

ACHAIOS

STUDIES PRESENTED TO PROFESSOR
THANASIS I. PAPADOPOULOS

Edited by

Evangelia Papadopoulou-Chrysikopoulou
Vassilis Chrysikopoulos
Gioulika Christakopoulou

ARCHAEOPRESS ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOPRESS PUBLISHING LTD

Gordon House
276 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 7ED

www.archaeopress.com

ISBN 978 1 78491 341 0
ISBN 978 1 78491 342 7 (e-Pdf)

© Archaeopress and the individual authors 2016

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owners.

Printed in England by Holywell Press, Oxford

This book is available direct from Archaeopress or from our website www.archaeopress.com



TH. PAPADOPOULOS AS PRESIDENT (2000-2002) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY,
SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA.

Contents

INTRODUCTION	ix
THANASIS I. PAPADOPOULOS	xi
Professor Emeritus at the University of Ioannina	
BIBLIOGRAPHY 1973 – 2015	xiv
PARTICIPANTS	xix
FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND LANDSCAPE: THE EXAMPLE OF THE MIDDLE HELLADIC TUMULI IN MESSENIA	1
IPPOKRATIS ANGELETOPOULOS	
MYCENAEAN FIGURINES ON CYPRUS	13
† PAUL ÅSTROM	
FOOT OF A BRONZE FIGURE FROM THE MINOAN PEAK SANCTUARY AT AYIOS YEORGIOS STO VOUNO, KYTHERA	19
EMILIA BANOU	
WARRIORS IN MOVEMENT: WARRIOR BURIALS IN EASTERN CRETE DURING LATE MINOAN IIIC	23
DIMITRIS G. BASAKOS	
EIN ZUTRUNK FÜR DEN FREUND	33
† HANS G. BUCHHOLZ	
THE MH CEMETERY AT KOUPHOVOUNO, SPARTA, LAKONIA	45
WILLIAM CAVANAGH AND † CHRISTOPHER MEE	
ATTIC BLACK-FIGURED CUPS FROM AMBELAKI, SALAMIS	53
YANNIS CHAIRETAKIS	
THE PROTOGEOMETRIC SETTLEMENT AT STAMNA, AETOLIA. SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SETTLERS' ORIGIN BASED ON THE TYPOLOGY OF THE GRAVES	59
GIOULIKA CHRISTAKOPOULOU	
A SCARAB AND AN OVOID SEAL PLAQUE: EGYPTIAN OR EGYPTIANIZING OBJECTS FROM A CROSSROADS IN THE JORDAN VALLEY	77
VASSILIS CHRYSIKOPOULOS	
SOME REFLECTIONS ON WESTERN GREECE IN THE LATE BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGES	81
SØREN DIETZ	
L' ÉGYPTIEN, LE BEDOUIN ET LA TRANSJORDANIE	93
JEAN-CLAUDE GOYON	
NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA FOR EARLY CHRISTIAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE SALAMIS. THE CASE OF A BURIAL COMPLEX AT AIANTEIO	97
GEORGE KAKAVAS AND SOPHIA ZYRBA	
LARGE STORAGE JARS IN THE MYCENAEAN GRAVES OF ACHAEA: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION	103
SOFIA KASKANTIRI	
ON MINERAL AND ARTIFICIAL PIGMENTS OF THEOPHRASTUS OF ERESSOS FROM THE LIBRARY TO THE FIELD RESEARCH	109
THOMAS KATSAROS	
THE MIDDLE NEOLITHIC PATTERN PAINTED POTS FROM THE CAVE OF CYCLOPS: REVIEWING OLDER THEORIES	117
STELLA KATSAROU-TZEVELEKI	

GOLD BULL’S HEAD ORNAMENTS FROM THE TIRYNS HOARD AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TYPE IN THE LH III C PERIPHERY OF THE MYCENAEAN WORLD	127
ELENI KONSTANTINIDI-SYVRIDI	
RISE IT UP! A CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERSTANDING TELL FORMATION. THE EVIDENCE FROM PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEDIMENTS AND BUILDING MATERIALS FROM THE NEOLITHIC TELL SITE AT PALIAMBELLA (N. GREECE).....	137
DIMITRIS KONTOGIORGOS	
NEW EVIDENCE FOR MINOAN RELATIONS WITH ITHACA.....	143
† LITSA KONTORLI-PAPADOPOULOU	
AN OVERVIEW OF TREPANATION IN ANCIENT GREECE	153
MARIA A. LISTON, SHERRY C. FOX & LESLIE P. DAY	
A SHRINE WITHIN THE SOVEREIGN COMPLEX ON THE MYCENAEAN ACROPOLIS OF SALAMIS	159
YANNOS G. LOLOS	
MINOAN PREPALATIAL PERIBOLOS OF AMNISSOS, CRETE	165
STELLA MANDALAKI	
ON MYCENAEAN HYDREA: SHERDS FROM THE ACROPOLIS AT CHORIZA	177
CHRISTINA MARABEA	
WHO OWNS THE ROSETTA STONE? EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES AND “ELGINISM”	185
MARGARITA NICOLAKAKI-KENTROU	
ΤΩ ΑΡΙΣΤΩ ΠΑΤΡΙ. TERRAMARE, MYCENAEAN CENTERS AND THE ROLE OF THE ADRIATIC DURING THE LATE BRONZE AGE: THE INTERCULTURAL ROLE OF THE ADRIATIC: THE “WAY OF THE AMBER” AT THE END OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE SEEN FROM A NAUTICAL POINT OF VIEW	195
STAVROS OIKONOMIDIS	
PREHISTORIC VASES FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION IN JORDAN	203
EVANGELIA PAPADOPOULOU-CHRYSIKOPOULOU	
TIES OF AFFECTION BURIALS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN THE MYCENAEAN CEMETERY OF CLAUSS, NEAR PATRAS.....	207
KONSTANTINOS PASCHALIDIS	
ACHAIA: EASTERN AND WESTERN.....	219
MICHALIS PETROPOULOS	
THE SEREMETI MONKEY	233
JACKIE PHILLIPS	
SOME FRESH THOUGHTS ON THE USE OF THE MINOAN “STRAINER”	241
LEFTERIS PLATON	
MYCENAEAN CERAMIC VASES OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIVATE COLLECTION	255
KOSTAS THEODORIDIS	
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE IONIAN AND ALBANIAN COAST FOR MARITIME COMMUNICATION DURING THE BRONZE AGE	261
AKIS TSONOS	
Th. Papadopoulos.....	275

List of Figures, Maps and Tables

Th. Papadopoulos as President (2000-2002) of the Department of History and Archaeology, School of Philosophy, University of Ioannina.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS AND LANDSCAPE: THE EXAMPLE OF THE MIDDLE HELLADIC TUMULI IN MESSENIA

FIG.1. Pyrgos – Tsouka. View NE from mound.....	8
FIG.2. Pyla. View SW from mound.....	8
FIG.3. Kaminia. View W. from mound to “Fourtzovrysi” spring.....	8
FIG.4. Voidokoilia, tumulus B. View SE to tumulus A and Navarino.	8
FIG.5. Routsis. View SW from mound to the site of Ayios Ioannis.....	8
FIG.6. Pyrgos – Tsouka. View S. from mound to “Psili Rachi” and Voidokoilia.....	8
FIG.7. Lefki, mound I 23. View S. to Navarino.	9
FIG.8. Lefki, mound I 24. View S. to Navarino.	9
FIG.9. Platanos. View SW to Navarino.....	9
FIG.10. Pyla. View W-NW to Navarino.....	9
FIG.11. Routsis. View SW from tumulus to Voidokoilia.....	9
FIG.12. Voidokoilia, tumulus A. View S. from tumulus to “Cave of Nestor”.....	9
FIG.13. “Cave of Nestor”. View N-NE from entrance to west – central Messenia.....	10
FIG.14. Lefki, mound I 23. View W. from mound to Ano Englianos.....	10
FIG.15. Lefki, mound I 26. View NW from mound to Ano Englianos.....	10
TABLE 1. Basic features of topographical correlation between tumuli and settlements in MH west – central Messenia.....	11
TABLE 2. Distances in Km between the main tumuli of central Messenia (Source: Maps of the Greek Military Geographic Service. Distances in straight lines).....	11

MYCENAEAN FIGURINES ON CYPRUS: FOOT OF A BRONZE FIGURE FROM THE MINOAN PEAK SANCTUARY AT AYIOS YEORGIOS STO VOUNO, KYTHERA

FIG.1. Bronze foot from Agios Yeorgios sto Vouno.	22
FIG.2. Bronze foot from Agios Yeorgios sto Vouno (upper part).....	22
FIG.3. Bronze foot from Agios Yeorgios sto Vouno (base).	22

WARRIORS IN MOVEMENT: WARRIOR BURIALS IN EASTERN CRETE DURING LATE MINOAN IIIC

FIG. 1. Distribution of Type D sword in Crete (after Kilian-Dirlmeier 1993).	31
FIG. 2. Distribution of Types F2A and F2B swords in Crete (after Kilian-Dirlmeier 1993).....	32
FIG. 3. Distribution of Naue II swords in Crete (after Kilian-Dirlmeier 1993).	32

EIN ZUTRUNK FÜR DEN FREUND

Abb.1a.1b.2a.2b.	41
Abb.3.4.	42
Abb.5.	42
Abb.6.7.8.	42
Abb.9.	42
Abb.10.	43
Abb.11.12.	43
Abb.13.14.15.	43

THE MH CEMETERY AT KOUPHOVOUNO, SPARTA, LAKONIA

FIG.1. Graves from the recent excavations and from von Vacano’s excavations. Note the location of von Vacano’s trenches is approximate.....	49
FIG. 2. MH shoe-socketed spearhead from Kouphovouno grave 0213.	49
FIG. 3. MH kantharos from Kouphovouno grave B0186.	50
FIG. 4. Lead ‘whorl’ from Kouphovouno grave H0715.....	50
FIG. 5. Kouphovouno Grave 0009 note the line of stones making a ledge along part of the grave’s periphery to support the covers. ...	50
FIG. 6. Cist grave Kouphovouno 0108.....	50
TABLE 1. Grave contexts, grave offerings and radiocarbon dates.....	51
TABLE 2. Skeletons’ age and sex, grave type and position.....	51

ATTIC BLACK-FIGURED CUPS FROM AMBELAKI, SALAMIS

FIG.1. Map of Salamis with the sites Koulouri, Ambelaki and Kanakia and the site Ambelaki (detail with the peninsulas Pounta and Kynosoura).	55
FIG. 2. Ambelaki, topographical plan showing Gkiokas’, Gkoumas’ and Zougris’ plots.	56
FIG. 3. Siana cups.....	57
FIG. 4. Droop cups.	56
FIG. 5. Cassel cups.	57
FIG. 6. Band-cups.....	57
FIG. 7. Cup sub A.	58

THE PROTOGEOMETRIC SETTLEMENT AT STAMNA, AETOLIA. SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SETTLERS' ORIGIN BASED ON THE TYPOLOGY OF THE GRAVES

FIG.1. Google map of Aitolokarnania prefecture and the PG sites mentioned in the text.	71
FIG.2. Panoramic view of the broader area of the Aitoliko lagoon. The putative site of the main settlement is marked with an ellipse.	71
FIG.3. A monumental apsidal tomb with a libations bench. The tomb contained a burial on the floor and the remnants of cremations inside amphorae and a tripod pithos.	72
FIG.4. Built shaft grave T66 which contained a tripod pithos. Inside the pithos cremation remains were found. Among other gifts, the dead person's weapons were buried in the grave.	72
FIG.5. A built grave T322/99 which contained a tightly placed bowl-shaped tripod vessel, within which cremation remains and weapons were found.	73
FIG.6. A built well-like grave T378/00 containing a tripod bronze cauldron, legs missing. Inside the cauldron, cremation remains were found, together with, among others, weapons wrapped in fabric.	73
FIG.7. Two-part built grave T49/98, of elliptical shape, built in the corbelled style (Kousarida's plot).	74
FIG.8. Tomb 26/1998 consisting of the upper body of a pithos which was set upright and its opening was covered by a different pithos belly (Kousarida's plot).	74
FIG.9. Tomb 155 consisted of a cauldron- like handmade vessel, positioned sideways so that the pithos opening was fitted in the vessel's wider opening.	74
FIG.10. T355 consisted of a large vessel covered by a large part of a pithos.	74
FIG.11. Tomb 324 consisted of a tripod vessel which was seated vertically into the ground, covered with four clearly distinct layers of offerings and finally a pile of stones.	75
FIG.12. Graves enclosed with unworked stones T46-T47, polygonal in shape. They would be simply covered by earth (Kousarida's plot).	75
FIG. 13. Pithos T50 surrounded with stone enclosure (Kousarida's plot).	76
FIG.14. Suggested range routes from the northern part of Greece.	76
FIG.15. Areas with similar burial structures with those of Stamna.	76

A SCARAB AND AN OVOID SEAL PLAQUE: EGYPTIAN OR EGYPTIANIZING OBJECTS FROM A CROSSROADS IN THE JORDAN VALLEY

FIG. 1. Scarab 110.	79
FIG. 2. Scarab 110.	80
FIG. 3. The blue ovoid plaque.	80

SOME REFLECTIONS ON WESTERN GREECE IN THE LATE BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGES

FIG.1. Chronological table.	91
FIG.2. Krater from Kalydon, Acropolis.	92
FIG.3. Suggested pottery development in the Kalydon grp.	92

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA FOR EARLY CHRISTIAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE SALAMIS. THE CASE OF A BURIAL COMPLEX AT AIANTEIO

FIG.1. General view of the excavated site.	100
FIG.2. Tomb I, oinochoiski with bell mouth.	100
FIG.3. View of tomb II.	100
FIG.4. Brick with finger impressions.	100
FIG.5. Tomb II, Section cathode scale in the A side.	101
FIG.6. Tomb II, lower multiple burials level (NW corner).	101
FIG.7. Tomb II, trefoil jug.	101
FIG.8. Tomb II, cup.	101
FIG.9. Tomb II, a bronze belt buckle of the type of de Bolgota.	101
FIG.10. Tomb II, bronze kodoniskos (small bell).	101
FIG.11. Tomb II, silver specillum (probe).	102
FIG.12. Tomb III, silver fibula (pin).	102
FIG.13. Tomb III, 20 nummi coin (semifollis) of Phokas (602-610). Mint: Constantinople.	102
FIG.14. Test section 2, part of a clay inscription.	102
PLAN 1. Plan of the complex.	102

LARGE STORAGE JARS IN THE MYCENAEAN GRAVES OF ACHAEA: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

FIG.1. Voudeni, T8/3 (Unpublished photo by L. Kolonas).	106
FIG.2. Voudeni, T9/39 (Unpublished photo by L. Kolonas).	106
FIG.3. Zoitada-Krini, Galanos, T2/E5.	107
FIG.4. Voudeni, T47/20 (Unpublished photo by L. Kolonas).	107
FIG.5. Zoitada-Krini, Makrygiannis, T6/E20.	107
FIG.6. Voudeni, T48/26, T48/26a (Unpublished photo by L. Kolonas).	107
FIG.7. Voudeni, T69/15 (Unpublished photo by L. Kolonas).	108

ON MINERAL AND ARTIFICIAL PIGMENTS OF THEOPHRASTUS OF ERESSOS FROM THE LIBRARY TO THE FIELD RESEARCH

FIG.1. The mining chisel type Saggete (19th c. A.D.). This kind of tool is probably the reason of confusion in the Theophrastus text (from the collection of Thomas Katsaros).....	114
FIG.2. The territory of ancient Cappadocia during the Era of Alexander the Great (323 B.C.) epoch of Theophrastus, Map of Ancient World in accordance to The New Penguin Atlas of Ancient History, Colin McEvedy (2002).....	114
FIG.3. Asia Minor 323 B.C. - 315 B.C., the text of On Stones by Theophrastus, Cappadocia during the time (Th.Katsaros©)....	115

THE MIDDLE NEOLITHIC PATTERN PAINTED POTS FROM THE CAVE OF CYCLOPS: REVIEWING OLDER THEORIES

FIG. 1. Map of the North Aegean featuring the locations of the Cave of Cyclops and the settlement of Aghios Petros.	125
FIG. 2. Restored MN pot from the Cave of Cyclops, with zigzags on the canvas-background shoulder and concentric circles with complementary zigzags on the main body. Illustration by K. Mavragani.	126

GOLD BULL'S HEAD ORNAMENTS FROM THE TIRYNS HOARD AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TYPE IN THE LH IIIC PERIPHERY OF THE MYCENAEAN WORLD

FIG.1. The gold bucrania from the Tiryns Hoard (Inv. no. NAM 18154a-c).....	131
FIG.2. The gold bucrania from the Tiryns Hoard (Inv. no. NAM 18154a-c).....	131
FIG.3. Perati cemetery, Tomb Sigma 19 (Inv. no. NAM 8242)	132
FIG.4. Orthi Petra cemetery in Krya, Siteia	132
FIG.5. Orthi Petra cemetery in Krya, Siteia	132
FIG.6. Kamini, Naxos.....	132
FIG.7. Kamini, Naxos.....	132
FIG.8. Ialysos, Rhodes.....	132
FIG.9.Tholos tomb at Seremeti (Ag. Helias, Messologgi).....	133
FIG.10. Tholos tomb at Seremeti (Ag. Helias, Messologgi).....	133
FIG.11.Chalkis, Vromousa, tomb 1.	133
FIG.12. Chalkis, Vromousa, tomb 1.	133
FIG.13. Koukaki, Aglavrou St., tomb 17.	134
FIG.14. Pair of Cypriot earrings from Palaipaphos (Cypriot Museum, no. 33).	134
FIG.15. Pair of Cypriot earrings from Engomi (Cypriot Museum, no. 76).....	134
FIG.16. Cypriot bull's head earrings from the Tiryns Hoard (Inv. no. NAM 6212) and Perati, tomb 11 (Inv. no. NAM 8139).....	135
FIG.17. Gold relief beads in the shape of a double waz-lily from Pylos, tholos tomb IV (Inv. No. NAM 7871).	135

RISE IT UP! A CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERSTANDING TELL FORMATION. THE EVIDENCE FROM PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEDIMENTS AND BUILDING MATERIALS FROM THE NEOLITHIC TELL SITE AT PALIAMBELLA (N. GREECE)

FIG.1. Map of Greece, showing the location of Paliambella (Source: 'Paliambella excavation' archive).	141
FIG.2. Location of the ditches on the Neolithic Tell (schematic, not in scale) (Kontogiorgos, D., 2010).....	142
FIG. 3. Cumulative frequency curves: Adobe vs. Archaeological sediments in the three ditches (discrimination established by eye)...	142

NEW EVIDENCE FOR MINOAN RELATIONS WITH ITHACA

FIG.1a. Pithos fragment.....	147
FIG.1b-c. Pithos fragments	147
FIG.1d. Pithos fragments.	147
FIG.1e. Upper part of an amphoroid jug	148
FIG.1f. Fragments of an unidentified pot with relief decoration	148
FIG.1g. Fragmentary bowl with inside spiral fluting.....	148
FIG.2a-b. Fragmentary pyxis with relief decoration.	149
FIG.2c. Fragmentary stirrup jar?.....	149
FIG.2d. Fragments of low footed goblets or conical cups.....	150
FIG.2e. Model column in ivory.....	150
FIG.2f. Clay seal.....	150
FIG.2g-h. Stone altar-shaped seal.....	151
FIG.3a-b. Leaden votive Minoan statuette	151
FIG.3c. Bronze lamp with skillet handle.	152
FIG.3d-e. Two pins with snake-shaped heads.	152

AN OVERVIEW OF TREPANATION IN ANCIENT GREECE

FIG.1. Cremated skull of an adult male with trepanation, from Kavousi, Crete. Arrows indicate the extent of the trepanation (drawing by L.P. Brock).	157
FIG.2. Skull of adult female from Laganidia Kallithea (photo by S.C. Fox).	157
FIG.3. Surgical scrapers from Kavousi, Crete (drawing by L.P. Brock).	158

A SHRINE WITHIN THE SOVEREIGN COMPLEX ON THE MYCENAEAN ACROPOLIS OF SALAMIS

FIG.1. Salamis, Kanakia. Plan of Building Gamma, after the close of the 2008 campaign.....	163
FIG.2. Salamis, Kanakia. Part of the north wing of Building Gamma, from northwest (2008).	163
FIG.3. Salamis, Kanakia. General view of the north wing of Building Gamma, from east, with unexcavated part in the foreground (2009). ..	163
FIG.4. Salamis, Kanakia, Building Gamma. View of the shrine and the adjacent passageway, from southwest (2007).	163
FIG.5. Salamis, Kanakia, Building Gamma. View of the shrine, from northeast (2007).	163
FIG.6. Salamis, Kanakia, Building Gamma. The porch of the shrine, with fixed installations, from northwest (2007).	163
FIG.7. Salamis, Kanakia, Building Gamma. Bronze votive strip, as found (2007).	164
FIG.8. Salamis, Kanakia, Building Gamma. Bronze votive strip, after conservation (Archaeological Museum of Piraeus).	164
FIG.9. Salamis, Kanakia, Building Gamma. Miniature terracotta figurine of Type Phi, before cleaning (Archaeological Museum of Salamis).	164

MINOAN PREPALATIAL PERIBOLOS OF AMNISSOS, CRETE165

FIG. 1. Topography of Amnissos area	170
FIG. 2. Plan of the peribolos	170
FIG. 3. Footed goblet of type 1 and body sherd from a similar vessel	171
FIG. 4. a) body sherd of a footed goblet with light on dark decoration b) footed goblet of type 4.....	171
FIG. 5. Footed goblets of types 5 and 6.....	171
FIG. 6. Tumbler of fine ware	171
FIG. 7. Spouts from bridge or side spouted jars	171
FIG. 8. Rims of bridge or side spouted jars.....	171
FIG. 9. Neck and handle of a beaked jug	171
FIG. 10. Rounded cups.....	171
FIG. 11. a, c) Carinated cups. b) sherd possibly from the upper carination of a spouted jar	172
FIG. 12. One-handed cylindrical cups	172
FIG. 13. Handleless rounded cup.....	172
FIG. 14. a) Bowl b) Dish.....	172
FIG. 15. Bowls	172
FIG. 16. Saucers	172
FIG. 17. Rims of tripod cooking pots.....	172
FIG. 18. Tripod cooking tray.....	172
FIG. 19. Dishes	173
FIG. 20. Dish.....	173
FIG. 21. "chain" band of a small pithos	173
Pl. 1. The peribolos	173
Pl. 2. Footed goblets of type 2.....	173
Pl. 3. Small footed goblets of types 2 and 4	174
Pl. 4. Tumbler.....	174
Pl. 5. Tumblers of wide base	174
Pl. 6. Neck of a beaked jug with bands decoration.....	174
Pl. 7. Legs from tripod cooking pots.....	174
Pl. 8. Tripod cooking tray	175
Pl. 9. Cooking tray.....	175
Pl. 10. Handle of a dish.....	175
Pl. 11."rope" band of a pithos	175
Pl. 12. a) sherd with plastic decoration of small knobs b) sherd possibly from the upper carination of a spouted.....	175
Pl. 13. Small clay bars	175
Pl. 14. Circular clay weight.....	176
Pl. 15. Stone tool?	176
Pl. 16. Wheel made vessel.....	176
Pl. 17. Sherds with bands or trickle decoration	176
Pl. 18. Sherds with bands or trickle decoration.....	176

ON MYCENAEAN HYDREA: SHERDS FROM THE ACROPOLIS AT CHORIZA

FIG. 1. Map of Hydra, with main Mycenaean sites.....	182
FIG. 2. Hydra. The coastal acropolis of Choriza, from south.....	183
FIG. 3. Hydra, Choriza. The gate of the enclosing wall in the upper part of the hill.	183
FIG. 4. Hydra, Choriza. The well on the top of the hill.	183
FIG. 5. Hydra, Choriza. Mycenaean sherds from the well on the top of the hill.	183
FIG. 6. Hydra, Choriza. Drawings of the Mycenaean sherds from the well on the top of the hill.....	183
FIG. 7. Hydra, Choriza. Drawings of the Mycenaean sherds from the well on the top of the hill.....	183
FIG. 8. Hydra, Choriza. Sherds of the Geometric period from the well at the top of the hill.	184
FIG. 9. Hydra, Klimaki. View of the hill, from the summit of Mt. Ere (from northeast).	184
FIG. 10. Hydra, Stani tou Nyklioti. View of the remains of a Late Helladic strong wall, with visible modern usage, from southwest.	184

WHO OWNS THE ROSETTA STONE? EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES AND “ELGINISM”

FIG.1. The Rosetta Stone in the British Museum, London. Ptolemaic period, 196 BC.	192
FIG.2. The Bust of Nefertiti in the Neues Museum, Berlin. New Kingdom, Dynasty XVIII, reign of Akhenaten (1352-1336 BC)... ..	192
FIG.3. The statue of Hemiunnu in the Roemer-Pelizaeus Museum, Hildesheim. Old Kingdom, Dynasty IV, reign of Kheops (2589-2566 BC).	193
FIG.4. The bust of Ankhaf in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Old Kingdom, Dynasty IV, reign of Khephren (2558-2532 BC). .	193
FIG.5. The Zodiac of Dendera in the Louvre, Paris. Ptolemaic period, 1 st century BC.	193
FIG.6. The statue of Ramesses II in the Museo Egizio, Turin. New Kingdom, Dynasty XIX, reign of Ramses II (1279-1213 BC). ...	193

ΤΩ ΑΡΙΣΤΩ ΠΑΤΡΙ TERRAMARE, MYCENAEAN CENTERS AND THE ROLE OF THE ADRIATIC DURING THE LATE BRONZE AGE THE INTERCULTURAL ROLE OF THE ADRIATIC: THE “WAY OF THE AMBER” AT THE END OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE SEEN FROM A NAUTICAL POINT OF VIEW

FIG 1. Main wind currents, 2. Whirling sea currents, 3. Boras’s winds.....	201
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

PREHISTORIC VASES FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION IN JORDAN

FIG.1. (a) (b) (c) (f) amforiskoi, (d) hemispherical mesomphalic bowl, (e) shallow carinated bowl.	206
FIG.2. (a) wide-mouth jug, (b) (c) amphoriskoi, (d) narrow-necked jug.	206

TIES OF AFFECTION BURIALS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN THE MYCENAEAN CEMETERY OF CLAUSS, NEAR PATRAS

FIG.1. The cemetery locates at the foot of the Koukoura hill, by the edge of the vineyard.	213
FIG.2. Topographic plan of the cemetery. Letters indicate the tombs excavated by the University of Ioannina, while numbers show the ones remaining from the research of N. Kyparissis.	214
FIG.3. The six successive phases of the post palatial period at Clauss.	214
FIG.4. The cist grave containing two small children, dug in a space between two houses of the settlement of Mygdalia Petrotou.	215
FIG.5a. (left) illustrates the case of mother and child burial from tomb B. Arrow points to the detail of mother’s hand on the child’s skull.	215
FIG.5b. (right) shows the double burial of mother Ξ and child Ο in pit II of the same tomb.	215
FIG.6. Tomb E with burials A (bottom left) and Δ (top right). Vase no2 was put on the pelvis of ancestor A during burial Δ. The latter’s gifts are separated: vase 21 is by her head, while 27 and 28 are close to her contracted legs.	216
FIG.7. The miniarure stirrup jars nos 27 and 28 that were handed over to the unborn child.	216
FIG.8. Tomb N. Burial of mother B and of child Γ by her left side. No 8 illustrates the position of a bone pin behind her skull. ...	217
FIG.9. Tomb ΣΤ, facing each other burials of father E and adolescent ΣΤ, who were offered burial gifts placed between their skulls.....	217
FIG.10. Tomb N, pit I. Burial of male adult H with the cremation remains of mature male Θ placed close to the former’s legs. ...	218

ACHAIA: EASTERN AND WESTERN

MAP 1. Map of ancient Achaia after A. Rizakis.....	231
MAP 2. Map of the two parts of ancient Achaia.	231

THE SEREMETI MONKEY

FIG.1. The Seremeti monkey.....	239
FIG.2. The Seremeti monkey, top and basal views	239
FIG.3a. The Isopata monkey.	239
FIG.3b. is Karetsou, Andreadaki-Vlazaki and Papadakis 2000:186 #174. All photographs and drawings otherwise by the author. .	239

SOME FRESH THOUGHTS ON THE USE OF THE MINOAN “STRAINER”

FIG.1. “Strainer-pyxis” from Zakros, Building B	252
FIG.2. “Strainer-pyxis” from House A of the NW hill, Zakros.....	252
FIG.3. “Strainer-pyxis” from Zakros, Building B.	253
FIG.4. “Strainer-pyxis” from the Building of Pottery Deposits.....	253
FIG.5. The interior of a “strainer-pyxis”.	253
FIG.6a. Sketch showing the direction of liquids from the orifice to the pierced bottom of the “strainer-pyxis”.....	253
FIG.6b. Sketch showing the increase of capacity of a “strainer-pyxis”.	253
FIG.7. A modern “colander” presenting similarities with the “strainer-pyxis”.	253
FIG.8. A beautifully decorated “strainer-pyxis”.....	253

MYCENAEAN CERAMIC VASES OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIVATE COLLECTION

FIG.1. Beaked jug	260
FIG.2. Amphoroid jug.....	260
FIG.3. Stirrup jar.....	260
FIG.4. Cup	260

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE IONIAN AND ALBANIAN COAST FOR MARITIME COMMUNICATION DURING THE BRONZE AGE

MAP 1. Map of Aitoloakarnania (Papadopoulos and Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2003, Fig. 47)..... 271
MAP 2. Map of Epirus (Tartaron and Zachos 1999, Fig. 2)..... 272
MAP 3. Map of Ionian Islands (except Zakynthos) (Hope-Simpson and Dickinson 1979, Map 5). 272
MAP 4. Map of Achaea (Hope-Simpson and Dickinson 1979, Map B). 273
MAP 5. Map of Albania (Google Earth). 274

Th. Papadopoulos

University of Athens, 1960-1961 276
Mycenaean cemetery of Kallithea-Rabadania, 1975..... 276
Acropolis of Ephyra, 1976..... 277
Tell Kafrein, Jordan Valley, 2001-2011. 277
Tell Kafrein, Jordan Valley, 2001-2011. 278
Tell Kafrein, Jordan Valley, 2001-2011. 278
Th. Papadopoulos and P. Åstrom. 279
School of Homer, Ithaca. Th. Papadopoulos and H.G. Buchholz. 279
Bedford College, University of London. Th. Papadopoulos with his wife L. Kontorli - Papadopoulou, 1972..... 280

INTRODUCTION

It is with great pleasure that we present this honorary volume to Professor Thanasis I. Papadopoulos, as a small tribute of his friends, colleagues and former students to a genuine “Achaios”. It is merely a token of its contributors’ appreciation for his achievements hitherto, and in anticipation of many more to come.

We would like to thank for their understanding and patience all the contributors, as, during its completion, this volume delayed due to family reasons. Unfortunately, during the passing years, we experienced the loss of four of its contributors. Professor Paul Åström, Professor Hans Günter Buchholz, Professor Christopher Mee and finally Assistant Professor Litsa Kontorli Papadopoulou are no longer with us.

Finally, we should also thank Yiannis Somakos for all the technical support he generously offered us.

The editors
Evangelia PAPADOPOULOU-CHRYSIKOPOULOU
Vassilis CHRYSIKOPOULOS
Gioulika CHRISTAKOPOULOU

THANASIS I. PAPADOPOULOS

PROFESSOR EMERITUS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA

Early life

Thanasis I. Papadopoulos was born in 1938 at Haravgi, Achaea, Greece. The second son of a priest (Papa-Yannis) he spent with his brother Andonis his primary school years at Kandalos, Achaea, and then (1952-58) the secondary ones at the 3rd Gymnasion in Patras. In 1958, he enrolled as a student at the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Athens, where he was awarded a B.A diploma in Philology in 1962. During the succeeding two years (1962-64), he fulfilled his military service as an officer of the Greek Army. From 1964 to 1967, he worked at the Tzouganatos preparatory school as a tutor teaching philological courses. At the same time he was appointed for one academic year (1966-67) at the American College of Athens as teacher of philology where his teaching qualities as well as his attitude towards his pupils were highly appreciated. In 1967 he married Litsa Kontorli, who also taught philology. They decided to leave their jobs behind in Greece and go to England for post-graduate studies in Greek Prehistoric Archaeology.

The difficult decision to go to England

There they met Professor Nicholas John Coldstream, who accepted them as his first post-graduate students at Bedford College of the University of London. Without a scholarship, it was very difficult to pay the tuition fees and other relative expenses for their studies. Fortunately, J. Coldstream, appreciated the progress they were making and helped them in many ways. In 1972, Papadopoulos was awarded a Ph.D following the successful completion of his doctoral thesis on *the Archaeology of Mycenaean Achaea*. His Ph.D examiners, N.J. Coldstream, Supervisor, University of London and V. Desborough, Senior Lecturer, University of Oxford, acknowledged his thesis saying that “*this is a work of high quality, fully up to the standard required for this degree*”. *Mycenaean Achaea* was greatly appreciated by many eminent scholars, such as P. Åström who wrote “*...impressive and thorough work, fundamental for further studies on the regional style of Achaea and other areas*”. Sp. Iakovides and S. Sherratt called it “*Magnum opus*”. F. Schachermeyer, H. Catling, and S. Immerwahr said “*Papadopoulos gives an exhaustive, at times tediously, detailed treatment of the Mycenaean Pottery from Achaea, based on a catalogue of 958 examples and that now, we have corrections to some of Vermeule’s conclusions*” adding that “*chapter V of the book entitled “Pottery” is the major contribution of the book*”. R. Laffineur wrote “*et c’est la certainement un des grands merites et apports de l’ouvrage*”.

Meeting important people

In 1975, Thanasis Papadopoulos met for the first time the editor of his doctoral thesis (*Mycenaean Achaea*, *SIMA* 55), Professor Paul Åström, in Crete, at the 5th Cretological Congress. Their first meeting was in the church of Agios Markos in Herakleion, where the famous archaeologist replied to a modest and young, Papadopoulos “*please call me Paul and not Professor Åström*”.

Following the publication of *Mycenaean Achaea* Papadopoulos was immediately recognized as an acknowledged expert and specialist on the prehistoric archaeology of Achaea and, in conjunction with his excavations on this district and Epirus with relevant publications, as a distinguished scholar for the prehistory of Western Greece. So he met in several occasions **(a)** during his excavations, N. Hammond at Ephyra, F. Schachermeyer, P. Åström and R. Laffineur at Kallithea, H. Buchholz and J. Knauss at Ithaca, **(b)** in international archaeological conferences, seminars and congresses in Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Liege, Egypt, Jordan other scholars such as: S. Alexiou, S. Iakovides, G. Mylonas, L. Platon, V. Karageorghis, Ch. Doumas, C. Davaras, S. Andreou, C. Blegen, S. Hood, H. Catling, L. French, S. Dietz, G. Schaefer, W. Niemeyer, J. Maran, K. Kilian, J. Davis, J. Muhly, J. Wright, W. Coulson, S. Immerwahr, R. Higgins, N. Sanders, H. Müller-Karpe, H. Mathhäus, R. Hägg et al.

The return from London

After returning to Greece, Papadopoulos worked for one year (1972-73) at the 3rd Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in Attica. Professor Spyridon Marinatos, General Director of Antiquities then, showed a vivid interest in his work and proposed him to be appointed as Ephor of Antiquities in the Ephorate of Patras. However, Papadopoulos preferred to refuse that tempting offer because he wanted to follow an academic career at a Greek University. His main interest was and still remains Prehistoric Archaeology. He never looked to “betray” his discipline.

The University of Ioannina years

In 1973, he was successfully appointed Epimeletes of Prehistoric Archaeology at the Philosophical Faculty of Ioannina University. Apart from his University tasks of teaching Aegean prehistoric Archaeology, Papadopoulos

undertook in 1975 the excavation of the Prehistoric acropolis at Ephyra under the direction of Professor S. Dakaris and the auspices of the Archaeological Society at Athens. When Dakaris retired, in 1976, Papadopoulos continued as the Director of excavation of the acropolis with the financial support of the University of Ioannina and the Archaeological Society until 1987. Among other important finds, he discovered three burial tumuli. In 2007-2008 the excavation was resumed in collaboration with his wife Litsa Kontorli-Papadopoulou, Associate Professor at the time, bringing to light a fourth tumulus.

His first publication, “Excavations at Aigion, 1970”

In 1976, Papadopoulos published the results of his first excavation of a Mycenaean cemetery at Aigion, in the Swedish Series SIMA, vol. XLVI. Three years later, in 1979, he published in the same Series (SIMA vols. LV.1-2) his *magnum opus*, *Mycenaean Achaea*, “a lavish and well documented publication”, according to Sinclair Hood.

In collaboration with his wife, Papadopoulos undertook in 1976, under the auspices of the Archaeological Society, the excavation of two Mycenaean cemeteries at Kallithea and later of another one at Klaous, near Patras. This project continued until 2005. More than forty chamber tombs and one tholos tomb were thoroughly and systematically investigated, producing new and important finds for the district of Achaea.

From 1981 to 1985, Papadopoulos continued teaching as Lecturer of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Ioannina and at the same time he was invited to teach at the University of Crete.

For the next six years (1985-1991) he was Associate Professor at the University of Ioannina and Visiting Professor at the newly established Ionian University at Corfu.

In 1987, Papadopoulos followed the example set by Spyridon Marinatos, a Professor of his at the University of Athens, and decided to enrich the knowledge of his students by offering them the possibility to attend lessons concerning another important civilization, the Egyptian one. Papadopoulos always discretely said: “*I am not an Egyptologist. I simply believe that Egyptology should be taught in Greek Universities, so that our students can appreciate our own civilization*”.

In 1987 he was invited in Alexandria by the president of the Communauté Hellénique d’Alexandrie to give a lecture on the relations between Prehistoric Greece and Pharaonic Egypt.

Professor Åström invited him twice at the University of Göteborg, in 1983 as a lecturer and in 1996 as a

professor, to give lectures, concerning the prehistory of Epirus and Achaea and his excavations at Ephyra and at Kallithea-Klauss. He was also invited by the Director of the National Museum of Copenhagen, Dr. Soren Dietz, to give lectures there and undertake a joint publication project of the prehistoric bronzes housed in the museum.

In 1987, Papadopoulos was awarded a scholarship and stayed for three months in the guest-house of the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin, studying and preparing for the publication of the material from his excavations. In 1997 he was granted with a six month scholarship and went to Bonn, where he worked in the *Kommission für Allgemeine und Vergleichende Archäologie* and in the *Institute for Aegean Prehistory*, preparing the publication of his monograph *The Late Bronze Age Daggers of the Aegean I. The Greek Mainland* in the Series of Müller-Karpe PBF, Abteilung VI, 11 Band (1998).

He traveled widely and gave lectures at the Universities of Munich, Freiburg, Mainz, Cairo, Heidelberg, Princeton USA, Milan, Yarmuk, Amman and Muta-Jordan.

As President of the Department of History and Archaeology (2000-2002) at Ioannina University, he proposed to invite and award with the title of “Honorary Professor” Professors P. Åström and H.-G. Buchholz, distinguished scholars and devoted friends of Greece and Cyprus.

In 1991 Papadopoulos was promoted to the rank of Professor at the University of Ioannina and until the end of his academic career in 2005, he was an energetic member of the Department of History and Archaeology, being twice elected as Director of the Archaeology Sector (1995-6 and 1997-8) and Chairman of the Department of History and Archaeology (1999-2001).

From 1994 onwards he also undertook with his wife, Litsa, the excavation of Ayios Athanasios-School of Homer at Ithaca island.

In a career spanning more than 40 years, teaching, digging and researching are the key words of Professor Thanasis Papadopoulos. With an extreme interest he bridged his research work with his sincere interest for his students. As a true tutor and teacher Papadopoulos shared in a generous way his knowledge with his students and assisted them efficiently in many ways. His office was always open to them and he spent a lot of time guiding and helping them to solve problems and enrich their knowledge. Together with his wife and constant collaborator Litsa, he organized special seminars and excursions to prehistoric archaeological sites in Greece and abroad as well as excavations in Epirus, Achaea and Jordan so as to teach them the methods and techniques of digging and preparing the finds for publication. Following an invite by the local authorities, he paid a short visit in

Jordan, in 1999, and decided to start excavations there, in collaboration with his wife Litsa and a small group of students, under the auspices of the University of Ioannina and with the help and financial support of the University of Ioannina and the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At that time, this was the first Greek archaeological expedition in Jordan, a real paradise for archaeologists with a lot of prehistoric and Greco-Roman and Byzantine antiquities, where more than 90 foreign archaeological expeditions from different countries had such projects, but, alas, none from Greece. In 2000, the first excavation of a huge prehistoric cemetery commenced, at the site of An-Naq in the Ghawr as Safi in South Jordan. In April 2000, fourteen Early Bronze Age cist tombs were excavated, most of which had been robbed. In 2001, the Greek Expedition started excavating at Tell Kafrein, which lies at the Jordan Valley, north of the Dead Sea. The excavation, which produced an important settlement and a prehistoric cemetery with a lot of important finds

and information for the inhabitants of this strategic site, continued every year with a greater number of students archaeologists and technicians until 2011, when it was interrupted due to the financial crisis in Greece.

In 2008, Professor Papadopoulos served as vice-president of the board of the International Foundation for Greek Language and Culture and in June 2009, he was appointed counselor of the scientific committee of the 4th International Conference of the International Foundation for Greek Language and Culture in Zappeion, Athens.

In 2014, a new publication fulfilled an old obligation. *Vravron. The Mycenaean cemetery* by Thanasis Papadopoulos and Litsa Kontorli-Papadopoulou was published in *SIMA Series* (volume CXLII).

Professor Papadopoulos remains until now a permanent member of the Archaeological Society at Athens.