

Catalogue Of Cycladic Antiquities In The Ashmolean Museum The Captive Spirit 2 Vol Set

The aim of this volume is to present an overview of current trends and individual methodological attempts towards arriving at an adequate understanding of Minoan, Cycladic, and Mycenaean iconography. This detailed report describes archaeological fieldwork conducted between 1995 and 1997 in rural northeast Crete. Excavations were made in two locations: a metallurgy workshop (abandoned in EM III) and a nearby rural habitation site, perhaps a farmhouse (used until LM III). An intensive survey of the vicinity revealed other activities in the area from the Early Neolithic onwards, and placed the sites in a micro-regional context. A publication of the Minoan farmhouse will appear subsequently, but this volume stands on its own as both an overview of the project and as a detailed study of the copper smelting workshop.

Catalogue of Cycladic Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum: Text
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 Oxford University Press, USA
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 The Cycladic and Aegean Islands in Prehistory
 Routledge
 Current Approaches and New Perspectives in Aegean Iconography

Catalogue of Fine Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities ... the Property of Mrs. K.I. Paull ... G. de Vahl Rubin, Sumerian, Babylonian, Cycladic, Halstatt and Luristan Art ... the Property of Sir Harold Macmichael and Other Owners, Also Seven Important Assyrian Sculptures, the Property of Canford School ... which Will be Sold by Auction by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. ... at Their Large Galleries ...

The Pottery

Representations

Catalogue of Fine Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Cycladic and South Arabian Antiquities

The sculpture of the early bronze age Cyclades has been systematically studied since the time of Christos Tsountas at the end of the 19th century. But that study has been hampered by the circumstance that so many of the subsequent finds come from unauthorised excavations, where the archaeological context was irretrievably lost. Largely for that reason there are still many problems surrounding the chronology, the function and the meaning of Early Cycladic sculpture. This lavishly illustrated and comprehensive re-assessment sets out to rectify that situation by publishing finds which have been recovered in controlled excavations in recent years, as well as earlier finds for which better documentation can now be provided. Using the material from recent excavation projects, and drawing on the papers presented at a symposium held in Athens in 2014, it is possible now to undertake a fresh overview of the entire body of sculpture from the Cycladic islands which has been found in secure archaeological contexts. Beginning with early examples from Neolithic settlement sites and extending into a consideration of material found in later contexts, the 35 chapters are divided into sections which examine sculpture from settlements, cemeteries and the sanctuary at Kavos, concluding with a discussion of material, techniques and aspects of manufacture. The first comprehensive biography of pioneering archaeologist and museum curator Winnifred Lamb, who was honorary keeper of Greek antiquities at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge in the four decades immediately following the First World War.

This second volume on Early Cycladic (and Cycladicising) sculptures found in the Aegean, examines finds from mainland Greece, along with the rarer items from the north and east Aegean, with the exception of those discovered in the Cyclades (covered in the preceding volume), and of those found in Crete. The significance of these finds is that these are the principal testimonies of the influence of the Early Bronze Age Cycladic cultures in the wider Aegean. This influence is shown both by the export of sculptures produced in the Cyclades (and made of Cycladic marble), and of their imitations, produced elsewhere in the Aegean, usually of local marble. They hold the key, therefore, to the cultural interactions developing at this time, the so-called 'international spirit' manifest particularly during the Aegean Early Bronze II period. This was the time when the foundations of early Aegean civilization were being laid, and the material documented is thus of considerable significance. The volume is divided into sections wherein contributions examine finds and their archaeological, social, and economic contexts from specific regions. It concludes with an overview of the significance and role of these objects in Early Bronze Age societies of the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean region. This will be the first time that this material has been systematically gathered together. Highly illustrated, it follows and builds on the successful preceding volume, *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context* (Oxbow 2016).

Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context from beyond the Cyclades

A Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum: 1

Winifred Lamb: Aegean Prehistorian and Museum Curator

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The Chrysokamino Metallurgy Workshop and Its Territory

A Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum

Ethics in the field of archaeological research, particularly arising in response to the recent trend of contract archaeology, becomes increasingly more complicated as a result of changing human relations surrounding historical evidence. The past is in fact no "dead and buried", and ethical questions about this living record demand an ongoing discussion within the complex social and cultural domains that contend to interpret this record. Authored largely by members of the Society for American Archaeology Ethics Committee, this volume of original articles tackles issues such as the origin of archaeological

ethics, responsibilities to the archaeological record (including discussion of documented and undocumented excavation) and responsibilities to diverse publics and between those in the field. This work should fuel a necessary debate among professionals and students of archaeology alike. Of Odyssees and Oddities is about scales and modes of interaction in prehistory, specifically between societies on both sides of the Aegean and with their nearest neighbours overland to the north and east. The 17 contributions reflect on tensions at the core of how we consider interaction in archaeology, particularly the motivations and mechanisms leading to social and material encounters or displacements. Linked to this are the ways we conceptualise spatial and social entities in past societies (scales) and how we learn about who was actively engaged in interaction and how and why they were (modes). The papers provide a broad chronological, spatial and material range but, taken together, they critically address many of the ways that scales and modes of interaction are considered in archaeological discourse. Ultimately, the intention is to foreground material culture analysis in the development of the arguments presented within this volume, informed, but not driven, by theoretical positions.

Area B, in the southeastern part of the Bronze Age town of Ayia Irini, Kea, preserves evidence for human activity from the mid-Early Bronze Age to the mid-Late Bronze Age, or Periods III-VII in the parlance of the site. This volume summarizes the results of excavation in the area and provides an overview of the stratigraphy, architecture, and artifacts found in it. Owing to its status as one of the best-excavated and best-documented sectors of the site, Area B also provides an excellent opportunity to consider diachronic changes in the ceramic assemblage through time. Analysis of macroscopic and petrographic fabrics and evaluation of how fabric, ware, and shape categories intersect enables a detailed, diachronic study of changes in pottery production, trade, and consumption patterns at the site in view of broader shifts in Aegean economy and society.

Catalogue of Cycladic Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum: Text

The Cycladic and Aegean Islands in Prehistory

South Arabian and Coptic Art including an important unfinished marble statuette of Hermes... the property of H. Clifford Smith... of Gwen, Lady Melchett... of Mrs Baden Powell... of Major M. D. Van Lessen... [Auction in London, Sotheby and Co, on the 16th of June 1959.].

Syllabic Writing on Cyprus and Its Context

Material and immaterial modes of communication in the Bronze Age Aegean

Area B

This volume presents a series of reflections on modes of communication in the Bronze Age Aegean, drawing on papers presented at two round table workshops of the Sheffield Centre for Aegean Archaeology on 'Technologies of Representation' and 'Writing and Non-Writing in the Bronze Age Aegean'. Each was designed to capture current developments in these interrelated research areas and also to help elide boundaries between 'science-based' and 'humanities-based' approaches, and between those focused on written communication (especially its content) and those interested in broader modes of communication. Contributions are arranged thematically in three groups: the first concerns primarily non-written communication, the second mainly written communication, and the third blurs this somewhat arbitrary distinction. Topics in the first group include use of color in wall-paintings at Late Bronze Age Pylos; a re-interpretation of the 'Harvester Vase' from Ayia Triada; re-readings of the sequence of grave stelae at Mycenae, of Aegean representations of warfare, and of how ritual architecture is represented in the Knossos wall-paintings; and the use of painted media to represent depictions in other (lost) media such as cloth. Topics in the second group range from defining Aegean writing itself, through the contexts for literacy and how the Linear B script represented language, to a historical exploration of early attempts at deciphering Linear B. In the third group Linear B texts and archaeological data are used to explore how people were represented diacritically through taste and smell, and how different qualities of time were expressed both textually and materially; the roles of images in Aegean scripts, complemented by a Peircian analysis of early Cretan writing; a consideration of the complementary role of (non-literate) sealing and (literate) writing practices; and concludes with a further exploration of the color palette used at Pylos.

In the long tradition of the archaeology of the eastern Mediterranean bodies have held a prominent role in the form of figurines, frescos, or skeletal remains, and have even been responsible for sparking captivating portrayals of the Mother-Goddess cult, the elegant women of Minoan Crete or the deeds of heroic men. Growing literature on the archaeology and anthropology of the body has raised awareness about the dynamic and multifaceted role of the body in experiencing the world and in the construction, performance and negotiation of social identity. In these 28 thematically arranged papers, specialists in the archaeology of the eastern Mediterranean confront the perceived invisibility of past bodies and ask new research questions. Contributors discuss new and old evidence; they examine how bodies intersect with the material world, and explore the role of body-situated experiences in creating distinct social and other identities. Papers range chronologically from the Palaeolithic to the Early Iron Age and cover the geographical regions of the Aegean, Cyprus and the Near East. They highlight the new possibilities that emerge for the interpretation of the prehistoric eastern Mediterranean through a combined use of body-focused methodological and theoretical perspectives that are nevertheless grounded in the archaeological record.

Twenty-one contributions, written by friends and colleagues, reflect the wide interests of Professor Michael Vickers; from the Aegean Bronze Age to the use made of archaeology by dictators in the modern age. Seven contributions relate to Georgia, where the Professor has worked most recently, and made his home.

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Wonders Lost and Found: A Celebration of the Archaeological Work of Professor Michael Vickers

Exploring the Materiality of Cut-Stone Masonry in the Eastern Mediterranean Bronze Age

The Captive Spirit

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

The Hagia Photia Cemetery II

The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean provides a comprehensive overview of our current understanding of the Bronze Age Aegean (ca. 3000-1000 BC) and describes the most important debates and discussions within the discipline. Presented in four separate sections within the Handbook, the sixty-six commissioned articles cover topics ranging from chronological and geographical to thematic to site-specific. The volume will be indispensable for scholars and advanced students alike.

This textbook offers an up-to-date academic synthesis of the Aegean islands from the earliest Palaeolithic period through to the demise of the Mycenaean civilization in the Late Bronze III period. The book integrates new findings and theoretical approaches whilst, at the same time, allowing readers to contextualize their understanding through engagement with bigger overarching issues and themes, often drawing explicitly on key theoretical concepts and

debates. Structured according to chronological periods and with two dedicated chapters on Akrotiri and the debate around the volcanic eruption of Thera, this book is an essential companion for all those interested in the prehistory of the Cyclades and other Aegean islands.

This volume brings together twenty-six papers to mark Susan Sherratt's 65th birthday - a collection that seeks to reflect both her broad range of interests and her ever-questioning approach to uncovering the realities of life in Europe and the Mediterranean in later prehistory.

Of Odysseys and Oddities

Ayia Irini

Myth Or Reality? : Searching for the Lost Pieces of a Puzzle

Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context

Catalogues of Antiquities: Art Objects - Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Etc., and Native Art from All Areas of the World

An Island Archaeology of the Early Cyclades

Keros is a small, mountainous, and now-deserted island situated between Naxos, Amorgos, and Ios in the southeast Cyclades. Keros became widely known after a series of extensive and clandestine excavations in the 1950s and early 1960s, which concentrated on a particularly rich deposit of material at the site of Kavos, situated at its barren western extremity. These major lootings resulted in the illegal export from Greece of a large number of Early Cycladic objects - mostly fragmentary marble figurines - that flooded the international antiquities market under the general name the Keros Hoard. The cache was said to have included at least 350 Cycladic objects and is now widely dispersed. This study features a review of the archaeological investigations on Keros; a discussion of the so-called Keros Hoard; an extensive account of the various aspects of Cycladic figurines; and a catalogue of the objects identified as coming from the Hoard. Also included are an analysis of the data derived from the Hoard, the results of the study comparing the fragments in the Museum of Cycladic Art with those discovered at Kavos during official archaeological investigations; an interpretation of the Ho

The publication of the Hagia Photia Cemetery is planned in three volumes. The first volume, which has already been published (Davaras and Betancourt 2004), presented the tomb groups and the architecture. The second volume about the excavation of the Hagia Photia cemetery focuses on the pottery. The third volume will present the obsidian, stone finds, metal objects, and other discoveries. The Early Minoan I tombs at Hagia Photia included the largest assemblage of vessels in Cycladic style known from Crete as well as vases from production workshops in Crete. The pottery is extremely important for several reasons, including the definition of the EM I ceramic styles that were being used as funerary offerings in this part of Crete, the establishment of the chronological synchronisms between Crete and the Cyclades, and information on the history of the Minoan pottery industry. When compared with other deposits from EM I Crete, the pottery helps to establish a better understanding of the ceramic development within the first Minoan time period.

This volume focusses on ashlar masonry, probably the most elaborate construction technique of the Eastern Mediterranean Bronze Age, from a cross-regional perspective. The building practices and the uses of cutstone components and masonries in Egypt, Syria, the Aegean, Anatolia, Cyprus and the Levant in the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC are examined through a series of case studies and topical essays. The topics addressed include the terminology of ashlar building components and the typologies of its masonries, technical studies on the procurement, dressing, tool kits and construction techniques pertaining to cut stone, investigations into the place of ashlar in inter-regional exchanges and craft dissemination, the extent and significance of the use of cut stone within the communities and regions, and the visual effects, social meanings, and symbolic and ideological values of ashlar.

Breaking Ground

Catalogue of Fine Egyptian, Greek, Roman Cycladic and South Arabian Antiquities

Ethical Issues in Archaeology

Pioneering Women Archaeologists

Catalogue of fine Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities cycladic

Catalogue of Fine Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Sumerian, Babylonian, Cycladic, Halstatt and Luristan Art, Also Seven Important Assyrian Sculptures

The Greek Bronze Age, roughly 3000 to 1000 BCE, witnessed the flourishing of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations, the earliest expansion of trade in the Aegean and wider Mediterranean Sea, the development of artistic techniques in a variety of media, and the evolution of early Greek religious practices and mythology. The period also witnessed a violent conflict in Asia Minor between warring peoples in the region, a conflict commonly believed to be the historical basis for Homer's Trojan War. The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean provides a detailed survey of these fascinating aspects of the period, and many others, in sixty-six newly commissioned articles. Divided into four sections, the handbook begins with Background and Definitions, which contains articles establishing the discipline in its historical, geographical, and chronological settings and in its relation to other disciplines. The second section, Chronology and Geography, contains articles examining the Bronze Age Aegean by chronological period (Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age). Each of the periods are further subdivided geographically, so that individual articles are concerned with

Mainland Greece during the Early Bronze Age, Crete during the Early Bronze Age, the Cycladic Islands during the Early Bronze Age, and the same for the Middle Bronze Age, followed by the Late Bronze Age. The third section, Thematic and Specific Topics, includes articles examining thematic topics that cannot be done justice in a strictly chronological/geographical treatment, including religion, state and society, trade, warfare, pottery, writing, and burial customs, as well as specific events, such as the eruption of Santorini and the Trojan War. The fourth section, Specific Sites and Areas, contains articles examining the most important regions and sites in the Bronze Age Aegean, including Mycenae, Tiryns, Pylos, Knossos, Kommos, Rhodes, the northern Aegean, and the Uluburun shipwreck, as well as adjacent areas such as the Levant, Egypt, and the western Mediterranean. Containing new work by an international team of experts, The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean represents the most comprehensive, authoritative, and up-to-date single-volume survey of the field. It will be indispensable for scholars and advanced students alike.

Interdisciplinary treatment of syllabic writing in ancient Cyprus and an invaluable resource for anyone studying Cypriot epigraphy or archaeology.

A case study of the Greek Cyclades, documenting new ways of studying global island archaeology. Catalogue of Cycladic Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum: Illustrations

The "Keros Hoard"

Day of Sale: Monday November 6th 1959

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Including a Fine Egyptian Bronze Seated Figure of a Cat, a Marble Cycladic Figure, C. 2500 B.C., an Important Syrian Bronze Figure of a Man, C. 1300 B.C. : and a Rare Anglo-Saxon Kentish Jewelled Disc-brooch : the Property of R.H. Crocker, Esq., and the Property of P.A.W. Howe, Esq. : Also Indian, Chinese, Eastern, South American, Oceanic and African Art : Including a Rare Collection of Peruvian Carved Wood Staff Heads (...) a Benin Bronze Plaque of a Warrior An Archaeology of Prehistoric Bodies and Embodied Identities in the Eastern Mediterranean

"At the close of the Victorian era, two generations of intrepid women abandoned Grand Tour travel for the rigors of archaeological expeditions, shining the light of scientific exploration on Old World antiquity. Breaking Ground highlights the remarkable careers of twelve pioneers-a compelling narrative of personal, social, intellectual, and historical achievement." -Claire Lyons, The Getty Museum "Behind these pioneering women lie a wide range of fascinating and inspiring life stories. Though each of their tales is unique, they were all formidable scholars whose important contributions changed the field of archaeology. Kudos to the authors for making their stories and accomplishments known to us all!" -Jodi Magness, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill This book presents twelve fascinating women whose contributions to the development and progress of Old World archaeology---in an area ranging from Italy to Mesopotamia---have been immeasurable. Each essay in this collection examines the life of a pioneer archaeologist in the early days of the discipline, tracing her path from education in the classics to travel and exploration and eventual international recognition in the field of archaeology. The lives of these women may serve as models both for those interested in gender studies and the history of archaeology because in fact, they broke ground both as women and as archaeologists. The interest inherent in these biographies will reach well beyond defined disciplines and subdisciplines, for the life of each of these exciting and accomplished individuals is an adventure story in itself

The technological capabilities of the ancient world have long fascinated scholars and the general public alike, though scholarly debate has often seen material culture not as the development of technology, but as a tool for defining chronology and delineating the level of interactions of neighbouring societies. These fourteen papers, arising from a conference held in Oxford in September 2000, take the approach that technology plays a vital role in past socio-economic systems. They cover the Near East and associated areas, including Greece, Crete, Cyprus, Anatolia, the Levant, Mesopotamia and Egypt from the end of the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age (1650-1150 BC), a period when many technological innovations appear for the first time.

Catalogue of Fine Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Celtic, and Syrian Antiquities

Catalogue of Fine Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Cycladic, South Arabian, and Coptic Art ...

Egypt and the Near East, 1650-1150 BC

The Social Context of Technological Change

From mainland Greece, the north and east Aegean

Catalogue of Fine Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities ... Sumerian, Babylonian, Cycladic, Halstatt and Luristan Art ... Also Seven Important Assyrian Sculptures ... which Will be Sold by Auction