C. Renfrew, M.J. Boyd & I. Morley (eds), *Death Rituals, Social Order and the Archaeology of Immortality in the Ancient World* (Oxford 2015), 303-314

Ανασκαφή στα Αστέρια Γλυφάδας

Konstantina Kaza-Papageorgiou

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 1-7

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή στο Τσέπι Μαραθώνος

Maria Pantelidou-Gopha

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 9-20

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή Μυκηνών

Vasileios Petrakos (ed.)

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 21-50

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή Ίκλαινας Μεσσηνίας

Michael V. Cosmopoulos

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 51-55

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή στον Άγιο Βασίλειο Λακωνίας

Adamantia Vasilogamvrou

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 97-116

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή μυκηναϊκού ανακτόρου Θηβών

Vasileios Aravantinos

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 149-169

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή Θέρμου

Ioannis A. Paparastolou

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 171-174

Aegean Library: 3466

Προϊστορικός οικισμός «Ντικιλί Τας»

Haido Koukouli Chrysanthaki *et al.*

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 175-184

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή Στρόφιλα Άνδρου

Christina A. Televantou

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 185-189

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή ακρόπολης Αγίου Ανδρέα Σίφνου

Christina A. Televantou

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 191-212

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή στο Βαθύ Αστυπάλαιας

Andreas Vlachopoulos

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 213-225

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή Ζωμίνθου

Efi Sarpouna Sakellarakis

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 227-306

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή Κουμάσας

Diamantis Panagiotopoulos

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 307-328

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή Ακρωτηρίου Θήρας

Christos G. Doumas

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 329-331

Aegean Library: 3466

Ανασκαφή στο Καστρί Χαλανδριανής Σύρου

Marisa Marthari

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 333-334

Aegean Library: 3466

Εργασίες μελέτης και συντήρησης ευρημάτων ανασκαφών Ζάκρου

Lefteris N. Platon

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας 2013 [2015], 335-339

Aegean Library: 3466

NEW BOOK REVIEWS

Düring, B.S., 2015. Review of M. Mehofer & B. Horejs (eds), *Western Anatolia before Troy: Proto-Urbanisation in the 4th Millennium BC? Proceedings of the International Symposium held at the Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria, 21–24 November, 2012* (Vienna 2014), *European Journal of Archaeology* 18.4 (2015): 727-730.

Lupack, S., 2015. Review of H. Whittaker, *Religion and Society in Middle Bronze Age Greece* (Cambridge 2014), *European Journal of Archaeology* 18.4 (2015): 734-738.

Pluciennik, M., 2015. Review of C. Manen, T. Perrin & J. Guilaine (eds), *La Transition Néolithique en Méditerranée. Actes du colloque. Transitions en Méditerranée, ou comment des chasseurs devinrent agriculteurs, Muséum de Toulouse, 14–15 avril 2011* (Arles 2014), *European Journal of Archaeology* 18.3 (2015): 551-553.

Jung, R., 2015. Review of A.B. Knapp, *The Archaeology of Cyprus from the Earliest Prehistory Through the Bronze Age* (Cambridge 2013), *European Journal of Archaeology* 18.2 (2015): 361-365.

Siegeris, M., 2013. Review of E.A.A. Garcea (ed.), *South-Eastern Mediterranean Peoples between 130,000 and 10,000 Years Ago* (Oxford and Oakville 2010), *European Journal of Archaeology* 16.1 (2013): 184-188.

[PDF](#)

Odriozola Lloret, C.P., 2012. Review of A. Vianello (ed.), *Exotica in the Prehistoric Mediterranean* (Oxford & Oakville 2011), *European Journal of Archaeology* 15.2 (2012): 344-348.

Dickinson, O., 2011. Review of W.A. Parkinson & M.L. Galaty (eds), *Archaic State Interaction: The Eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age* (Santa Fe, New Mexico 2010), *European Journal of Archaeology* 14.3 (2011): 499.

Legarra Herrero, B., 2011. Review of C. Bachhuber & R. G. Roberts (eds), *Forces of Transformation: The End of the Bronze Age in the Mediterranean* (Oxford 2009), *European Journal of Archaeology* 14.3 (2011): 506.

LECTURES & CONFERENCES

10 February | 19:00 | Greece, Thessaloniki

Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki

Lecture

Yiannis Fappas

Πρακτικές ανταγωνισμού και η ανάδειξη του ανακτορικού κέντρου της Θήβας στον βοιωτικό χώρο της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού Οινιάδες Πλευρών. Η ανάδειξη τριών αρχαίων πόλεων

10 February | 19:30 | Greece, Athens

Canadian Institute at Athens (Dionysiou Aiginitou 7)

Lecture

Brendan Burke (Associate Professor, Department of Greek & Roman Studies, University of Victoria)

Myths of Wealth in the Ancient World: Ex Oriente Lux

[ABSTRACT](#)

11 February | 19:00 | Greece, Athens

Athens Archaeological Society, Panepistimiou 22

Open Meeting

Prof. John Bennet & Prof. Amy Bogaard

The Work of the British School at Athens in 2015 by Professor John Bennet

&

Lecture by Professor Amy Bogaard, "From first farmers to first cities in the Aegean (and beyond): New insights into the agricultural origins of urban societies"

12 February | 18:30 | USA, New York

The Institute of Fine Arts, One East 78th Street

The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium

Lorenzo D'Alfonso

New insights into Central Anatolia after the fall of the Hittite Empire: reconsidering the early stages of Phrygia and the Neo-Hittite polities

12 February | 19:00 | Greece, Athens

Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9)

Book launch

Presentation of the book: Mycenaeans up to date

[INVITATION](#)

15 February | 19:00 | Greece, Thessaloniki

Cast Gallery, Faculty of Philosophy

Open Meeting

Prof. John Bennet & Prof. Amy Bogaard

The Work of the British School at Athens in 2015 by Professor John Bennet

&

Lecture by Professor Amy Bogaard, "From first farmers to first cities in the Aegean (and beyond): New insights into the agricultural origins of urban societies"

16 February | 19:00 | Greece, Athens

Archaeological Society at Athens, 22 Panepistimiou

Book presentation

Therasia I: A diachronic journey

[INVITATION](#)

17 February | 15:30 | UK, London

Senate House South Block Ground Floor G22 / 26

Mycenaean Series

Dimitri Nakassis (Toronto)

Digital Nestor: Aegean scripts in the 21st century

18-19 February | Belgium, Louvain-la-Neuve

Salle du Sénat Académique à Louvain-la-Neuve

International workshop

Technology in Crisis. Technological changes in ceramic production during periods of trouble

[FURTHER INFORMATION AND PROGRAMME](#)

18 February | 19:00 | Greece, Athens

Argyriades Hall, 30 Panepistimou Str.

Palaeolithic Seminar

Andreas Darlas (Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology & Speleology)

Χίλιοι αιώνες προϊστορίας στη Μάνη: οι πολιτισμοί της Μέσης και της Ανώτερης

Παλαιολιθικής

19 February | 19:00 | Greece, Athens

Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9)

Aegean Lecture

Vicky Vlachou (Chargée de Recherches F.R.S.-FNRS, ULB - CReA-Patrimoine)

Exploring the Archaeology of Marathon from the 10th to the 7th c. BCE

[ABSTRACT](#)

19-21 February | Greece, Athens

19/2/16: Κεντρικό Κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30) & 20-21/2/16: Γερμανικό Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Αθηνών (Φειδίου 1)

Scientific Symposium

Νέα αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα και πορίσματα. Επιστημονικό συμπόσιο προς τιμήν της ομότιμης καθηγήτριας του ΕΚΠΑ Γεωργίας Κοκκορού-Αλευρά

[PROGRAMME](#)

25 February | 19:00 | Greece, Athens

A. Tritsis Amphitheatre (Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens, Akadimias 50)

Mycenaean Seminar

Dr Lena Papazoglou

TBA

26 February | 18:30 | Greece, Athens

Archaeological Society at Athens, 22 Panepistimiou

Minoan Seminar

Florence Driessen

The Social and Political Meaning of Cult Practices in LM III Crete: on Shrines, Stands and “Goddesses with Upraised Arms”

27 February | 14:00-16:30 | Sweden, Gothenburg

Västsvenska Avdelningen & Institutionen för historiska studier, Göteborgs universitet, Gamla Hovrätten, Olof Wijksgatan 6, 2nd floor, room T302

Krig och krigare under bronsåldern

Ioannis Georganas, “Warrrior Graves in the Bronze Age Aegean” & Ann-Louise Schallin, “Kris, krig och kollaps – före och efter katastrofen i Midea”

29 February | 19:00 | Greece, Athens

British School at Athens, Upper House, 52 Soudias

Upper House Seminar

Dr Dimitris Nakassis (University of Toronto)

The Mycenaeans in Greek History: Orientalism and Master Narratives

29 February | 19:00 | Greece, Athens

National Archaeological Museum, Tositsa 1

Lecture

Dr A. Gadolou

Ομηρικά έπη και ο Ζωγράφος του Διπύλου. Η επιδεικτική “κατανάλωση” της κεραμικής στη διάρκεια του 8ου αι π.Χ.

[WEBSITE](#)

THE WORK OF AEGEUS

STRATOS NANOGLOU'S LECTURE ON 29 JANUARY 2016

We thank cordially Stratos Nanoglou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella) for his lecture "Interpretive approaches to prehistoric figurines" that took place on 29 January 2016.

NEXT AEGEAN LECTURE ON 19 FEBRUARY

Aegeus and the Swedish Institute at Athens are happy to invite you to the lecture: "Exploring the Archaeology of Marathon from the 10th to the 7th c. BCE" by Vicky Vlachou (Chargée de Recherches F.R.S.-FNRS, ULB - CReA-Patrimoine). The lecture will take place at the Swedish Institute at Athens (Mitseon 9, Acropolis Metro station), on Friday 19 February 2016, 19:00.

ABSTRACT

CALL FOR PAPERS

22nd Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA AM 2016)

Lithuania, Vilnius, 31 August-4 September 2016

Deadline: **15 February 2016**

On 31 October 2015 proposals for sessions are due for the 22nd Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA AM 2016), to be held in Vilnius, Lithuania from 31 August – 4 September 2016. From 15 December 2015 to 15 February 2016 paper and poster abstract submission is open; on 15 April, 2016 registration and payment is due from submitting authors. Further information and forms are available at <http://www.e-a-a.org/>

Revealing the Making and Breaking of Community in European Prehistory

22nd Annual Meeting of the EAA in Vilnius 2016 (31st August – 4th September)

Deadline: **15 February 2016**

We are pleased to inform you that our session TH3-06, "Revealing the Making and Breaking of Community in European Prehistory" has been provisionally accepted in theme 3. Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives in Archaeology at 22nd Annual Meeting of the EAA in Vilnius 2016 (31st August – 4th September).

[MORE](#)

Tradition and innovation in textile technology in Bronze Age Europe and the Mediterranean

22nd Annual Meeting of the EAA in Vilnius 2016 (31st August – 4th September)

Deadline: **15 February 2016**

We are very pleased to inform you that our session: TH1-13: 'Tradition and innovation in textile technology in Bronze Age Europe and the Mediterranean' has been provisionally accepted in the theme 1. Interpreting the Archaeological Record, at the 22nd Annual Meeting of the EAA in Vilnius 2016 (31st August – 4th September) and the call for proposals of papers and posters has now been opened.

[MORE](#)

Landscape Archaeology Conference 2016

Uppsala University, 23-25 August 2016

Deadline: **01 April 2016**

The 4th International Landscape Archaeology Conference will be hosted by the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History. It will be held at Uppsala University, the oldest university in Scandinavia - founded in 1477 - on 23-25 of August, 2016. The LAC 2016 Scientific Committee is now inviting submissions of abstracts for individual papers and posters!

[MORE](#)

GRANTS & JOB VACANCIES

Classics Department at Royal Holloway - PhD programmes

Deadline: **07 February 2016**

The Classics Department at Royal Holloway is pleased to invite applications for its PhD programmes. We supervise across the whole range of Classical studies. AHRC funding is provided through the Techne consortium. Applications for Techne scholarships will close on 7/2/16 but applicants would be well advised to complete their applications well before that deadline. For informal soundings, please point interested students in my direction and at the above e-mail ad to the further details about our research student community at <https://www.royalholloway.ac.uk/>

22nd Onassis Fellowships Program for International Scholars & Ph.D. Candidates

Deadline: **26 February 2016**

The Foundation announces the twenty-second (22nd) annual Program of scholarships starting on October 1st, 2016 which is addressed to non-Greeks, University Professors of all levels (Ph.D. holders), Postdoctoral Researchers and Ph.D. Candidates.

[MORE](#)

Renfrew Fellowship in Archaeology

Deadline: **29 February 2016**

The McDonald Institute invites applications for the first Renfrew Fellowship in Archaeology. Named in honour of the Institute's founding Director, Professor Colin Renfrew, the three-year postdoctoral Fellowship will consist of a stipend at Research Associate level (£28,982 - £37,768).

[MORE](#)

Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellowship

Deadline: **15 March 2016**

The American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens award the Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellowship to encourage the study of the Greco-Roman world. The Fellowship will be awarded for research in Greece and Italy in alternate years. It is expected that the Fellow will use either the American Academy in Rome (AAR) or the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) as a base from which to pursue work through trips to sites, museums, or repositories of materials of interest to the Fellow's studies.

[MORE](#)

AIA Fellowships, Grants, and Scholarships

Deadline: **01 April 2016**

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

[MORE](#)

BSA grants and fellowships

Deadline: **30 June 2016**

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. Descriptions of each award can be found by clicking on the individual link. These listings also show whether an award is currently open and to what deadline. Calls for applications are posted on the front page as deadlines approach.

[MORE](#)



WEBSITES

Archaeological Museum of Chania

Database of digitized objects

<http://mouseio.avmap.gr/>

The permanent exhibition includes objects that provide an enduring image of the cultural history of Chania from the Neolithic period through the Roman period. The exhibition is divided widthwise into two major sections: the eastern part, with artifacts of the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age (Minoan times), and, the western part with antiquities out of Iron Age (historical times). The findings are presented both according to excavation sets and themes. The collections include Minoan finds from the city of Chania, prehistoric finds from caves, Minoan finds from various parts of the county, finds from the graves of the Geometric period, historical discoveries from the city of Chania and several other towns (such as the ancient city of Kydonia, Idramia, Aptera, Polyrinia, Kissamos, Elyros, Irtakina, Syia, Lissos, Chania, Axos, and Lappa), coins, jewelry (prehistoric and historical times), sculptures, inscriptions, columns, mosaics. In the year 2000 the interesting collection of Constantine, Marika and Kyriakos Mitsotakis, was donated to the Archaeological Museum of Chania.

Monuments at Risk (MuA)

<http://www.mua.gr/site/index>

The MuA project is a participatory project of collective data processing, concerning the documentation of monuments at risk and their evaluation with criteria relative to risks that they encounter. The MuA Project aspires, among others, to: a. document in detail monuments at risk throughout Greece and form an expanded data base, b. raise awareness, c. inform decisions on strategic and economic management and d. promote creative ways of protection. The 'openness' of the Project, compared to others, in technological and theoretical levels, forges its dynamic and adaptable character. The webpage is an interactive, communication hub through which visitors could be informed about monuments and cultural landscapes at risk in Greece, but also participate in the scheme by submitting a monument at risk or relevant information. These data would be cross-checked and uploaded on the webpage. In addition, it could be used as a research tool for researchers, a summarising tool for national and local state bodies and municipalities, a tool for co-operation, communication, intervention for the NGOs and the media, and, finally, as a tool for effective funding by cultural institutions and donors. The Project is supported by a network of partners and it is run by the NGO: Elliniki Etairia, Society for the preservation of the Environment and cultural heritage, through the Council for Architectural Heritage.

ΜΙΝΩΙΚΟ ΠΛΟΙΟ ΣΤΙΣ ΑΚΤΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΜΙΚΡΑΣ ΑΣΙΑ

A. Kotti, *Έθνος*, 2/2/2016

Είχε ξεκινήσει από την Κρήτη, κάπου τέσσερις χιλιάδες χρόνια πριν. Πού πήγαινε όμως, το μινωικό πλοίο που εντόπισαν Τούρκοι αρχαιολόγοι στον βυθό του κόλπου Χισαρονού, απέναντι από τη Ρόδο και την Κω; Πιθανότατα στην αρχαία Κνίδο, της Δωρικής Εξάπολης, που, όπως ξέρουμε από τα αρχαιολογικά της ευρήματα, ήταν κατοικημένη ήδη από τα χρόνια του μινωικού πολιτισμού.

More: www.ethnos.gr



PREHISTORIC MASSACRE HINTS AT WAR AMONG HUNTER-GATHERERS

J. Gorman, *New York Times*, 20/1/2016

The scene was a lagoon on the shore of Lake Turkana in Kenya. The time about 10,000 years ago. One group of hunter-gatherers attacked and slaughtered another, leaving the dead with crushed skulls, embedded arrow or spear points, and other devastating wounds. The dead, said the scientists who reported the discovery Wednesday in the journal *Nature*, seem to have been scattered in no apparent order, and eventually covered and preserved by sediment from the lake.

More: www.nytimes.com

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY YIELDS SURPRISING REVELATIONS ABOUT EUROPE'S OLDEST CITY

D. Fuller, University of Cincinnati, 6/1/2016

Recent fieldwork at the ancient city of Knossos on the Greek island of Crete finds that during the early Iron Age (1100 to 600 BC), the city was rich in imports and was nearly three times larger than what was believed from earlier excavations. The discovery suggests that not only did this spectacular site in the Greek Bronze Age (between 3500 and 1100 BC) recover from the collapse of the socio-political system around 1200 BC, but also rapidly grew and thrived as a cosmopolitan hub of the Aegean and Mediterranean regions. Antonis Kotsonas, a University of Cincinnati assistant professor of classics, will highlight his field research with the Knossos Urban Landscape Project at the 117th annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America and Society for Classical Studies. The meeting takes place Jan. 7-10 in San Francisco. Kotsonas explains that Knossos, “renowned as a glorious site of the Greek Bronze Age, the leader of Crete and the seat of the palace of the mythical King Minos and the home of the enigmatic labyrinth,” was the prosperous epicenter of Minoan culture. Scholars have studied the city’s Bronze Age remains for more than a century, but more recent research has focused on the urban development of the city after it entered the Iron Age – in the 11th century BC – following the Bronze Age collapse of the Aegean palaces.

More: <http://www.uc.edu>

CELEBRATING THE FIRST 200 YEARS: THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM 1816 – 2016
Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Thu 4 February 2016 to Fri 30 December 2016

Running throughout 2016, this exhibition will explore the Fitzwilliam's past, present and future. A timeline of the first 200 years will introduce key themes and characters, while displays of objects will show how the collections have developed over two centuries. The exhibition runs alongside a new book *The Fitzwilliam Museum: A History. For the very first time, this will tell the full 200 year story of the Museum.*

More: www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk



Παυλοπέτρι Λακωνίας: «Καμπανάκι» για τη βυθισμένη αρχαία πόλη
A. Kotti, *Έθνος*, 18/1/2016

Ένα καλό και ένα κακό -αλλά υπό προϋποθέσεις καλό- νέο έρχονται από το εξωτερικό. Το καλό είναι πως το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Τεγέας είναι υποψήφιο για το καλύτερο ευρωπαϊκό μουσείο του 2016. Το κακό είναι πως το Παυλοπέτρι, ο βυθισμένος οικισμός στη Λακωνία, εντάχθηκε στον κατάλογο με τα 50 μνημεία που βρίσκονται παγκοσμίως σε κίνδυνο, καθώς ο θαλάσσιος κόλπος στον οποίο βρίσκεται έχει μετατραπεί σε ανεξέλεγκτο αγκυροβόλιο.

More: www.ethnos.gr

Η ΧΕΙΡΟΠΟΙΗΤΗ ΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΟΧΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΧΑΛΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΩΙΜΗΣ ΕΠΟΧΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΙΔΗΡΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΗΠΕΙΡΟΥ
Ε. Vasileiou, *Αρχαιολογία & Τέχνες*, 18/1/2016

Η περιοχή της κεντρικής Ηπείρου καταλαμβάνει το βορειοδυτικό τμήμα της ελληνικής χερσονήσου. Συνορεύει στα βόρεια με την Αλβανία, στα ανατολικά με τους νομούς Γρεβενών, Καστοριάς, Κοζάνης και Τρικάλων, στα δυτικά με το νομό Θεσπρωτίας και στα νότια με τους νομούς Άρτας και Πρέβεζας. Οι θέσεις από τις οποίες προέρχεται η υπό εξέταση κεραμική εντάσσονται σε δύο γεωγραφικές ενότητες: το λεκανοπέδιο των Ιωαννίνων [Δωδώνη, Επισκοπή Σερβιανών, Καστρίτσα, Κάστρο Ιωαννίνων, Κρύα, Νεοχωρόπουλο (Παλαμπούτι και κιβωτιόσχημος τάφος)] και την ορεινή περιφέρεια (Βίτσα, Ελαφότοπος, Καλπάκι, Κάτω Κόνιτσα, Κάτω Πεδινά, Λιατοβούνι, Μαζαράκι).

More: www.archaiologia.gr



DEATH OF PROFESSOR DIETER RUMPEL

It is with great sadness to inform you of the passing of Professor Dieter Rumpel. Dieter Rumpel (although originally a professor of electrical engineering at the University of Duisburg/Germany) was keenly interested in all things Bronze Age Aegean and contributed over the years an interesting thought from the perspective of a technically versed lateral entrant into Aegean studies.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑ, ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΕΣ ΠΙΝΕΛΙΕΣ Σ' ΕΝΑ
ΟΡΑΜΑ
Μ. Pournara, *Καθημερινή*, 19/1/2016

Στην καρδιά της Κρήτης, σε μια τοποθεσία ιδιαίτερου φυσικού κάλλους, ανοίγει τις πόρτες του τον Ιούνιο το αρχαιολογικό μουσείο της Ελεύθερνας. Θα στεγάσει ευρήματα από το σπουδαίο νεκροταφείο των ομηρικών χρόνων που εντοπίστηκε ήδη από το 1985, αλλά και πλήθος γεωμετρικών, αρχαϊκών, ελληνοιστικών, ρωμαϊκών, πρωτοχριστιανικών και βυζαντινών αντικειμένων. Ο καθηγητής του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης και ανασκαφέας της Ελεύθερνας Νίκος Σταμπολίδης εξηγεί στην «Κ» πώς οικοδομεί σε ξεχωριστές ενότητες το αφήγημα μιας πόλης στην οποία υπάρχουν ίχνη κατοίκησης από το 3000 π.Χ. μέχρι και τον 14ο αιώνα μ.Χ. Το σύμβολο του μουσείου που θα καλωσορίζει τους επισκέπτες θα είναι μια ασπίδα του 9ου αιώνα π.Χ.

Ακόμα και με καιρό μουντό, που δεν επιτρέπει στον ήλιο να τονίσει το πράσινο φύλλωμα των υπεραιώνόβιων ελιών, οι οποίες φυτεύτηκαν κατά την Ενετοκρατία, το τοπίο της Ελεύθερνας λαμποκοπά από την απείραχτη ομορφιά. Στην καρδιά της Κρήτης, κοντά στο γεωγραφικό κέντρο του νησιού, βρίσκεται μία από τις σπουδαιότερες αρχαιολογικές τοποθεσίες, αγκαλιασμένη από τα βουνά, με θέα τη θάλασσα. Μια πόλη που προσπάθησε να τη σβήσει ο χρόνος αν και έχει ίχνη ανθρώπινης παρουσίας από το 3000 π.Χ. μέχρι τον 14ο αιώνα μ.Χ. Όμως το αποτύπωμά της άντεξε, και το 2016 μας επιφυλάσσει τα καλύτερα νέα.

More: www.kathimerini.gr

ΟΙ ΑΠΟΨΕΙΣ ΔΥΟ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ: ΓΑΛΛΟΣ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΣ ΣΤΟ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΜΠΕΝΑΚΗ
Μ. Pournara, *Καθημερινή*, 17/1/2016

«Φανταστείτε πώς θα φαινόταν σε εσάς τους Έλληνες αν ένας Γερμανός, Αυστριακός, Γάλλος ή Αμερικανός αναλάμβανε την Κνωσό, τους Δελφούς ή το Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο;» έλεγε τον Αύγουστο στην «Κ», ο Ιταλός αρχαιολόγος Λουί Γκοντάρ, ειδικός στον μυκηναϊκό πολιτισμό και σύμβουλος για την πολιτιστική κληρονομιά του Προέδρου της Ιταλικής Δημοκρατίας. Αφορμή για την τοποθέτησή του ήταν η πρόκριση ξένων επικεφαλής στα εμβληματικότερα μουσεία της γείτονος, ύστερα από ανοικτό διεθνή διαγωνισμό, του οποίου η διαφάνεια αμφισβητήθηκε. Στο άκουσμα της είδησης ότι πιθανώς ένας σαραντάρης Γάλλος, ο Ολιβιέ Ντεκότ, πρώην επικεφαλής του Γαλλικού Ινστιτούτου Αθηνών, ενδεχομένως να πάρει τα ηνία του Μπενάκη, προκλήθηκαν αντιδράσεις ευρέος φάσματος, από την ευχάριστη έκπληξη ως τη δυσπιστία.

Λίλα Μαραγκού, ομ. καθηγήτρια Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας, Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων: «Ο Μπενάκης δεν θα συμφωνούσε»

Δρ Τζένη Βελένη, επικεφαλής του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Θεσσαλονίκης: «Είναι η ευκαιρία μας να αλλάξουμε»

More: www.kathimerini.gr

NEWSLETTER CREDITS

Editor: Dr Nektarios Karadimas

Cataloging of books and printed journals: Dr Maria Choleva

Cataloging of electronic journals: Peggy Ringa

Art Direction, cover design and layout: Danae Vlachou

Drawing on page 1 | Contents: Antonios Panagopoulos

CAPTION OF THE DRAWING ON PAGE 1

Head of Neolithic figurine.

SPECIAL THANKS

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

A E G E U S
SOCIETY FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY

6, Litous 15124 Maroussi, Athens - Greece

Email: [info\[at\]aegeussociety.org](mailto:info@aegeussociety.org)

URL: www.aegeussociety.org



Do you need to print this newsletter?
Please, consider the environment!