

Aegean Faience Of The Bronze Age By Foster Karen Polinger

With items from the 17th congress of the International Association of the History of Glass, this collection showcases the work of scholars from all over the world. In addition to numerous contributions on the use, manufacture, and trade of glass in the Antique period, the importance of glass in more recent historical periods is dealt with in detail. Finally, apart from contributions on stained glass, glass decoration, and the use of enameling, there is a substantial series of papers on the chemical analysis of glass.

This book provides a comprehensive treatment of change in long-distance exchange systems during this tumultuous time, combining a formidable array of evidence to demonstrate that Greece underwent a serious economic crisis, but one that gave rise to a whole new set of institutions and economic structures.

The papers in this volume derive from the First International Conference on Archaeology of the Ancient Mediterranean (Malta, 1985). The field remains divided between the view supporting the existence of a universal belief in an all-pervading and all-embracing Mother Goddess — of which the fertility cult is just one, albeit important, aspect — and the view questioning the very bases of that theory. This conference showed that there seems to be a greater disposition for further dialogue. The fertility content in Near Eastern and Classical religions remains indisputable. The conference proved to be also, not accidentally, of special significance to Maltese archaeology. The volume is divided into four sections: Section I. Prehistory; Section II. Prehistory, Malta; Section III. Phoenician and Near Eastern Religions; Section IV. The Greco-Roman World.

The importance of cultural contacts in the East Mediterranean has long been recognized and is the focus of ongoing international research. Fieldwork in the Aegean, Egypt, Cyprus, and the Levant continues to add to our understanding of the nature of this contact and its social and economic significance, particularly to the cultures of the Aegean. Despite sophisticated discussion of the archaeological evidence, in particular on the part of Aegean and Mediterranean archaeologists, there has been little systematic attempt to incorporate anthropological perspectives on materiality and exchange into archaeological narratives of this material. This book addresses that gap and integrates anthropological discourse on contact, examining exchange systems, the gift, notions of geographical distance and power, colonization, and hybridization. Furthermore, it develops a social narrative of culture contact in the Mediterranean context, illustrating the reasons communities chose to engage in international exchange, and how this impacted the construction of identities throughout the region. While traditional archaeologies in the East Mediterranean have tended to be reductive in their approach to material culture and how it was produced, used, and exchanged, this book reviews current research on material culture, focusing on issues such as the biography of objects, inalienable possessions, and hybridization -

exploring how these issues can further illuminate the material world of the communities of the Bronze Age Mediterranean.

The Cemeteries

House X at Kommos: A Minoan Mansion Near the Sea

Imports and Immigrants

The Early Iron Age

Papers Presented at the First International Conference on Archaeology of the Ancient Mediterranean, University of Malta, 2-5 September 1985

The Art and Archaeology of the Aegean Bronze Age

Invention and Innovation

First published in 1930, this book collects ancient Egyptian objects dating from before the Twenty Seventh Dynasty found at Greek archaeological sites. A reissue of Eric H. Cline's highly regarded study of trade in the Late Bronze Age Aegean, first published in 1994 and out-of-print since 2000. The monograph is composed of three principal parts: 1) an analytical section discussing the trade and contacts which occurred between the Aegean, Italy, Egypt, and the Near East during the latter half of the second millennium BC, and the social, economic and cultural implications of such contacts; 2) first, a catalogue of literary and pictorial references to the LBA Aegean found in outside areas - primarily Egypt and the Near East - with transliterations and translations of the appropriate texts, and second, a compilation of the references to, and loanwords from, other areas of the Mediterranean found in the Linear B texts in the Aegean; and 3) a catalogue, by object type, of all the Orientalia and Occidentalia found in LBA contexts within the Aegean area. The monograph utilizes the catalogues in combination with previously published works by a variety of scholars to provide a detailed analysis of the trade and contacts between the LBA Aegean, Italy, Egypt and the Near East. The work is divided into six sections, each consisting of a series of interlinked essays. Section One provides an introduction to the topic, a brief overview of the previous scholarship in this area, and a discussion of the chronological problems involved. Section Two consists of an initial chapter discussing LBA trade and contact between the Aegean, Italy, Egypt and the Near East by centuries, followed by chapters discussing trade between the LBA Aegean and individual Mediterranean countries. Section Three contains discussions of the trade mechanisms involved, the trade routes, merchant nationalities, goods, motivations, and partnerships, plus a brief look at the Ulu Burun (Kas) and Cape Gelidonya shipwrecks. Section Four presents an overview of the conclusions reached by this study and reiterates that the current work presents much raw data and some preliminary observations but is only the tip of the iceberg in terms of tapping the wealth of information which may be extracted from the accompanying catalogues.

This tribute to Professor Sara Immerwahr comprises a short biography, her full bibliography, and twenty articles written by fellow scholars celebrating her contributions to the field of Bronze Age painting and art history, as well as her encouragement and generous support of her students and colleagues over many years.

In September 2002, a second workshop on the theme of the social context of technological change was held at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge. Discussion has been the core of these meetings so far, with the aim being to relate the results of the specialist investigator to broad historical questions concerning the nature and development of ancient societies. The papers presented here address a wider context: geographically, with the inclusion of the Aegean and thematically, with papers on natural products and raw materials. The time frame remains the same in

covering the Late Bronze Age/New Kingdom. The majority of the papers draw on Egyptian evidence, and illustrate a multiplicity of approaches to the problems set by ancient technologies: modelling, methodology of art history and archaeology applied to a problematic group of artefacts, integration of archaeological and textual sources, and the application of the results scientific analysis to illuminate ancient technology.

The Protohistoric Settlement on the Cittadella

European Prehistory

Meletemata

A - Airports

Temple University Aegean Symposium

Studies in Aegean Art and Culture

Amilla

In this book, Thomas F. Tartaron presents a new and original reassessment of the maritime world of the Mycenaean Greeks of the Late Bronze Age. By all accounts a seafaring people, they enjoyed maritime connections with peoples as distant as Egypt and Sicily. These long-distance relations have been celebrated and much studied; by contrast, the vibrant worlds of local maritime interaction and exploitation of the sea have been virtually ignored. Dr. Tartaron argues that local maritime networks, in the form of "coastscapes" and "small worlds," are far more representative of the true fabric of Mycenaean life. He offers a complete template of conceptual and methodological tools for recovering small worlds and the communities that inhabited them. Combining archaeological, geoarchaeological, and anthropological approaches with ancient texts and network theory, he demonstrates the application of this scheme in several case studies. This book presents new perspectives and challenges for all archaeologists with interests in maritime connectivity. Section 508 Compliant Contributions by 34 scholars are brought together here to create a volume in honor of the long and fruitful career of Guenter Kopcke who is the Avalon Foundation Professor in the Humanities at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. Articles pertain to various topics on the ancient art, architecture, and archaeology of the greater Eastern Mediterranean region: from Pre-Dynastic Egypt to the Bronze Age Aegean and Anatolia, Cyprus and the Near East, and Etruscan Italy. How do we interpret ancient art created before written texts? Scholars usually put ancient art into conversation with ancient texts in order to interpret its meaning. But for earlier periods without texts, such as in the Bronze Age Aegean, this method is redundant. Using cutting-edge theory from art history, archaeology, and anthropology, Carl Knappett offers a new approach to this problem by identifying distinct actions - such as modelling, combining, and imprinting - whereby meaning is scaffolded through the materials themselves. By showing how these actions work in the context of specific bodies of material, Knappett brings to life the fascinating art of Minoan Crete and surrounding areas in novel ways. With a special focus on how creativity manifests itself in these processes, he makes an argument for not just how creativity emerges through specific material engagements but also why creativity might be especially valued at particular

moments.

Personal adornment, as an extension of the body, is a crucial component in social interaction. The active process of adorning the body can shape embodied identities, such as social status, ethnicity, gender, and age. As a result of its dynamic and performative nature, the body can often convey meaning more powerfully and convincingly than verbal communication. Yet adornment is not easily read and does not necessarily reflect actual lived experience. Rather, bodily adornment, and the performances that accompany it, can be manipulated to conceal or exaggerate reality, thus speaking more to identity discourse. The interpretation of such discourse must be grounded in an understanding of the context-specific and negotiable nature of adornment. The essays in this volume, which are united by their focus on material and visual evidence, cover a broad chronological and geographical span, from the ancient Near East to Roman Britain, and bring together innovative scholarly work on adornment by an international group of art historians and archaeologists. This attention to the archaeological evidence makes the volume a valuable resource, as those working with material or visual culture face unique methodological and theoretical challenges to the study of adornment.

**Near Eastern Contacts with Iron Age Crete
Kleronomia: Legacy and Inheritance
The Rhind Lectures 1923**

**Archaeology and Fertility Cult in the Ancient Mediterranean
Egypt in the Eastern Mediterranean During the Old Kingdom
Annales Du 17e Congrès D'Associationi Internationale Pour L'histoire Du Verre**

The Temple University Aegean Symposium was an annual event from 1976 until 1985 sponsored by the Department of Art History at Temple University in Philadelphia, PA. Each year, the symposium focused on a specific theme in Aegean Bronze Age art and archaeology. This book is a collection of the 10 volumes of articles that were published. Aside from incorporating errata, the articles are unchanged from the original publications. A new Preface and page numbering system are included in this compendium.

First published in 1928, this volume contains six sequential lectures delivered by H.R. Hall in 1923 detailing the archaeological remains of Bronze Age Greece. Hall was keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum and author of 'The Ancient History of the Near East'. Each of the author's lectures was strictly chronological, with the main feature of each period being described in order. The profuse illustrations recreated here were fundamental to his view, with each Age defined through its art, pottery and stone carvings. These printed lectures follow

their spoken counterparts closely and are brought to life with 320 illustrations inserted in places which reflect the original performances.

A new understanding of the effects of Mediterranean trade on Mycenaean Greece, which considers the possibilities represented by the traded objects themselves.

A reassessment of artistic relationships between ancient Greece and other regions of the Aegean basin

Charis

An Annotated Bibliography through 2002, rev. ed.

Mycenaean Civilization

Materials Science applied to trace ancient technologies in the Aegean world

Jewellery Revealed in the Burial Contexts of the Greek Bronze Age

The Aerial Atlas of Ancient Crete

Orientalia Vol.56

Section 508 Compliant The papers published here are dedicated to the memory of Ellen N. Davis, one of the most valued and beloved Aegean scholars of her generation. All of the articles are in some way inspired or influenced by Davis' own contributions to the field. In the area of metalwork, several papers investigate interconnections within and around the Aegean during the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Ages (Betancourt, Ferrence and Muhly, Weingarten, Kopcke), while others examine metal ware in its social context (Wiener). Papers on wall painting range from studies of pigments and optical illusions (Vlachopoulos), to representations of water (Shank). Anthropomorphic representations, or their absence, of goddesses or priestesses (Jones), rulers (Palaima), or initiates (Koehl) are also studied here with new eyes and fresh insights.

European Prehistory: A Survey traces humans from their earliest appearance on the continent to the Rise of the Roman Empire, drawing on archaeological research from all over Europe. It includes the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages. Throughout these periods, the major developments are explored using a wide range of archaeological data that emphasizes aspects of agricultural practices, gender, mortuary practices, population genetics, ritual, settlement patterns, technology, trade, and warfare. Using new methods and theories, recent discoveries and arguments are presented and previous discoveries reevaluated. This work includes chapters on European geography and the chronology of European prehistory. A new chapter has been added on the historical development

of European archaeology. The remaining chapters have been contributed by archaeologists specializing in different periods. The second edition of European Prehistory: A Survey is enhanced by a glossary, three indices and a comprehensive bibliography, as well as an extensive collection of maps, chronological tables and photographs.

This volume, the first of two dealing with the Early Iron Age deposits from the Athenian Agora, publishes the tombs from the end of the Bronze Age through the transition from the Middle Geometric to Late Geometric period. An introduction deals with the layout of the four cemeteries of the period, the topographical ramifications, periodization, and a synthesis of Athens in the Early Iron Age. Individual chapters offer a complete catalogue of the tombs and their contents, a full analysis of the burial customs and funerary rites, and analyses of the pottery and other small finds. Maria A. Liston presents the human skeletal material, Deborah Ruscillo presents the faunal remains, and Sara Strack contributes to the pottery typology and catalogue. In an appendix, Eirini Dimitriadou provides an overview of the locations of burial activity in the wider city.

"This marvelous and uniquely comprehensive book sets a new, high standard of excellence in the study of Greek archaeology."--Ronald S. Stroud, University of California, Berkeley

Temple University Aegean Symposium: A Compendium

Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece and Rome

Essays in Honor of Sara A. Immerwahr

Meaning in the Making

A History

Cutting-edge Technologies in Ancient Greece

This study presents a revised view of Egyptian foreign relations in the eastern Mediterranean during the Old Kingdom (3rd-6th Dynasties) based on an extensive analysis of old and new archaeological data, and its relationship to the well-known textual sources. The material demonstrates that while Egypt's most important relationships were with Byblos and the Lebanese coast generally, it was an active participant in the geo-political and economic affairs of the Levant throughout much of the third millennium BCE. The archaeological data shows that the foundation of these relationships was established

at the beginning of the Early Dynastic Period and essentially continued until the end of the 6th Dynasty with ebbs, flows and changes of geographical and political emphasis. It is argued that, despite the paucity of textual data, the 4th Dynasty represents the apogee of Egypt's engagement in the region, a time when the centralised state was at the height of its power and control of human and economic capital. More broadly, this study shows that Egyptian interaction in the eastern Mediterranean fits the pattern of state-to-state contact between ruling elites which was underpinned by official expeditions engaged in gift and commodity exchange, diplomatic endeavours and military incursions.

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A specialised study, based on the author's thesis, of Bronze Age jewellery found in burial contexts on mainland Greece and Crete. Konstantinidi looks at the technology and craftsmanship involved in the production of jewellery before presenting a typology and catalogue of examples: head, hair and neck ornaments; arm/hand ornaments. Evidence from wall paintings and the Linear B tablets are used as a point of comparison.

The Art and Archaeology of the Aegean Bronze Age offers a comprehensive chronological and geographical overview of one of the most important civilizations in human history. Jean-Claude Poursat's volume provides a clear path through the rich and varied art and archaeology of Aegean prehistory, from the Neolithic period down to the end of the Bronze Age. Charting the regional differences within the Aegean world, his study covers the full range of material evidence, including architecture, pottery, frescoes, metalwork, stone,

and ivory, all lucidly arranged by chapter. With nearly 300 illustrations, this volume is one of the most lavishly illustrated treatments of the subject yet published. Suggestions for further reading provide an up-to-date entry point to the full richness of the subject. Originally published in French, and translated by the author's collaborator Carl Knappett, this edition makes Poursat's deep knowledge of the Aegean Bronze Age available to an English-language audience for the first time.

The Quest for Excellence. Studies Presented to Guenter Kopcke in Celebration of His 75th Birthday

Morgantina Studies, Volume IV

Maritime Networks in the Mycenaean World

Aegean Bronze Age Art

Studies in Aegean Archaeology Presented to Malcolm H. Wiener As He Enters His 65th Year

Egypt, the Aegean and the Levant

The Collapse of the Mycenaean Economy

Classical Greeks considered the Mycenaean civilization to be the basis of their glorious and heroic heritage, but its material existence was not confirmed until the excavations of Heinrich Schliemann in the late nineteenth century. In the ensuing years, as with the field of archaeology in general, emphasis has shifted from revealing monuments and finding treasure to dealing with less glamorous, more scientifically-oriented investigations concerning aspects such as social and political organization, economic functions and settlement patterns. With its more than 2000 entries, this reference work serves as both an introduction to and a summary of the study of ancient Mycenaean civilization. Considerably expanded from the first edition, there are 500 new entries representing materials published since 1991. The largest part of the book is made up of annotated bibliography entries arranged topically with introductory material for each section. The book also includes a general introduction to Mycenaean civilization, a glossary, and author, place and subject indexes.

Aegean Faience of the Bronze Age
Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age
Aegean
Oxbow Books Limited

This book is a comprehensive up-to-date survey of the Aegean Bronze Age, from its beginnings to the period following the collapse of the Mycenaean palace system. In essays by leading authorities commissioned especially for this volume, it covers the history and the material culture of Crete, Greece, and the Aegean Islands from c.3000-1100 BCE, as well as topics such as trade, religions, and economic administration. Intended as a reliable, readable introduction for university students, it will also be useful to scholars in related fields within and outside classics. The contents of this book are arranged chronologically and geographically, facilitating comparison between the different cultures. Within this framework, the cultures of the Aegean Bronze Age are assessed thematically and combine both material culture and

social history.

Kleronomiá (κλέρωνομιά)—meaning legacy, inheritance, or allotment—encapsulates many of Jeffrey Soles’s feelings about the modern town and archaeological site of Mochlos in eastern Crete, his relationship with the people of Mochlos, the themes in his scholarship, and his contribution to our understanding of Minoan Crete. In ancient Greek text, kleronomiá was used to describe the amount of land that was allotted or inherited. In many ways, the exploration of Mochlos is Jeff’s kleronomiá. His life’s work has included both teaching students at The University of North Carolina Greensboro and co-directing with Costis Davaras the excavation of the Minoan town on the islet of Mochlos. The 27 papers presented in this volume in Jeff’s honor are a testament to his legacy of scholarship in Aegean Bronze Age archaeology. The papers, which are organized chronologically, harken to the wide range of themes that Jeff has addressed and influenced during his illustrious career: ancestry, burial customs, religion, trade, jewelry, the development of Mochlos, and the rise and fall of Minoan Crete.

Studies on the Aegean Bronze Age in Honor of Jeffrey S. Soles

Mycenaean Greece, Mediterranean Commerce, and the Formation of Identity

The End of the Early Bronze Age in the Aegean

Interconnections in the Second Millennium BC

Wall Paintings and Social Context: The Northeast Bastion at Ayia Irini

International Trade and the Late Bronze Age Aegean

Part 2. The Pottery

This volume examines materials produced with the use of fire and mostly by use of the kiln (metals, plasters, glass and aromatics). The technologies based on fire have been considered high-tech technologies and they have contributed to the evolution of man throughout history. Papers highlight technical innovations of the technician/artist/pyrotechnologist who lived in the Aegean (mainland Greece and the islands) during the Bronze Age, the Classical and the Byzantine periods. The explosion of research in the field of ancient and historic glasses has opened up glass studies in recent years. However, a deeper understanding of the technology and provenance of Bronze Age Egyptian and Roman glasses in the Mediterranean has not been mirrored by our studies of glasses and other vitreous materials found in the Late Bronze Age Aegean. There are a few studies which collate the material culture of the region and still fewer which explore the patterning of vitreous materials in the landscape. Our knowledge of where the material originated and who used it is still incomplete. Therefore, in 2015 a group of scholars in the fields of glass studies and Aegean prehistory came together as part of the Sheffield Centre for Archaeology's Round Table discussions to bring the subject up to date. The central themes to this discussion were the provenance, occurrence and the role of vitreous materials in the Late Bronze Age Mediterranean. Nine papers are presented from the discussions by experts in Bronze Age glass and faience and Aegean specialists, who examine a fascinating

diverse selection of topics surrounding the production, movement, use and role of vitreous materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean. The contributions from John Bennet, Karen Foster, Paul Nicholson, George Nightingale, Marina Panagiotaki, M. Peters, Thilo Rehren, Sue Sherratt and Mike Tite bring together our current understanding of these materials and their use in the societies who used them.

Excavations conducted at Morgantina by Princeton University and the University of Illinois have revealed substantial Bronze Age remains beneath the Greek town on the Cittadella hilltop. In this volume Robert Leighton presents a full study of this extensive protohistoric settlement in Sicily. The broad scope of evidence, particularly the survival of long houses and other structures with much of their structures and contents preserved, permits an unusually thorough examination of indigenous cultures and traditions prior to the foundation of the Greek town in the Archaic period. An illustrated catalogue of the finds presents more than 700 artifacts from the site, most of which are previously unpublished. The author discusses all the excavated protohistoric areas in detail, and presents a full range of maps, plans, excavation photographs, reconstruction drawings and radiocarbon dates. The diverse body of finds includes a wide variety of pottery forms as well as tools and ornaments of metal and stone that document local crafts, metallurgy, and numerous aspects of daily life. In studying these objects the author draws on parallels with material from the Italian peninsula and considers the evidence of the historical sources, revealing links between Sicily and Italy in the protohistoric period. Originally published in 1993. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished list of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1907. The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece and Rome is the clearest and most accessible guide to the world of classical antiquity ever produced. This multivolume reference work is a comprehensive overview of the major cultures of the Mediterranean world--Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman--from the Bronze Age to the fifth century CE. It also covers the legacy of the classical world and its interpretation and influence in subsequent centuries. The Encyclopedia brings the work of the best classical scholars, archaeologists, and historians together in an easy-to-use format. The articles, written by leading scholars in the field, seek to convey the significance of the people, places, and historical events of classical antiquity, as well as with its intellectual and material culture. Broad overviews of literature, history, archaeology, art, philosophy, science, and religion are complimented by articles on authors and their works, literary genres and periods, historical figures and events, archaeologists and archaeological sites, artists and artistic themes and materials, philosophers and philosophical schools, scientists and scientific areas, gods, heroes, and myths. Areas covered include: · Greek and Latin Literature · Authors

Their Works · Historical Figures and Events · Religion and Mythology · Art, Artists, Artistic Themes, and Materials · Archaeology, Philosophers, and Philosophical Schools · Science and Technology · Politics, Economics, and Society · Material Culture and Everyday Life

A New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium in Memory of Ellen N. Davis

Aegyptiaca

A Survey

Adornment in the Ancient Mediterranean World

The Near Eastern Presence in the Bronze Age Aegean, Ca. 3000-1100 B.C. : Interconnections Based on the Material and the Written Evidence ; Plus Orientalia : a Catalogue of Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Mitannian, Syro-Palestinian, Cypriot and Asia Minor Objects from the Bronze Age Aegean

Materiality and Consumption in the Bronze Age Mediterranean

Reading a Dynamic Canvas

Resulting from an international colloquium held at the British Museum in July 1992, this volume is largely devoted to the subject of Egypt's relations with the Mediterranean world in the second millennium BC, and more particularly during the Second Intermediate Period and New Kingdom. The implications of the remarkable discoveries at Tell el-Dab'a, the site of ancient Avaris (the Hyksos capital of Egypt), form the primary focus of the volume, with papers on Egypt's connections with Minoan Crete, Minoan painting, Cypriot pottery, Syro-Palestinian metalwork, and chronological problems. These are placed in their wider cultural and historical context by further contributions on Egypto-Minoan relations in general, on the evidence for Mycenaeans in Egypt and the presence of Orientalia at Mycenae, on Aegean influence in Egypto-Canaan, on the sources of Egyptian copper and on the nature of foreign timber imports into Egypt.

This book presents the results of the study of the wall paintings from the Northeast Bastion at Ayia Irini, situating them within the wider social context of Kea and the Aegean world. Like the spectacularly well-preserved Akrotiri on Thera, with which these paintings are contemporary, Ayia Irini thrived 3,500 years ago. But unlike Akrotiri, Ayia Irini was not protected by a layer of volcanic ash. When the site was excavated in the 1960s-1970s by the University of Cincinnati under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the paintings had long since collapsed, fractured into thousands of small pieces. This study attempts to bring the wall paintings back to life. Within the Northeast Bastion was a miniature frieze and, in the adjacent room, large-scale panels of plants. Human action set within townscapes, landscapes, and the sea presents a vivid account of the social life and environment of the people for whom this harbor town was vital within the trading network of the time. This book explores the social implications of the fascinating and often unique iconography of the paintings whose setting within a fortification wall is quite extraordinary. The

volume is profusely illustrated with color drawings, visualizations, and photographs.

This volume presents the Late Bronze Age pottery from in and around House X, a large Minoan house at Kommos situated not far from the sea in South-Central Crete. This volume is richly illustrated with drawings, photos, and tables of data. Rutter's contribution complements the publication of the architecture, stratigraphy, and small finds in Part 1 (Shaw and Shaw, eds., 2012). Together, this pair of volumes offers a conclusion to a series of monographs (volumes I-V) previously published about the site (Shaw and Shaw, eds., 1995-2006). The Kommos series is now completed by the two-volume publication on House X.

An Archaeological Perspective

The Social Context of Technological Change 2: Egypt, the Aegean and the Near East, 1650-1150 B.C.

The Cambridge Companion to the Aegean Bronze Age

Sailing the Wine-dark Sea

The Civilization of Greece in the Bronze Age (1928)

Hellenorientalia

Aegean Faience of the Bronze Age