

Knossos A Complete Guide To The Palace Of Minos

A universal symbol of transformation, the labyrinth was created in ancient times to represent humankind's search for the core of divinity. Unlike a maze, which may have a confusion of circuitous tracks leading in all directions, a labyrinth has a single, winding pathway composed of 7, 11, or 12 circuits that spiral inward to a center. In THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO LABYRINTHS, renowned British psychic and folklorist Cassandra Eason explores the mystery of this sacred symbol and explains how to harness its power for personal transformation, protection, healing, and enlightenment. Featuring rituals to honor grief or loss, nourish fertility, confront and resolve conflicts, and celebrate new beginnings, LABYRINTHS is a deeply spiritual guide to the meditative, intuitive, and creative power of this age-old symbol.

Wander through the labyrinth city of Knossos and lose yourself in its ancient treasures. Full colour photographs of original artefacts, sculptures, reliefs and frescos bring this fascinating place to life.

If you want to discover the captivating history of the Minoans, then keep reading... The Minoans continue to be an intriguing subject for modern audiences because they are like a puzzle missing half of its pieces. Individuals have a rough idea of what it might look like, but there could be surprises no one even thinks of because all traces of the image are gone. For archaeologists, historians, tourists, scholars, fans of mythology, and students of the ancient world, the Minoans are this broken puzzle. The Minoans were an ancient civilization that built their settlements on islands in the Aegean Sea. They lived almost 5,000 years ago and left behind traces of their lives but not enough for people to create a complete picture. Ever since the early 20th century, the Minoans have been a subject of interest thanks to the discoveries and excavations by Sir Arthur Evans, a British archaeologist who found the first Minoan ruins and named them after the mythological King Minos and his Minotaur. Evans was able to gain almost sole access to the lands of the Cretan government for excavation by paying for it with funds generated by his supporters in 1900. He and his crew unearthed the massive palace complex of Knossos, one of the most famous archaeological excavation sites in history. From the work of Evans and others, the puzzle of the Minoans has slowly gained more pieces. Through the study of material culture, modern audiences now know quite a bit about artistic techniques, favorite subjects, fashion, daily life, gender roles, and who the Minoans traded with. An observer can tell that the Minoans were a seafaring mercantile civilization, that they built magnificent urban centers, and that they had a form of proto-writing. In Minoans: A Captivating Guide to an Essential Bronze Age Society in Ancient Greece Called the Minoan Civilization, you will discover topics such as Where and When Did the Minoans Live? Known History of the Minoans before the Mycenaean Society, Culture, and Daily Life Trade and Shipbuilding on the Mediterranean Sea Language and Linear A The Potential Predecessors of Greek Religion Art Architecture Theories about the Collapse of Civilization And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about the Minoans, scroll up and click the "add to cart" button!

Creating the Vision of Knossos
Sir Arthur Evans and Minoan Crete
Daidalos at Work

Aspecting the Goddess

Knossos

Bull Vaultier is an absorbing novel set in 2100 B.C.E. that interweaves adventure, passion, love, and wisdom. Join Alena, Bull Vaultier from Keft, as she journeys to Peloponnesus, meets the Kurgan-warrior, Jahal, and develops the special talents bestowed upon her by the Goddess as she embarks on an exhilarating journey to her fated destiny.

Knossos, like the Acropolis or Stonehenge, is a symbol for an entire culture. The Labyrinth was first built in the reign of a Middle Kingdom Egyptian pharaoh, and from the start the focus of a glittering and exotic culture. Homer left elusive clues to the Knossian court and when the lost site of Knossos gradually re-emerged from obscurity in the nineteenth century, the first excavators - Minos Kalokairinos, Heinrich Schliemann, and Arthur Evans - were predisposed to see the site through the eyes of classical authors. Rodney Castleden argues that this line of thought was a false one and gives an alternative insight into the labyrinth which is every bit as exciting as the traditional explanations, and one which he believes is much closer to the truth. In Evans' view of Knossos as a bronze age royal palace, Castleden puts forward alternative interpretations - that the building was a necropolis or a temple - and argues that the temple interpretation is the most satisfactory in the light of modern archaeological knowledge about Minoan Crete.

Presents 12,860 entries listing scholarly publications on Greek studies. Research review journals, books, and monographs are indexed in the areas of classical, Hellenistic, Biblical, Byzantine, Medieval, and modern Greek studies., but no annotations are included. After the general listings, entries are also indexed by journal, text, geography, and subject. The CD-ROM contains an electronic version of the book. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Complete Guide with Athens, the Islands, Monasteries and Classical Sites
Minoans: A Captivating Guide to an Essential Bronze Age Society in Ancient Greece
Called the Minoan Civilization

Guide to Iraklion and Knossos

A Survey of the Minoan Civilization and a Guide to the Museum of Heraklion :
Mythology, Archaeology, History, Museum, Excavations, Explanatory Text of Map
Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism

An Architecture of Affluence 3,500 Years Old

Lists and annotates some 380 books, journal articles, conference papers, and other sources of information on Crete, focusing on both history and contemporary life. Most works described are in English, with a few in other languages. Only material published since the mid- 19th century has been included, with a heavy bias towards the late 20th century. Annotation

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Discusses the people, places and events found in over 2,000 years of Greek civilization.

Invented History, Fabricated Power begins with an examination of prehistoric beliefs (in spirits, souls, mana, orenda) that provided personal explanation and power through ritual and shamanism among tribal peoples. On this foundation, spiritual power evolved into various kinds of divine sanction for kings and emperors (Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Indian, Chinese and Japanese). As kingships expanded into empires, fictional histories and millennia-long genealogies developed that portrayed imperial superiority and greatness. Supernatural events and miracles were attached to religious founders (Hebrew, Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, Islamic). A unique variation developed in the Roman Church which fabricated papal power through forgeries in the first millennium CE and the later "doctrine of discovery" which authorized European domination and conquest around the world during the Age of Exploration. Elaborate fabrications continued with epic histories and literary cycles from the Persians, Ethiopians, Franks, British, Portuguese, and Iroquois Indians. Both Marxists and Nazis created doctrinal texts which passed for economic or political explanations but were in fact self-aggrandizing narratives that eventually collapsed. The book ends with the idealistic goals of the current liberal democratic way of life, pointing to its limitations as a sustaining narrative, along with numerous problems threatening its viability over the long term.

Knossos, the Little Palace

Eden and the Fall

The Deadly Dance

Using the Sacred Spiral for Power, Protection, Transformation, and Healing

Minoan and Mycenaean Art

Narratives Shaping Civilization and Culture

A Greek vacation takes an unexpected turn when Penny travels back to ancient Crete, where she has to use her gymnastic skills to save her life. Section 508 Compliant This book examines the architecture of Akrotiri, dealing not only with the building technology, but also with issues of typology, form, and function. It provides an overall picture of the architecture of Akrotiri, including an outline of its town plan, a description of the individual houses, and a discussion of its relationship with Crete and its neighbours in the Eastern Mediterranean. The book is based on the author's personal observations and experience obtained over a fifteen year period (1977-1992) of work at the site of the Akrotiri excavation. This book is confined to the last phase of habitation and the uniquely preserved houses that are seen today.

Introduction; Historical outline; Myth and tradition; History of the excavations; Minoans and Knossos; The archaeological site; Route from

Herakleion to Knossos; Tour of the palace; The main features; West court - west façade; West porch - corridor of the procession - central court; South propylaeum - west magazines - piano nobile; Throne room - tripartite shrine - pillar crypts; Grand staircase - hall of the double axes - queen's hall; Upper floor of the domestic quarter - shrine of the double axes; Royal workshops and magazines - east hall; North entrance - north lustral area - theatral area; The dependencies of the palace; Art treasures from Knossos.

Minoan Signs

Amazing Archaeologists and Their Finds

A Research Guide to the Ancient World

Akrotiri, Thera

Greece

Encyclopedia of the Ancient Greek World

The Bronze Age was a time of affluence and innovation for Crete, a unique "moment" in the early history of architecture that, in a bizarre way, echos the modern world of the 20th century AD. The mythical Daidalos, with his many attributes and tasks, stands for the prototype of "an architect at work," following orders and desires set by his clients and by society. The labyrinth, as a paradigm of order, stands for the primordial idea of architecture and a metaphor of human existence. In this book, architecture is the protagonist and phenomenology the basic tool of thought. It addresses archaeologists, architectural historians, and architects alike, in the hope that it will prove useful to those interested in understanding the Minoan world through its architecture as much as those interested in exploring architecture through the Minoan paradigm.

Whether visitors of Crete come for a few hours, or a few weeks, they all share one goal: the great Minoan Palace of Knossos. Most of these people also visit the Archaeological Museum in Iraklion with its unique collection of Minoan art and culture. This guide is designed to satisfy the needs of all visitors. It provides not only all the vital details (touristic, historical, etc) but also explains the background and significance of it all. Includes: site plans of Knossos and its environs; plan of the city of Iraklion; guides to all museums of Iraklion; more than 200 colour photographs.

Aspecting the Goddess is a memoir, a workbook and an exploration of twelve different Goddess myths. Aspecting, or drawing down a Goddess, is an invitation to share our bodies and our experience with the divine feminine. Step by step, this book unfolds different levels of this practice.

Alena of the Isle of Green

The Afroasiatic Roots of Classical Civilization Volume II: The Archaeological and Documentary Evidence

The Complete Guide to Labyrinths

At the Palaces of Knossos

Mythology, History, Guide to the Archaeological Site

Synopsis: An Annual Index of Greek Studies, 1993, 3

Ever since Sir Arthur Evans first excavated at the site of the Palace at Knossos in the early twentieth century, scholars and visitors have been drawn to the architecture of Bronze Age Crete. Much of the attraction comes from the geographical and historical uniqueness of the island. Equidistant from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, Minoan Crete is on the shifting conceptual border between East and West, and chronologically suspended between history and prehistory. In this culturally dynamic context, architecture provided more than physical shelter; it embodied meaning. Architecture was a medium through

which Minoans constructed their notions of social, ethnic, and historical identity: the buildings tell us about how the Minoans saw themselves, and how they wanted to be seen by others. Architecture of Minoan Crete is the first comprehensive study of the entire range of Minoan architecture—including houses, palaces, tombs, and cities—from 7000 BC to 1100 BC. John C. McEnroe synthesizes the vast literature on Minoan Crete, with particular emphasis on the important discoveries of the past twenty years, to provide an up-to-date account of Minoan architecture. His accessible writing style, skillful architectural drawings of houses and palaces, site maps, and color photographs make this book inviting for general readers and visitors to Crete, as well as scholars.

Knossos A Complete Guide to the Palace of Minos Ekdotiki Athinon A Research Guide to the Ancient World: Print and Electronic Sources is a partially annotated bibliography that covers the study of the ancient world, and closes the traditional subject gap between the humanities and the social sciences in this area of study. This book is the only bibliographic resource available for such holistic coverage.

Invented History, Fabricated Power

Visitor's Guide

Black Athena

The Fallacies of Radical Ecological History

Knossos - Phaestos - Mallia

A New Guide to the Palace of Knossos

The definitive handbook to one of the most spectacular Greek Islands. In-depth coverage of the great palace of Knossos and dozens of other Minoan, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Venetian sights. Detailed accounts of the pick of the island's walks - including the Samarian and Imbros gorges - and the low-down on the finest unspoilt beaches. Insider's reviews of the best places to eat, drink and sleep, from seaside resorts to remote mountain villages. Perceptive background features including history, archeology, wildlife, food and drink. The Times - Excellent and characterfully written. With the help of the princess Ariadne and other friends in the palace at Crete, Theseus enters the Labyrinth and slays the hideous Minotaur, thus spearheading the resistance of the Athenian people against King Minos.

Each chapter discusses a major archaeological find, such as King Tut's tomb, the walls of Troy, and the city of Jericho, and profiles the key individuals involved

Knossos, the Palace of Minos

Architecture of Minoan Crete

Bull Vault

A Guide to the Minoan Palace

A New View of the 'Palace of Minos' at Knossos

Crete

The Minoan Linear Signs have now been explained as Niger-Congo. And some twenty five full words have been related to Fula. Problematic words of

Greek have also been given tentative African etymologies. A new African language, four thousand years old, has come to light in the Linear A documents. So we claim a decipherment, or at least the beginnings of a decipherment. Only time will give us a full solution. But we can say that the "e;unknown language"e; is no longer unknown. It is African.

The best guide to Greece, completely updated City walks, mountain drives and hikes, seaside spelunking Medieval monasteries, sanctuaries from mythology Hot spots for nightlife, shopping, beaches, sailing, and windsurfing Where to stay and eat, no matter what your budget Rooms with a view in traditional hotels, sybaritic resorts, historic restorations, and family-run pensions Waterside tavernas, souvlaki joints, ouseri, and smart city restaurants for Greek and foreign food Fresh, thorough, practical--from writers you can trust Costs, hours, descriptions, and tips by the thousands All reviews based on visits by savvy writer-residents 39 pages of maps, vacation itineraries, and more Important Contacts A to Z; Smart Travel Tips; Fodor's Choice; Festivals; Pleasures & Pastimes; New & Noteworthy; complete index.

Before Sir Arthur Evans, the principal object of Greek prehistoric archaeology was the reconstruction of history in relation to myth. European travellers to Greece viewed its picturesque ruins as the gateway to mythical times, while Heinrich Schliemann, at the end of the nineteenth century, allegedly uncovered at Troy and Mycenae the legendary cities of the Homeric epics. It was Evans who, in his controversial excavations at Knossos, steered Aegean archaeology away from Homer towards the broader Mediterranean world. Yet in so doing he is thought to have done his own inventing, recreating the Cretan Labyrinth via the Bronze Age myth of the Minotaur. Nanno Marinatos challenges the entrenched idea that Evans was nothing more than a flamboyant researcher who turned speculation into history. She argues that Evans was an excellent archaeologist, one who used scientific observation and classification. Evans's combination of anthropology, comparative religion and analysis of cultic artefacts enabled him to develop a bold new method which Sir James Frazer called 'mental anthropology'. It was this approach that led him to propose remarkable ideas about Minoan religion, theories that are now being vindicated as startling new evidence comes to light. Examining the frescoes from Akrotiri, on Santorini, that are gradually being restored, the author suggests that Evans's hypothesis of one unified goddess of nature is the best explanation of what they signify. Evans was in 1901 ahead of his time in viewing comparable Minoan scenes as a blend of ritual action and mythic imagination. Nanno Marinatos is a leading authority on Minoan religion. In this latest book she combines history, archaeology and myth to bold and original effect, offering a wholly new appraisal of Evans and the significance of his work. Sir Arthur Evans and Minoan Crete will be essential reading for all students of Minoan civilization, as well as an irresistible companion for travellers to Crete.

The Rough Guide to Crete

A Novel

A Phenomenological Approach to the Study of Minoan Architecture

A Complete Guide to the Palace of Minos

The Civilization of the Goddess

A New Guide to the Place of Knossos

In the spring of 1900, British archaeologist Arthur Evans began to excavate the palace of Knossos on Crete, bringing ancient Greek legends to life just as a new century dawned amid far-reaching questions about human history, art, and culture. With *Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism*, Cathy Gere relates the fascinating story of Evans's excavation and its long-term effects on Western culture. After the World War I left the Enlightenment dream in tatters, the lost paradise that Evans offered in the concrete labyrinth—pacifist and matriarchal, pagan and cosmic—seemed to offer a new way forward for writers, artists, and thinkers such as Sigmund Freud, James Joyce, Giorgio de Chirico, Robert Graves, and Hilda Doolittle. Assembling a brilliant, talented, and eccentric cast at a moment of tremendous intellectual vitality and wrenching change, Cathy Gere paints an unforgettable portrait of the age of concrete and the birth of modernism. *Black Athena*, an audacious three-volume series, strikes at the heart of today's most heated culture wars. Martin Bernal challenges Eurocentric attitudes by calling into question conventional explanations for the origins of classical civilization. Provocative, passionate, and colossal in scope, this thoughtful rewriting of history continues to stir academic and political controversy.

The Little Palace at Knossos, excavated by Evans and Mackenzie from 1905 - 10, remains the largest neo-palatial building within the Minoan town of Knossos, and to a large extent mirrors the history of the Palace itself. The present work effectively constitutes an excavation report of the LP, publishing for the first time entries from the daybooks of Evans and Mackenzie and many original excavation photographs. The volume provides an extremely detailed architectural account, supported by numerous plans and elevations. It incorporates the results of the 1995 restoration programme carried out by the 23rd Ephoreia and publishes sherd material then collected. A lengthy pottery chapter presents the LP sherd material from Evans's excavations, housed in the Stratigraphical Museum, and also complete vases in Herakleion. Clay tablets and sealings are discussed; small finds presented (many for the first time). The final chapter offers a thorough appraisal of the LP's history, and, in particular, deals with the thorny issue of 're-occupation' and the final destruction of the building in LM IIIA2 (i.e. contemporary with the Palace itself).

A new guide to the palace of Knossos

Print and Electronic Sources

The Knossos Labyrinth

Drawing Down the Divine Feminine

Constructing Identity in the Aegean Bronze Age

The magnificent works of ancient Crete, Mycenae, and the Cycladic Islands are

awe-inspiring in their richness and variety. Frescoes, jewelry, sculpture, gold funeral masks, ivories, and countless other beautiful artifacts--all the significant works of art and architecture that are our legacy from those great civilizations in the third and second millennia BC are described and illustrated in Dr. Higgins's distinguished survey. This fully revised and updated edition includes greater coverage of the breathtaking frescoes from Akrotiri on the island of Thera. Other recent findings are also illustrated and described in detail, such as the unique ivory figure from Palaikastro, objects from the palace of Mallia, and the intriguing discovery of Minoan frescoes in Egypt.