

**PRACTICES OF PERSONAL
ADORNMENT IN
NEOLITHIC GREECE**

**ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗΣ
ΚΟΣΜΗΣΗΣ ΣΤΗ
ΝΕΟΛΙΘΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ**

Fotis Ifantidis

Access Archaeology





ARCHAEOPRESS PUBLISHING LTD

Summertown Pavilion
18-24 Middle Way
Summertown
Oxford OX2 7LG

www.archaeopress.com

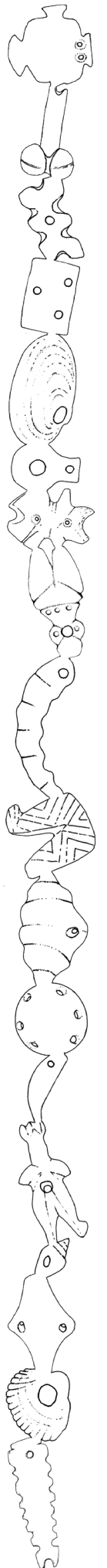
ISBN 978-1-78969-113-9
ISBN 978-1-78969-114-6 (e-Pdf)

© Archaeopress and F. Ifantidis 2019

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

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

της Ελισσάβητ Υφαντίδου



Κατάλογος εικόνων / πινάκων	x
Contents	xiv
Catalogue of figures / plates	xvii
Ευχαριστίες	xxii
Summary	xxvii
Εισαγωγή.....	1
1 ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΛΟΓΙΕΣ & ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΕΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ	
<i>Κόσμος και χάος</i>	15
<i>Διαδήματα και Nassarius</i>	20
2 ΤΟ ΝΕΟΛΙΘΙΚΟ ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ: ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ	
Παλαιολιθικά, μεσολιθικά και νεολιθικά κοσμήματα στην Ελλάδα.....	28
Όψεις της έρευνας του νεολιθικού κοσμήματος στην Ελλάδα.....	32
3 ΤΟ ΝΕΟΛΙΘΙΚΟ ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ: ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ & ΧΡΗΣΗ	
Μεθοδολογικά ζητήματα.....	45
Τεχνολογικά και τυπολογικά χαρακτηριστικά	50
Οι πρώτες ύλες	51
Τα εργαλεία και οι τεχνολογίες	53
Το ζήτημα της εξειδίκευσης	58
Οι τυπολογίες	61
Δακτύλιοι.....	62
Δακτύλιοι μικρής διαμέτρου / «δακτυλίδια»	65
Περίαιπα.....	67
«Ενώτια» / «Καρφιά».....	72
«Περόνες»	73
«Κουμπιά».....	74
«Πόρπες»	75
Χάντρες	76
Χρονολογική και χωρική κατανομή	77
4 ΤΑ ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΛΙΘΙΚΟΥ ΔΙΣΠΗΛΙΟΥ	
Οι ανασκαφές στο Δισπηλιό.....	90
Η μελέτη των κοσμημάτων Δισπηλιού.....	96
Ποσοτικά και ποιοτικά στοιχεία	98
Μεθοδολογικά ζητήματα	100
Η μέθοδος καταγραφής	103
Το <i>corpus</i> νεολιθικών κοσμημάτων του Δισπηλιού	115
Λίθινοι δακτύλιοι	105
Στοιχεία παραγωγής και χρήσης	106
Στοιχεία δευτερογενούς επεξεργασίας.....	110
Χρονολογική και χωρική κατανομή.....	117
Οστέινοι δακτύλιοι.....	119
Στοιχεία παραγωγής και χρήσης	119
Χρονολογική και χωρική κατανομή.....	127
Οστρέινοι δακτύλιοι.....	129
Στοιχεία παραγωγής και χρήσης	130
Στοιχεία δευτερογενούς επεξεργασίας.....	134

	Χρονολογική και χωρική κατανομή.....	135
	Περίαπα.....	137
	Λίθινα περίαπα.....	138
	Οστέινα περίαπα.....	144
	Οστρέινα περίαπα.....	152
	Πήλινα περίαπα.....	160
	«Περόνες».....	161
	«Πόρπες».....	163
	Οστέινες «πόρπες».....	163
	Οστρέινες «πόρπες».....	165
	Πήλινες «πόρπες».....	167
	Χάντρες.....	168
	Λίθινες χάντρες.....	170
	Οστέινες χάντρες.....	173
	Οστρέινες χάντρες.....	173
	Πήλινες χάντρες.....	175
	Περιδέραια χαντρών.....	176
	Διαχωριστικά νημάτων περιδεραίων.....	178
	Συμπεράσματα.....	179
5	ΕΡΜΗΝΕΥΤΙΚΕΣ ΔΥΝΑΤΟΤΗΤΕΣ & ΟΡΙΑ	
	Πρώτες ύλες, τεχνολογίες, τυπολογίες.....	189
	Χρήστες, πλαίσια χρήσης / εναπόθεσης.....	192
	Βιογραφίες «προσωπικής» κόσμησης.....	197
6	ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑΤΑ ΝΕΟΛΙΘΙΚΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ	
	Νησιά ΒΑ Αιγαίου.....	210
	Θράκη.....	211
	Μακεδονία / Ανατολική.....	214
	Μακεδονία / Κεντρική.....	218
	Μακεδονία / Δυτική.....	240
	Νησιά Ιονίου.....	253
	Θεσσαλία.....	255
	Στερεά Ελλάδα.....	286
	Πελοπόννησος.....	299
	Κυκλάδες.....	307
	Κρήτη.....	312
	Μη ανασκαφικά / Ιδιωτικές συλλογές.....	316
7	ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΝΕΟΛΙΘΙΚΟ ΔΙΣΠΗΛΙΟ	
	Λίθινοι δακτύλιοι.....	325
	Οστέινοι δακτύλιοι.....	335
	Οστρέινοι δακτύλιοι.....	348
	Λίθινα περίαπα.....	362
	Οστέινα περίαπα.....	367
	Οστρέινα περίαπα.....	375
	Πήλινα περίαπα.....	392
	«Περόνες».....	394
	«Πόρπες».....	395
	Λίθινες χάντρες.....	399

	Οστέινες χάντρες	441
	Οστρέινες χάντρες	444
	Πήλινες χάντρες	460
	Νότιος Τομέας	466
	Βόρειος Τομέας / «Περίβολος»	468
	Περισυλλογή	469
8	ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑΤΑ ΝΕΟΛΙΘΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΑΣ, ΒΑΛΚΑΝΙΩΝ & ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ	
	Κύπρος	477
	Τουρκία	479
	Βουλγαρία	485
	ΠΓΔΜ	490
	Ρουμανία	491
	Σερβία	493
	Κροατία	495
	Ουγγαρία	497
	Αυστρία	498
	Γερμανία	499
	Ιταλία	501
	Γαλλία	502
	Ισπανία	505
9	<i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> <i>Glycymeris</i> sp. ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΑ, ΤΑ ΒΑΛΚΑΝΙΑ & ΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ	
	Κύπρος	520
	Τουρκία	521
	Ελλάδα	522
	Βουλγαρία	525
	ΠΓΔΜ	527
	Σερβία	528
	Κροατία	530
	Βοσνία & Ερζεγοβίνη	532
	Σλοβακία	533
	Σλοβενία	535
	Ουγγαρία	536
	Ρουμανία	539
	Πολωνία	541
	Μολδαβία	542
	Τσεχία	543
	Αυστρία	545
	Γερμανία	547
	Ιταλία	549
	Μάλτα	551
	Γαλλία	552
	Ισπανία	554
	Βιβλιογραφία	557

Εικ. 0.1	Στον Ανατολικό Τομέα της ανασκαφής του Δισπηλιού, 29/10/2009.....	4
Εικ. 0.2	α. Η μετά-ανασκαφή της σακούλας των οστών της τομής Δ16β του Δυτικού Τομέα β. Το μαρμάρινο περίαπτο K 1303 – Σχεδιαστική αναπαράσταση σταδίων «βιογραφίας» του περιάπτου γ. Κοσμήματα από <i>Spondylus / Glycymeris</i> και μάρμαρο με ίχνη δευτερογενούς επεξεργασίας.....	5
Εικ. 1.1	<i>Ich bin schön</i> [Είμαι όμορφη/ος].....	14
Εικ. 1.2	Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Μυκόνου, Οκτώβριος 2016.....	15
Εικ. 1.3	Η Leni Riefenstahl φωτογραφίζοντας τους Nuba.....	16
Εικ. 1.4	Οι τρεις κατηγορίες κοσμημάτων κατά Semper (2000, 2007) [1856], <i>Ring, Behang</i> και <i>Richtungsschmuck</i>	17
Εικ. 1.5	α. Η Σοφία Εγκαστρωμένου-Schliemann φοράντας το μεγάλο διάδημα, ενώτια και περιδέραιο από τον «θησαυρό του Πριάμου» β. Όστρεα <i>Nassarius kraussianus</i> με ίχνη ανάρτησής τους από το σπήλαιο Blombos, Νότια Αφρική.....	21
Εικ. 1.6	Αρχαιολογικές μελέτες περιπτώσεων κόσμησης.....	23
Εικ. 2.1	Παλαιολιθικά και μεσολιθικά κοσμήματα στην Ελλάδα.....	29
Εικ. 2.2	Νεολιθικά κοσμήματα στην Ελλάδα.....	31
Εικ. 2.3	Το νεολιθικό κόσμημα στην Ελλάδα στις δημοσιεύσεις.....	34
Εικ. 2.4	α. Οστέινες «πόρπες» από τη Σουφλί Μαγούλα, τη Νέα Νικομήδεια και το Çatalhöyük β. Τεχνικές κατασκευής <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> δακτυλίων από το Διμήνι γ. Δακτυλιόσχημα χρυσά περίαπτα 'ring-idol' στον κατάλογο «Κοσμήματα της Ελληνικής Προϊστορίας: Ο Νεολιθικός Θησαυρός».....	37
Εικ. 3.1	Άμεσες και έμμεσες μαρτυρίες για τη νεολιθική κόσμηση.....	43
Εικ. 3.2	Παραδείγματα εργαλείων κοσμηματοποιίας.....	54
Εικ. 3.3	Η εγχειρηματική αλυσίδα κατασκευής <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> κοσμημάτων.....	56
Εικ. 3.4	Δακτύλιοι από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	63
Εικ. 3.5	Δακτύλιοι μικρής διαμέτρου / «δακτυλίδια» από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	66
Εικ. 3.6	Όστρεα με οπή από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	66
Εικ. 3.7	Οστέινα περίαπτα / πλακίδια από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	66
Εικ. 3.8	Ανθρωπόμορφα / ζωόμορφα περίαπτα από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	69
Εικ. 3.9	Φαλλόσχημα περίαπτα από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	71
Εικ. 3.10	Δακτυλιόσχημα περίαπτα 'ring-idol' από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	71
Εικ. 3.11	«Ενώτια» / «Καρφιά» από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	73
Εικ. 3.12	«Περόνες» από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	74
Εικ. 3.13	«Κουμπιά» από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	74
Εικ. 3.14	«Πόρπες» από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	75
Εικ. 3.15	Χάντρες από τη νεολιθική Ελλάδα.....	76
Εικ. 3.16	Θέσεις της Αρχαιότερης Νεολιθικής στην Ελλάδα με παρουσία κοσμημάτων.....	79
Εικ. 3.17	Θέσεις της Μέσης Νεολιθικής στην Ελλάδα με παρουσία κοσμημάτων.....	80
Εικ. 3.18	Θέσεις της Νεότερης / Τελικής Νεολιθικής στην Ελλάδα με παρουσία κοσμημάτων.....	81
Εικ. 3.19	Θέσεις της Νεολιθικής στην Ελλάδα με παρουσία δακτυλιόσχημων 'ring-idol' κοσμημάτων.....	82
Εικ. 3.20	Θέσεις της Νεολιθικής στην Ελλάδα με παρουσία <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> και <i>Glycymeris</i> sp. κοσμημάτων.....	83
Εικ. 4.1	α. Δισπηλιό, Ανατολικός Τομέας, ανασκαφικό τετράγωνο Δ03δ, λεπτομέρεια του Στρώματος 7 β. Αποθήκη/εργαστήριο ανασκαφών Δισπηλιού.....	90
Εικ. 4.2	α. Η ανασκαφή του Δισπηλιού β. Ανατολικός Τομέας γ. Δυτικός Τομέας δ. Νότιος Τομέας ε. Βόρειος Τομέας / «Περίβολος».....	93

Εικ. 4.3	Τοπογραφικό των ανασκαφών του Δισπηλιού.....	95
Εικ. 4.4	Οστά ψαριών Ζωόμορφα αγγεία Πυριτολιθικές αιχμές βέλους Πήλινο ανθρωπόμορφο ειδώλιο από το Δισπηλιό.....	97
Εικ. 4.6	Λίθινα, οστέινα και οστρέινα κοσμήματα από το Δισπηλιό.....	97
Εικ. 4.7	Δισπηλιό, Δυτικός Τομέας, ανασκαφικό τετράγωνο Δ20γ (26/7/2005) – Ο τμηματικός <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> δακτύλιος K 0716 κατά την ανεύρεσή του....	101
Εικ. 4.8	Λίθινοι δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό.....	107
Εικ. 4.9	Διάμετρος οστρέινων και λίθινων δακτυλίων από το Δισπηλιό.....	108
Εικ. 4.10	α. Ο λίθινος δακτύλιος K 0074 από το Δισπηλιό β. Παραδείγματα παρόμοιων μορφολογικά δακτυλίων από το Durankulak Βουλγαρίας, τη Sultana Ρουμανίας και την Τούμπα Κρεμαστής / Κοιλιάδας στην Κοζάνη.....	109
Εικ. 4.11	Παραδείγματα επιδιόρθωσης / μεταποίησης λίθινων δακτυλίων από το Δισπηλιό.....	111
Εικ. 4.12	Λίθινος δακτύλιος K 0075 / K 0076 από το Δισπηλιό.....	112
Εικ. 4.13	Λίθινος δακτύλιος K 0054 από το Δισπηλιό.....	112
Εικ. 4.14	Λίθινος δακτύλιος K 0049 από το Δισπηλιό.....	113
Εικ. 4.15	Λίθινος δακτύλιος K 0047 από το Δισπηλιό.....	115
Εικ. 4.16	Λίθινος δακτύλιος K 0047 από το Δισπηλιό – Σχηματική ανασύσταση της παραγωγής και επιδιόρθωσης/καταστροφής του.....	116
Εικ. 4.17	Λίθινος δακτύλιος K 0047 από το Δισπηλιό: α. Στο συνέδριο <i>Profils d'objets</i> στο Παρίσι β. Στην έκθεση <i>Το ξεχασμένο παρελθόν της Ευρώπης</i> στην Αθήνα.....	116
Εικ. 4.18	Σχηματική απόδοση της διασποράς των λίθινων δακτυλίων στον Ανατολικό Τομέα των ανασκαφών Δισπηλιού και της συγκέντρωσής τους στο τετράγωνο Δ03β.....	118
Εικ. 4.19	Οστέινοι δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό.....	120
Εικ. 4.20	Ημίεργοι οστέινοι δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό.....	121
Εικ. 4.21	Κρικοειδείς και ταινιωτοί οστέινοι δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό.....	123
Εικ. 4.22	Οστέινοι δακτύλιοι με πλατιά σφενδόνη από το Δισπηλιό.....	124
Εικ. 4.23	Οστέινοι δακτύλιοι με απολήξεις από το Δισπηλιό.....	124
Εικ. 4.24	α. Οστέινοι δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό με τριγωνική απόληξη και με δύο εξωστρεφείς απολήξεις β. Σχεδιαστική απόδοση τρόπων χρήσης δακτυλίου τοξότη γ. Βυζαντινά δακτυλίδια, δακτυλίδια του Σουλεϊμάν και η απόδοσή τους από τον χρυσοκόο Η. Λαλαούνη.....	126
Εικ. 4.25	Σχηματική απόδοση στρωματογραφικής κατανομής των οστέινων δακτυλίων στον Ανατολικό Τομέα της ανασκαφής Δισπηλιού.....	128
Εικ. 4.26	Οστρέινοι δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό.....	131
Εικ. 4.27	Οστρέινοι δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό – <i>Glycymeris</i> με ίχνη καύσης, <i>Spondylus</i> με ορατές τις φυσικές αυξητικές γραμμές του οστρέου και τους χρωματισμούς του περιόστρακου.....	132
Εικ. 4.28	Πειραματική αναπαραγωγή <i>Spondylus</i> δακτυλίου.....	133
Εικ. 4.29	Οστρέινοι επιδιορθωμένοι και μεταποιημένοι δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό.....	135
Εικ. 4.30	Ο <i>Glycymeris</i> δακτύλιος / περίαπτο K 0104 από το Δισπηλιό – Σχεδιαστική αποτύπωση «ζωής» του.....	136
Εικ. 4.31	Λίθινα δακτυλιόσχημα περίαπτα από το Δισπηλιό.....	139
Εικ. 4.32	Λίθινα «σκευομορφικά» περίαπτα από το Δισπηλιό.....	140
Εικ. 4.33	Λίθινα «υβριδικά» εργαλεία/περίαπτα από το Δισπηλιό.....	141
Εικ. 4.34	Λίθινο (ημιτελές;) περίαπτο από το Δισπηλιό.....	142
Εικ. 4.35	Λίθινο περίαπτο από το Δισπηλιό (K 0744).....	143
Εικ. 4.36	Περίαπτα και περίαπτα / πλακίδια από δόντια από το Δισπηλιό.....	145

Εικ. 4.37	Κεράτινα περιάπτα με εγχαράξεις από το Δισπηλιό.....	145
Εικ. 4.38	Περίπτα από σπονδύλους ψαριών από το Δισπηλιό.....	146
Εικ. 4.39	Περίπτα από οστό χελώνας από το Δισπηλιό.....	146
Εικ. 4.40	Οστέινο ανθρωπόμορφο περίπτο από το Δισπηλιό (Κ 0228)	149
Εικ. 4.41	Οστέινο ανθρωπόμορφο / σταυρόσχημο περίπτο από το Δισπηλιό (Κ 0229)	150
Εικ. 4.42	α. Οστέινο / ελαφοκεράτινο ζωόμορφο περίπτο από το Δισπηλιό (Κ 0227) β. Κοσμήματα με εγχοπές από το Δισπηλιό γ. Οστρέινο περίπτο από το Σπήλαιο Θεόπετρα και λίθινο περίπτο από τα Πευκάκια δ. Πήλινη «σφραγίδα» από το Δισπηλιό.....	151
Εικ. 4.43	Περίπτα <i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i> από το Δισπηλιό Περιδέραιο από <i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i> (Κ 0200) Πειραματική διάνοιξη οπής με τριβή.....	154
Εικ. 4.44	Περίπτα <i>Cylope peritea</i> από το Δισπηλιό.....	155
Εικ. 4.45	Περίπτο <i>Luria lurida</i> με ίχνη πορτοκαλέρυθρης χρωστικής από το Δισπηλιό.....	155
Εικ. 4.46	Περίπτα <i>Glycymeris</i> sp. από το Δισπηλιό	156
Εικ. 4.47	α. Περίπτα/πόρπες <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> από το Δισπηλιό (Κ 0092 & Κ 0093) β. Σχεδιαστική αναπαράσταση της «αλυσίδας φθοράς» του περιάπτου / πόρπης Κ 0093 γ, δ. Σκευομορφικά περιάπτα <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> από το Δισπηλιό (Κ 0101 & Κ 1531).....	157
Εικ. 4.48	Περίπτα <i>Unio</i> sp. από το Δισπηλιό.....	159
Εικ. 4.49	Πήλινα περιάπτα / δακτύλιοι από το Δισπηλιό.....	160
Εικ. 4.50	Πήλινα περιάπτα από το Δισπηλιό.....	161
Εικ. 4.51	Πήλινο ειδώλιο / περίπτο από το Δισπηλιό	161
Εικ. 4.52	Δακτυλιόσχημο περίπτο τύπου 'ring-ido!' από το Δισπηλιό.....	161
Εικ. 4.53	Οστέινες περόνες από το Δισπηλιό.....	163
Εικ. 4.54	Οστέινες «πόρπες» από το Δισπηλιό.....	164
Εικ. 4.55	Οστρέινα <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> «άγκιστρα πορπών» από το Δισπηλιό	165
Εικ. 4.56	Πήλινες «πόρπες» από το Δισπηλιό.....	168
Εικ. 4.57	Χάντρες από το Δισπηλιό.....	169
Εικ. 4.58	Μαρμάρινες χάντρες από το Δισπηλιό.....	171
Εικ. 4.59	Χάντρες από στεατίτη από το Δισπηλιό.....	171
Εικ. 4.60	Οστρέινες χάντρες από το Δισπηλιό.....	174
Εικ. 4.61	Πήλινες «αυλακωτές» χάντρες από το Δισπηλιό.....	174
Εικ. 4.62	Περιδέραια χαντρών από το Δισπηλιό.....	177
Εικ. 4.63	Διαχωριστικά περιδεραιών από το Δισπηλιό.....	178
Εικ. 5.1	α. <i>Suya</i> (Νότια Αμερική): δισκάρια στα χείλη και τα αυτιά β. <i>Igbo</i> (Νιγηρία): δισκάρια στους αστραγάλους (περισφύρια).....	186
Εικ. 5.2	α. Κοσμήματα και άλλα μικροαντικείμενα από την πρώτη δημοσίευση της ανασκαφής στη Δήμητρα Σερρών β. Σχηματική αναπαράσταση των ταφικών ενδυμάτων και κοσμημάτων από νεκροταφεία στη Γαλλία της φάσης Rubané (5100-5000 π.Χ.) γ. Ρωμαϊκό χρυσό βραχιόλι με τη μορφή φιδιού από ανασκαφές σε βίλα έξω από την Πομπηία	186
Εικ. 5.3	Ασημένιο αντίγραφο του ανθρωπόμορφου ειδωλίου / περιάπτου Κ 0228 από το νεολιθικό Δισπηλιό	190
Εικ. 5.4	Ανθρώπινα δόντια / κοσμήματα από το νεολιθικό Δισπηλιό – Περίπτο από γομφίο κάτω γνάθου ενήλικα (Κ 0325) Χάντρα / περίπτο από νεογιλό δόντι (Κ 0621).....	198
Εικ. 5.5	Ανθρώπινα δόντια / κοσμήματα από προϊστορικές θέσεις στα Βαλκάνια, Ευρώπη και Ανατολία.....	199

Πίν. 1.1	Κατηγοριοποίηση της «αμφίεσης» κατά Roach-Higgins & Eicher.....	19
Πίν. 3.1	Παραδείγματα αριθμητικών συνόλων κοσμημάτων από νεολιθικές θέσεις της Ελλάδας.....	46
Πίν. 3.2	Ταξινόμηση νεολιθικών κοσμημάτων κατά Κυπαρίσση-Αποστολικά.....	48
Πίν. 3.3	Ταξινόμηση νεολιθικών κοσμημάτων κατά Miller.....	49
Πίν. 3.4	Είδος θέσεων της νεολιθικής Ελλάδας με παρουσία κοσμημάτων.....	78
Πίν. 3.5	Θέσεις της νεολιθικής Ελλάδας σε σχέση με τα ποσοτικά στοιχεία των κοσμημάτων κατά χρονολογική περίοδο.....	78
Πίν. 4.1	Τα κοσμήματα του Δισπηλιού κατά τύπο και ανασκαφικό τομέα.....	99
Πίν. 4.2	Χάντρες από το Δισπηλιό κατά υλικό και ανασκαφικό τομέα.....	169
Πίν. 5.1	Ανθρώπινα δόντια / κοσμήματα από προϊστορικές θέσεις στα Βαλκάνια, Ευρώπη και Ανατολία.....	200

Εικόνες εκτός κειμένου

Περίπατα <i>Cyclope peritea</i> από το Δισπηλιό.....	xxv
Το μαρμάρινο περίπατο K 1303 από το Δισπηλιό κατά την ανεύρεσή του.....	1
Προθήκη στο Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Ιωαννίνων.....	11
Σελίδα με εικονογραφημένα κοσμήματα από τις Προϊστορικές Ακροπόλεις Διμηνίου και Σέσκλου (Χ. Τσουντας, 1908).....	25
Σελίδα με αυτοκόλλητο σημείωμα παροράματος από τον κατάλογο <i>Νεολιθικά Τέχνηρα</i> (έκδοση του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Θεσσαλονίκης, 2014).....	39
Σελίδα από το άρθρο <i>Πέρα από το χωράφι, τη λίμνη και το στάβλο</i> (Γ. Χ. Χουρμουζιάδης, 2002).....	87
Σελίδα με το ανθρώπινο δόντι / περίπατο από το Δισπηλιό από το βιβλίο <i>Archaeographies: Excavating Neolithic Dispilio</i> (F. Ifantidis, 2013).....	183
Σελίδες από τα Προϊστορικά Κοσμήματα της Θεσσαλίας (Αικ. Κυπαρίσση-Αποστολικά, 2001).....	203
Ανθρωπόμορφο αγγείο και περιδέραιο από μαρμάρινες χάντρες από το Δισπηλιό.....	319
Σελίδες από το <i>Der kupferzeitlichen Schmuck Bulgariens</i> (H. Todorova & I. Vajsov, 2001).....	473
Ακέραιος <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> δακτύλιος από το Δισπηλιό.....	507
Ανθρωπολογικά και αρχαιολογικά βιβλία περί κόσμησης.....	557

Προέλευση εικονογραφικού υλικού

Η πηγή προέλευσης των φωτογραφιών / σχεδίων αναφέρεται στην εκάστοτε λεζάντα της εικόνας με βιβλιογραφική παραπομπή ή το όνομα του φωτογράφου / σχεδιαστή. Στις περιπτώσεις των Εικ. 3.4-3.15 και του εικονογραφικού υλικού που χρησιμοποιείται στα Κεφάλαια 6, 8 & 9 γίνεται βιβλιογραφική παραπομπή των θέσεων από όπου προέρχονται οι φωτογραφίες κοσμημάτων / θέσεων.

Εικ. 2.3-2.4, 3.16-3.20, 4.5, 4.16-4.17, 5.2-5.3, Εικόνες στις σελ. xxv, 1, 11, 25, 39, 87, 183, 203, 319, 473, 507, & 557, Χάρτες στα Κεφάλαια 6, 8 & 9: Φώτης Υφαντίδης

Εικ. 0.1-0.2, 3.1α-β, 3.1δ, 4.1α, 4.3-4.4, 4.6-4.9, 4.10α, 4.11-4.15, 4.18-4.23, 4.24α, 4.25-4.63 & 5.4, Εικόνες κοσμημάτων από το Δισπηλιό στο Κεφάλαιο 7: Φώτης Υφαντίδης / Αρχείο Ανασκαφών Δισπηλιού

Εικ. 4.1β, 4.2: Αρχείο Ανασκαφών Δισπηλιού

Catalogue of figures / plates	xvii
Acknowledgements	xxii
Summary	xxvii
<i>Introduction</i>	1
1 ANTHROPOLOGIES & ARCHAEOLOGIES OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT	
<i>Cosmos</i> and chaos	15
Diadems and <i>Nassarius</i>	20
2 PERSONAL ADORNMENT IN NEOLITHIC GREECE: HISTORY OF RESEARCH	
Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and neolithic personal adornment in Greece	28
Aspects of research of personal adornment in Neolithic Greece	32
3 PERSONAL ADORNMENT IN NEOLITHIC GREECE: PRODUCTION & FUNCTION	
Methodological issues	45
Technological and typological characteristics	50
Raw materials	51
Tools and technologies	53
The issue of specialization	58
Typologies	61
Annulets	62
Small diameter annulets / 'finger-rings'	65
Pendants	67
'Ear-rings' / 'Studs'	72
'Pins'	73
'Buttons'	74
'Belt-buckles'	75
Beads	76
Chronological and spatial distribution	77
4 PERSONAL ADORNMENT IN NEOLITHIC DISPILIO	
The excavation in Dispilio	90
The study of personal ornaments from Dispilio	96
Quantitative and qualitative data	98
Methodological issues	100
Recording method	103
The <i>corpus</i> of neolithic personal ornaments from Dispilio	115
Stone annulets	105
Elements of production and use	106
Elements of secondary processing	110
Chronological and spatial distribution	117
Bone annulets / 'finger-rings'	119
Elements of production and use	119
Chronological and spatial distribution	127
Shell annulets	129
Elements of production and use	130
Elements of secondary processing	134
Chronological and spatial distribution	135
Pendants	137

	Stone pendants	138
	Bone pendants	144
	Shell pendants	152
	Clay pendants	160
	'Pins'	161
	'Belt-buckles'	163
	Bone 'belt-buckles'	163
	Shell 'belt-buckles'	165
	Clay 'belt-buckles'	167
	Beads	168
	Stone beads	170
	Bone beads	173
	Shell beads	173
	Clay beads	175
	Bead necklaces	176
	Bead necklaces' spacers	178
	Conclusions	179
5	DISCUSSION: POTENTIALS AND RESTRICTIONS OF INTERPRETATION	
	Raw materials, technologies, typologies	189
	Users, contexts of use and deposition	192
	Biographies of 'personal' adornment	197
6	PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FROM NEOLITHIC GREECE	
	NE Aegean Islands	210
	Thrace	211
	Macedonia / Eastern	214
	Macedonia / Central	218
	Macedonia / Western	240
	Ionian Islands	253
	Thessaly	255
	Central Greece	286
	Peloponnese	299
	Cyclades	307
	Crete	312
	Out of excavation context / Private Collections	316
7	CATALOGUE OF PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FROM NEOLITHIC DISPILO	
	Stone annulets	325
	Bone annulets / 'finger-rings'	335
	Shell annulets	348
	Stone pendants	362
	Bone pendants	367
	Shell pendants	375
	Clay pendants	392
	'Pins'	394
	'Belt-buckles'	395
	Stone beads	399
	Bone beads	440
	Shell beads	444

	Clay beads.....	460
	Southern Sector.....	466
	Northern Sector.....	468
	Out of context.....	469
8	PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FROM NEOLITHIC ANATOLIA, THE BALKANS & EUROPE	
	Cyprus.....	477
	Turkey.....	479
	Bulgaria.....	485
	FYROM.....	490
	Romania.....	491
	Serbia.....	493
	Croatia.....	495
	Hungary.....	497
	Austria.....	498
	Germany.....	499
	Italy.....	501
	France.....	502
	Spain.....	505
9	<i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> <i>Glycymeris</i> sp. IN ANATOLIA, THE BALKANS & EUROPE	
	Cyprus.....	520
	Turkey.....	521
	Greece.....	522
	Bulgaria.....	523
	FYROM.....	527
	Serbia.....	528
	Croatia.....	530
	Bosnia & Herzegovina.....	532
	Slovakia.....	533
	Slovenia.....	535
	Hungary.....	536
	Romania.....	539
	Poland.....	541
	Modlova.....	542
	Czech Republic.....	543
	Austria.....	545
	Germany.....	547
	Italy.....	549
	Malta.....	551
	France.....	552
	Spain.....	554
	<i>Bibliography</i>	557

EIK. 0.1	The Eastern Sector of Dispilio excavations, 29/10/2009	4
EIK. 0.2	α. The post-excavation of the bone bag of trench Δ16β at the Western Sector of Dispilio excavations β. The marble pendant K 1303 – Schematic reconstruction of its 'biography' γ. <i>Spondylus / Glycymeris</i> and marble ornaments tracing secondary processing	5
EIK. 1.1	<i>Ich bin schön</i> [I am beautiful] – The main advertising slogan of a Swiss jewellery company.....	14
EIK. 1.2	The Archbishop of Athens, the President of the Republic and members of the state and military leadership being guided at the opening of the exhibition <i>Vanity: Stories of jewelry in the Cyclades</i> at the Archaeological Museum of Mykonos, October 2016.....	15
EIK. 1.3	Leni Riefenstahl photographing the Nuba tribe.....	16
EIK. 1.4	The three categories of ornaments according to Semper: <i>Ring, Behang & Richtungsschmuck</i>	17
EIK. 1.5	α. Sophia Engastroménou-Schliemann wearing diadem, ear-rings and necklace of the 'treasure of Priamus' β. <i>Nassarius kraussianus</i> pendants from Blombos cave, South Africa	21
EIK. 1.6	Archaeological studies of personal adornment: α. Distribution of personal ornaments in Early Neolithic Europe β. Possible modes of suspension of a turtle-shaped Precolonial pendant γ. Female burial with large pins from Hasanlu δ. Mesolithic pendant from Star Carr	23
EIK. 2.1	Paleolithic and Mesolithic ornaments from Greece (Kastritsa Cave, Kleidi, Kleisoura, Theopetra Cave, Franchthi Cave).....	29
EIK. 2.2	Neolithic ornaments from Greece	31
EIK. 2.3	Publications on personal ornaments in Neolithic Greece.....	34
EIK. 2.4	α. Bone 'belt-buckles' from Soufli Magoula, Nea Nikomedeia, and Çatalhöyük β. Chain of production of <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> annulets from Dimini γ. Gold 'ring-idol' pendants at the exhibition catalogue ' <i>Jewels of Greek Prehistory: The Neolithic Treasure</i> '	37
EIK. 3.1	Direct and indirect evidence for neolithic personal adornment: α. Bone 'finger-ring' from Dispilio during its excavation β. Clay 'stamps' from Dispilio γ. Anthropomorphic figurines depicting possible body ornamentation (coiffure, belt-buckle, beaded dress) δ. Anthropomorphic vessel from Dispilio depicting possible body decoration.....	43
EIK. 3.2	Examples of ornament production tools: α. Experimental reproduction of a <i>Spondylus</i> pendant β. Perforation of beads with a bow drill in New Guinea γ. The toolkit of an experimental reproduction of <i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i> beads.....	54
EIK. 3.3	The chain of production of <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> ornaments: α. Production of annulets from the left valve, 'buttons' and beads from the right valve according to Tsuneki β. Identification of the 5 stages of annulet production in the material of Neolithic Makrygialos	56
EIK. 3.4	Annulets from Neolithic Greece	63
EIK. 3.5	Small diameter annulets / 'ear-rings' from Neolithic Greece	66
EIK. 3.6	Perforated shells from Neolithic Greece	66
EIK. 3.7	Bone pendants from Neolithic Greece	66
EIK. 3.8	Anthropomorphic / zoomorphic pendants from Neolithic Greece.....	69
EIK. 3.9	Phallus-shaped pendants from Neolithic Greece.....	71
EIK. 3.10	'Ring-idol' pendants from Neolithic Greece	71
EIK. 3.11	'Ear-rings' / 'Studs' from Neolithic Greece	73

ΕΙΚ. 3.12	'Pins' from Neolithic Greece.....	74
ΕΙΚ. 3.13	'Buttons' from Neolithic Greece.....	74
ΕΙΚ. 3.14	'Belt-buckles' from Neolithic Greece.....	75
ΕΙΚ. 3.15	Beads from Neolithic Greece.....	76
ΕΙΚ. 3.16	Early Neolithic sites in Greece with presence of ornaments.....	79
ΕΙΚ. 3.17	Middle Neolithic sites in Greece with presence of ornaments.....	80
ΕΙΚ. 3.18	Late / Final Neolithic sites in Greece with presence of ornaments.....	81
ΕΙΚ. 3.19	Neolithic sites in Greece with presence of 'ring-idol' ornaments.....	82
ΕΙΚ. 3.20	Neolithic sites in Greece with presence of <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> and <i>Glycymeris</i> sp. ornaments.....	83
ΕΙΚ. 4.1	α. Dispilio, Eastern Sector, trench Δ03δ, detail of Stratum 7 β. Laboratory of Dispilio excavations.....	90
ΕΙΚ. 4.2	α. Dispilio excavations β. Easter Sector γ. Western Sector δ. Southern Sector ε. Northern Sector.....	93
ΕΙΚ. 4.3	Topographical diagram of the Dispilio excavations.....	95
ΕΙΚ. 4.4	Fish bones Zoomorphic vessels Flint arrow spear-heads Clay anthropomorphic figurine from Dispilio.....	97
ΕΙΚ. 4.6	Stone, bone, and shell ornaments from Dispilio.....	97
ΕΙΚ. 4.7	Dispilio, Western Sector, trench Δ20γ (26/7/2005) – The fragment of <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> annulet K 0716 during its discovery.....	101
ΕΙΚ. 4.8	Stone annulets from Dispilio.....	107
ΕΙΚ. 4.9	Diameters of shell and stone annulets from Dispilio.....	108
ΕΙΚ. 4.10	α. Stone annulet K 0074 from Dispilio β. Examples of similar annulets from Durankulak (Bulgaria), Sultana (Romania) and Toumba Kremasti / Koilada (Kozani).....	109
ΕΙΚ. 4.11	Examples of repair / alteration of stone annulets from Dispilio – Grinding of broken edges, repaired perforations, engravings and grooves.....	111
ΕΙΚ. 4.12	Stone annulet K 0075 / K 0076 from Dispilio – Reconstruction of the reuse of the repaired parts.....	112
ΕΙΚ. 4.13	Stone annulet K 0054 from Dispilio.....	112
ΕΙΚ. 4.14	Stone annulet K 0049 from Dispilio.....	113
ΕΙΚ. 4.15	Stone annulet K 0047 from Dispilio.....	115
ΕΙΚ. 4.16	Stone annulet K 0047 from Dispilio – Schematic reconstitution of its production and repair/destruction.....	116
ΕΙΚ. 4.17	The stone annulet K 0047 from Dispilio: α. At the congress <i>Profils d'objets</i> in Paris β. At the exhibition <i>The lost world of Old Europe</i> in Athens.....	116
ΕΙΚ. 4.18	Schematic reconstitution of the dispersion of stone annulets at the Eastern Sector of Dispilio excavations and their concentration in trench Δ03β.....	118
ΕΙΚ. 4.19	Bone 'finger-rings' from Dispilio.....	120
ΕΙΚ. 4.20	Unfinished 'finger-rings' from Dispilio.....	121
ΕΙΚ. 4.21	Hooped and banded bone 'finger-rings' from Dispilio.....	123
ΕΙΚ. 4.22	Bone 'finger-rings' with wide bezel from Dispilio.....	124
ΕΙΚ. 4.23	Bone 'finger-rings' with extrovert ends from Dispilio.....	124
ΕΙΚ. 4.24	α. Bone 'finger-rings' with triangular end and with two extrovert ends from Dispilio β. Schematic reconstitution of the use of archer's finger-rings γ. Byzantine finger-rings, Suleiman the Magnificent's rings, and their reconstitution from goldsmith Lalaounis.....	126

EIK. 4.25	Schematic reconstitution of the stratigraphical distribution of bone 'finger-rings' at the Eastern Sector of Dispilio excavations.....	128
EIK. 4.26	Shell annulets from Dispilio.....	131
EIK. 4.27	Shell annulets from Dispilio – <i>Glycymeris</i> with traces of burning, <i>Spondylus</i> with visible natural growing shell lines and colorings of the periostracum.....	132
EIK. 4.28	Experimental reconstruction of a <i>Spondylus</i> annulet.....	133
EIK. 4.29	Repaired and altered shell annulets from Dispilio.....	135
EIK. 4.30	The <i>Glycymeris</i> annulet / pendant K 0104 from Dispilio – Schematic reconstitution of its 'life'.....	136
EIK. 4.31	Stone 'ring-idol' type pendant from Dispilio.....	139
EIK. 4.32	Stone 'skeuomorphic' pendant from Dispilio.....	140
EIK. 4.33	Stone 'hybrid' tools/pendants from Dispilio.....	141
EIK. 4.34	Stone (half-finished?) pendant from Dispilio.....	142
EIK. 4.35	Stone pendant from Dispilio (K 0744).....	143
EIK. 4.36	Tooth pendants from Dispilio.....	145
EIK. 4.37	Antler pendants with incisions from Dispilio – Similar motifs in Dispilio pottery ...	145
EIK. 4.38	Fish vertebrae pendants from Dispilio.....	146
EIK. 4.39	Turtle shell pendants from Dispilio.....	146
EIK. 4.40	Bone anthropomorphic pendant from Dispilio (K 0228).....	149
EIK. 4.41	Bone anthropomorphic / zoopomorphic pendant from Dispilio (K 0229) – Reconstruction of its suspension mode.....	150
EIK. 4.42	α. Antler zoomorphic pendant from Dispilio (K 0227) β. Notched ornaments from Dispilio γ. Shell pendant from Theopetra Cave and stone pendant from Pefkakia Magoula δ. Clay 'stamp' from Dispilio.....	151
EIK. 4.43	<i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i> pendants from Dispilio <i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i> pendant (K 0200) Experimental perforation through abrasion.....	154
EIK. 4.44	<i>Cylope neritea</i> pendants from Dispilio.....	155
EIK. 4.45	<i>Luria lurida</i> pendant with traces of orange-colored dye from Dispilio.....	155
EIK. 4.46	<i>Glycymeris</i> sp. pendants from Dispilio (K 0197 & K 1632) – Schematic reconstitution of the 'chain of wear' of pendant K 0197.....	156
EIK. 4.47	α. <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> pendants / 'belt-buckles' from Dispilio (K 0092 & K 0093) β. Schematic reconstitution of the 'chain of wear' of the pendant / 'belt-buckle' K 0093 γ. δ. Skeuomorphic <i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> pendants from Dispilio (K 0101 & K 1531).....	157
EIK. 4.48	<i>Unio</i> sp. pendants from Dispilio.....	159
EIK. 4.49	Clay pendants / annulets from Dispilio.....	160
EIK. 4.50	Clay pendants from Dispilio.....	161
EIK. 4.51	Clay figurine / pendant from Dispilio.....	161
EIK. 4.52	'Ring-idol' type pendant from Dispilio.....	161
EIK. 4.53	Bone 'pins' from Dispilio.....	163
EIK. 4.54	Bone 'belt-buckles' from Dispilio.....	164
EIK. 4.55	<i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> shell 'belt-buckles' from Dispilio.....	165
EIK. 4.56	Clay 'belt-buckles' from Dispilio.....	168
EIK. 4.57	Beads from Dispilio.....	169
EIK. 4.58	Marble beads from Dispilio.....	171
EIK. 4.59	Steatite beads from Dispilio.....	171

Εικ. 4.60	Shell beads from Dispilio.....	174
Εικ. 4.61	Clay ‘segmented’ beads from Dispilio.....	174
Εικ. 4.62	Bead necklaces from Dispilio.....	177
Εικ. 4.63	Bead necklaces spacers from Dispilio.....	178
Εικ. 5.1	α. Suyu tribe (South America): lip and ear disks β. Igbo tribe (Nigeria): ankle disks.....	186
Εικ. 5.2	α. Ornaments and other small finds from the initial publication of the excavations at Dimitra, Serres β. Schematic reconstruction of burial dress and ornaments from Rubané cemeteries in France (5100-5000 BC) γ. Roman gold snake-formed bracelet found in a villa outside Pompeii.....	186
Εικ. 5.3	Silver copy of the anthropomorphic figurine / pendant K 0228 from Dispilio.....	190
Εικ. 5.4	Human teeth / ornaments from Neolithic Dispilio – Pendant made of a molar of an adult’s jaw (K 0325) Bead / pendant made of a deciduous tooth (K 0621).....	198
Εικ. 5.5	Human teeth / ornaments from prehistoric sites in the Balkans, Europe & Anatolia.....	199
Πίν. 1.1	‘Dress’ classification according to Roach-Higgins & Eicher.....	19
Πίν. 3.1	Examples of ornament assemblages from sites in Neolithic Greece.....	46
Πίν. 3.2	Neolithic ornament classification according to Κυπαρίσση-Αποστολικά.....	48
Πίν. 3.3	Neolithic ornament classification according to Miller.....	49
Πίν. 3.4	Types of sites in Neolithic Greece with presence of ornaments.....	78
Πίν. 3.5	Neolithic sites in Greece in relation to the quantitative elements of ornaments by chronological period.....	78
Πίν. 4.1	The Dispilio ornaments by type and excavation sector.....	99
Πίν. 4.2	The Dispilio beads by raw material and excavation sector.....	169
Πίν. 5.1	Human teeth / ornaments from prehistoric sites in the Balkans, Europe & Anatolia.....	200

Figures out of the text

<i>Cyclope neritea</i> pendants from Dispilio.....	xxv
The marble pendant K 1303 from Dispilio during its excavation.....	1
Glass case in the Archaeological Museum of Ioannina.....	11
Page depicting ornaments from <i>Προϊστορικές Ακροπόλεις Διμηνίου και Σέσκλου</i> (Χ. Τσουντας, 1908).....	25
Page with a sticker noting <i>corrigenda</i> from the exhibition catalogue <i>Νεολιθικά Τέχνεργα</i> (Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki publication, 2014).....	39
Page from the article <i>Πέρα από το χωράφι, τη λίμνη και το στάβλο</i> (Γ. Χ. Χουρμουζιάδης, 2002).....	87
Page depicting a human tooth / pendant from Dispilio from the book <i>Archaeographies: Excavating Neolithic Dispilio</i> (F. Ifantidis, 2013).....	183
Pages from <i>Προϊστορικά Κοσμήματα της Θεσσαλίας</i> (Αικ. Κυπαρίσση-Αποστολικά, 2001).....	203
Anthropomorphic vessel and marble bead necklace from Dispilio.....	319
Pages from <i>Der kupferzeitlichen Schmuck Bulgariens</i> (H. Todorova & I. Vajsov, 2001).....	473
<i>Spondylus gaederopus</i> annulet from Dispilio.....	507
Anthropological and archaeological publications on personal adornment practices.....	557

Sources of iconographic material

The source of the pictures / drawings is credited in the legends either by a bibliographic reference and / or the name of the photographer / designer. In the cases of Εικ. 3.4-3.15, as well as the iconographic material used in Chapters 6, 8 & 9, a reference is made to each archaeological site from where the depicted ornaments / site photos originate.

Εικ. 2.3-2.4, 3.16-3.20, 4.5, 4.16-4.17, 5.2-5.3, Photos in pages xxv, 1, 11, 25, 39, 87, 183, 203, 319, 473, 507 & 557, Maps in Chapters 6, 8 & 9: Fotis Ifantidis

Εικ. 0.1-0.2, 3.1α-β, 3.1δ, 4.1α, 4.3-4.4, 4.6-4.9, 4.10α, 4.11-4.15, 4.18-4.23, 4.24α, 4.25-4.63 & 5.4, Photos of Dispilio ornaments in Chapter 7: Fotis Ifantidis / Archive of Dispilio Excavations

Εικ. 4.1β, 4.2: Archive of Dispilio Excavations

η όποια ταξινόμηση ή αιτιολόγηση των «ευχαριστώ» είναι, τις περισσότερες φορές, παραπλανητική όπως ακριβώς η ταξινόμηση των «ορφανών» νεολιθικών χαντρών: ανεξαρτήτως πάχους, διαμέτρου οπής ή υλικού κατασκευής ίσως στοιχειοθετούσαν, πολλές μαζί, ένα, χαμένο πλέον, περιδέραιο – η αιτιολόγηση της χρήσης του οποίου, τις περισσότερες φορές, δε μας είναι ξεκάθαρη.

για αυτό το περιδέραιο, που έψαχνα όλα αυτά τα χρόνια,

τα –άνευ εισαγωγικών– ευχαριστώ μου προς:

(τον Γ.Χ.Χ.) | τις / τους καθηγήτριες / καθηγητές του Α.Π.Θ.: Αικατερίνη Παπαευθυμίου-Παπανθίμου, Σουλτάνα-Μαρία Βαλαμώτη, Κώστα Κωτσάκη | τις / τους αναγνώστριες / αναγνώστες: Λίτσα Βούλγαρη, Δημήτρη Νικάκη, Μαριάννα Νικολαΐδου, Νάσια Χουρμουζιάδη | τις / τους συζητήτριες / συζηητές: Κώστα Δημάκο, Γιάννη Μανιάτη, Βασίλη Μέλφο, Δήμητρα Μυλωνά, Βανέσσα Παπαγεωργίου, Γιάννη Χαμπλάκη, Daniella Bar-Yosef, John Charman, Alice Choyke, Scott Haddow, Roberto Micheli, Catherine Perlès, Nerissa Russell, Selena Vitezović, Arne Windler | τα καφέ της πόλης: be, (piece of) cake, defacto, tom's | τις / τους συνασκαφείς: Κλέα Δαραβίγκα, Ειρήνη Δελιδάκη, Σοφία Δουλκερίδου, Χαρά Λιατίφη, Τάσο Σιάννο, Γιάννη Σταυριδόπουλο | την οικογένειά μου



Summary

The objective of this book is the reconsideration of the practices of personal adornment during the Neolithic period in Greece, through the assemblage, extensive bibliographic documentation, and critical evaluation of all the available data deriving from more than a hundred sites in the mainland and the Aegean islands –an archaeological archive of wide geographical and chronological scope. In addition, a thorough study of the personal ornament *corpus* from the Middle-Late Neolithic Dispilio in Kastoria, an important lakeside settlement in northwestern Greece, was conducted.

The book begins with an overview of the anthropological and archaeological literature on theoretical and methodological issues concerning practices of personal adornment. Then follows an examination of the problems and key points of study regarding personal adornment in Neolithic Greece, as well as a critical evaluation of the methodological approaches and classification schemes that have been applied in previous archaeological works. Subsequently, the technologies and processes of production, consumption, recycling, deposition, and distribution of personal ornaments in Neolithic Greece are discussed. Finally, the social correlates of personal adornment are explored, as they are reflected in the choice of different raw materials (shell, clay, bone, stone, and metal) and ornament types (beads, pendants, annulets, and so forth).

The last years have seen a large number of archaeological studies –either papers or collective volumes– on practices of personal adornment. Quite notably, the majority of these works focuses on artefacts deriving from prehistoric contexts. This increasing academic production results from an overall shift of research interest towards parts of material culture which have been so far underrepresented in archaeological writings –as compared, for example, with pottery or other well-known ‘toolkits’. Equally important is the recognition that there is a rich potential for the study of such ‘minor’ artefacts through interdisciplinary approaches, such as archaeometric analyses or in-depth reconstruction of the technological chains of production and use.

What is evident in these recent publications –most of which are not limited to mere documentation and typological catalogues– is the effort to redefine and interpret personal adornment; a practice that, seemingly at least, resonates with our contemporary experiences of ornaments as a vital and intense presence in our personal lives –in contrast, for example, to flint tools.

Additionally, it is emphasized that personal adornment –that is the means for the decoration of a human body– does not only objectify a mood for embellishment or a superficial demonstration of ‘valuable’ objects by an agent to the members of her/his group; nor does it necessarily signify a social privilege attached to a specific gender or a clearly defined class.

On the contrary, beads, bracelets, and pendants can be associated with various aspects of life and with many life histories in a past society, either on an individual or on a collective level. By analogy, the archaeological studies of ornament manufacture, conditions of use, destruction, repair, deposition, and/or exchange can be examined under various epistemological prisms.

Even though the ancient Greek etymological origin of jewelry, *kosmos*, states *order* (among other things), anthropological and ethnographic literature on the subject presents a rather chaotic view about what a piece of jewelry *is* and *means*. Early attempts, from the 19th century onwards, to record and classify practices of bodily adornment, were often permeated by colonialist, western, and/or romantic preconceptions. Adornment and clothing were considered as practices distinguishing the undressed from the dressed; in other words, the primitive ‘wild’ from the ‘civilized’. During the following decades jewelry and body decoration in general would be placed in the context of non-verbal communication, a language with its own vocabulary and syntax which can potentially be decoded. The thorough anthropological field studies of later years would highlight the multiple and complex social, economic, and symbolic mechanisms that are related to personal adornment; practices which involve an inexhaustible variety of permanent and/or ephemeral transformations and attachments to the human body, including not only tangible objects –such as jewelry or dress paraphernalia– but even the management of the movements of body movements or odors. These practices were interpreted as means of individual expression, indicative of social wealth, rank, age, and gender; as political or sexual representations and connotations; as elements that facilitate ritual activities; and so on.

All this rich anthropological tradition was not automatically adopted as a theoretical and methodological tool for the archaeological study of ornaments. An obvious example are studies of Graeco-Roman jewelry as objects of ‘minor’ decorative arts, whereby the main interest was limited to the chronological attribution of the (almost exclusively) ‘precious’ –that is, gold– jewelry. With the turning points in archaeological theory –the New Archaeology and later the post-processual movement, which bring forward, respectively, the scientific approach in archaeology and the active, vital role of the individual and the material culture– came a wider range of questions concerning the study of personal adornment; for example, the association of ornaments with the

formation, promotion, and/or negotiation of the agents' individual identity, gender, and body; their interpretation as distinctive elements of cultural or even ethno-linguistic communities in space and time, or as evidence of symbolic thought and self-awareness – a field of study that is of strong interest during the last years in the paleolithic research, in the context of the identification of the earliest practices of adornment.

Despite these advances, there are still no developed and commonly accepted theoretical and methodological tools for the study of archaeological artefacts related to personal adornment – which is largely due to the fact that each jewelry assemblage has its own idiosyncrasies. Consequently, the effort of organizing (and taming) a large jewelry *corpus* of artefacts spanning considerable space and time in the Neolithic period of Greece, the case study of this book, faces many problems:

First, and most obvious, is the problem of **identification** (an act of interpretation in itself) of an artefact as a jewelry item and, consequently, its **classification** into a single –though conventional– typology for further analysis.

Second, the fact that only a **small percentage** of the original components of the prehistoric 'toolkit' of personal adornment has survived; that is, artefacts made of durable materials such as bone, stone, shell, clay, and metal. Thus, we have at our disposal only a few strands of direct evidence for the practice of adornment, to which may be added possible tools for the decoration of the body, such as stamps or color residues. On the other hand, there is also indirect evidence for ornamentation, mainly iconographic elements of clay figurines and pottery –at least as far as Neolithic Greece is concerned.

Third, the **limited excavational presence** of these generally small-sized objects –even though their representation is largely dependent on the specific excavation methods at each site–, as well as the problems concerning their statistical analysis. For example, the unitary numbering of a bead which originally belonged to a composite piece of jewelry, such as a necklace, can be rather misleading in constituting a 'safe', objective statistical sample.

Fourth, the very **heterogeneous nature** of this assemblage of objects, made from various raw materials and with different technological characteristics – qualities, that ideally, require different areas of expertise and analytical techniques for in-depth study.

Fifth, the problem of the frequently **inadequate chronological** and **contextual information** from limited sources, and the accompanying lack of iconographic documentation. The majority of publications on Neolithic personal adornment are preliminary reports, while studies of synthetic character (either monographs focusing on the assemblages from one site or inter-regional studies) are rare. In addition, much of the bibliography focuses on specific raw materials and/or ornament types, that treating them comprehensively.

Finally, the **difficulties of secure dating** and the **incomplete contextual support** due to the circumstances of recovery; the majority of Neolithic jewelry in Greece comes from excavated settlements, not from 'closed' contexts,

such as cemeteries, similar to those from the Chalcolithic Balkans.

The present study attempts, on the one hand, the comprehensive collection and critical re-interpretation of all the available data concerning the production and use of personal ornaments in Neolithic Greece; and, on the other, the thorough examination of the jewelry *corpus* excavated in the Neolithic lakeside settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria, in northwestern Greece.

As far as the first part is concerned, the effort was focused initially on the management of all the available data in order to highlight a unified –albeit conventional– typology. The assemblage of more than 27000 objects of personal adornment –beads, annulets, rings, pendants, ‘pins’, ‘ear-rings’, ‘buttons’, ‘belt-buckles’– derives from more than a hundred sites dating in all phases of the Neolithic period in Greece. Both the excavation data and the documentation of the specific *corpora* were computed for each site; review and comparison of the available information led to the configuration of quantitative and qualitative patterns, which shed fresh light on the production and use of personal ornaments in each site, as well as across sites.

For the main case study in the second part, the personal ornament *corpus* from Dispilio, the level of information is more detailed and systematic, thanks to the author’s participation in consecutive excavation seasons there. The construction of a comprehensive database for the ornaments and thorough correlation with contextual data and other aspects of material culture, allowed a better understanding of the production and use of jewelry at this site.

In addition, an overview of international research on adornment was deemed necessary, in order to obtain comparative information from other key Neolithic cultures Europe, the Balkans, as well as Anatolia.

Finally, a supplementary aim of the book was the re-examination of the data concerning artefacts made from the *Spondylus gaederopus* shell and –the equally important– *Glycymeris* seashell. The production, use, and distribution of these artefacts (the majority of which are personal ornaments) in prehistoric Europe, the Balkans, and Anatolia has been traditionally placed in the discussion concerning the existence of prehistoric ‘trade’ networks. The update of the available data upon this issue aimed to the identification of the complexity of this phenomenon –especially as it concerns directly Neolithic Greece as the Mediterranean Sea is considered the main source of the raw material of these shells.

During the **Early Neolithic** (6700/6500-5800/5600 BC) period in Greece the majority of personal ornaments are simple in terms of morphology and/or technological process; for example, pebbles, animal teeth or shells perforated for suspension. More elaborate ornaments –although fewer– are recorded as well, such as miniscule beads and (predominantly stone) pendants with anthropomorphic and/or zoomorphic characteristics. In addition, elongated bone and stone ornaments, known in the literature as ‘studs’ or ‘earrings’, as well as hook-shaped ‘belt-buckles’ bone –both types known from early Anatolian sites– are also found in many Greek sites during this early period.

During the **Middle Neolithic** (5800/5600-5400/5300 BC) both the variety, as well as the quantity of ornaments is increased. Stone and shell annulets appear in a larger scale, while an advanced exploitation of different kinds of shells for the construction of pendants is noted.

It is, however, during the next phases, the **Late** and **Final Neolithic** (5400/5300-4700/4500 & 4700/4500-3300/3100 BC) that ornament production reaches its peak, in terms both of quantity and variety of products. There are indications for an extensive and, in some cases, standardized production of jewelry, as in the case of annulets made from the marine seashell *Spondylus gaederopus* at several sites in Thessaly and Northern Greece; steatite beads, which were most probably thermally processed, at various sites in the Greek mainland; and marble jewelry found in Northern Greek sites, the raw material for which originated in the Cycladic islands. During the same period certain types of ornaments have a wide distribution and share common characteristics, for example the so-called 'ring-idol' pendants. Many of these ring-shaped pendants were made of metal, which began to be used as raw material for ornaments during these later phases of the Neolithic.

In this concise view of the Neolithic Greek personal ornament *corpora*, the focus in certain technological and typological characteristics of the use and the circulation of jewelry across space and time, can highlight many significant aspects, that arise discussion:

The choice of **raw materials** for the manufacture of personal ornaments bears little relation to those materials' local availability and accessibility, or to their physical properties –for example, malleability– that would lend themselves to effortless transformation into artefacts. Indeed, many raw materials originated in distant places; for example, ornaments made of the marine shell *Spondylus gaederopus* are found in sites far from the coast, and marble from the Cyclades appears to have reached the inland region of Kastoria in northwestern Greece. The rarity of these substances was perhaps felt as a connection between the producers and users of ornaments with the unknown (or indirectly known via third parties) environments of the ornaments' material origin. On the contrary, we see relatively little interest in the use of local resources such as clay or bone, which were directly available in every settlement, could be easily modified, and were intensively used to manufacture other types of artefacts.

The frequent preference for certain raw materials with an already '**predetermined**' form that required only minimal intervention, such as animal teeth and freshwater and sea shells, may reflect meaningful associations beyond the mere expediency of transformation. The gender connotations of specific shells or the emblematic value of wild fauna teeth as symbols and transmitters of power are widespread cross-culturally, although they should not be uncritically projected back to the Neolithic material. Even more compelling is the interpretation of pendants and beads made of human teeth –special, less 'wild' taxa–, of which there is a unique example from Dispilio.

Several **individual properties** of the raw materials were probably considered together for the manufacture of ornaments; hardness, gloss, transparency, luminosity, and color appear as particularly important. A plethora of ethnographic examples highlight the many possible symbolisms of such material properties; for instance, the associations of the color red with blood or of the white with purity and/or death. Such values have been proposed –albeit not always convincingly– for Neolithic ornaments as well.

The choice and supply of the raw material as much as the subsequent **stages of the manufacture (chaînes opératoires)** of an ornament were not merely technical procedures. Many of the manufacturing methods follow rules already known from other industries, such as grinding, knapping or drilling, while other times workmanship is more ornament-specific, as in the case of shell

annulets and beads. In either case, the crafting of objects directly associated with one's body and central to one's persona and interface with others, must have been imbued with meanings relating to individual and social identity.

The creation of new '**typologies**' determined primarily by technique, as was the case with ornaments others than those already 'pre-formed' by nature, also carried the potential for interpretative classifications by both the producers and the users. Such taxonomies would likely differ among communities and/or individuals, even among people within the same group, and could additionally change over time.

Simple pendants of geometric form, shell or stone annulets of inner diameter ranging from small to large, might be perceived and interpreted in different ways according to their various placements on the human body. For example, a bracelet worn on the right wrist might signal something completely different when worn on the left or when hung on the neck as a pendant. Such possibilities are illustrated by an anthropomorphic bone pendant from Dispilio, which was initially manufactured to be worn in a horizontal position by means of stringing holes; later on, these perforations were destroyed but the object continued to be used, aligned in a different direction and thus possibly constituting a completely 'new' ornament with its own 'meaning'.

The number of ornaments which seem, at least to us, to incorporate human or animal characteristics is small in comparison to the simple beads and pendants that make up the majority of the ornament *corpora* in most excavated Greek sites. Frogs, bears, women giving birth, isolated parts of the body such as phalluses and legs, represent an heterogeneous iconographic repertoire that does not seem bound by specific rules, if any; perhaps each one of these elements belong to its own category or categories.

The limited quantity of ornaments with human or animal semblances could be partly explained in terms of the special skills needed for their production; indeed, most of them are quite sophisticated in comparison to other types. Another possibility is that such rarer, 'figurative ornaments' had more restricted and/or regulated uses as 'special' personal belongings or as tokens and symbols reserved for specific individuals; or even, the possibility that certain social rules imposed to these ornaments a regime of common use by all the members of the group. Nevertheless, the lack of the archaeological research should not be overlooked, since similar ornaments made from other, perishable, materials may have co-existed, some of which would mimic a prototype.

The frequently documented attempt of replacing raw materials either not easily accessible or no longer available by handier resources could not be the only reason for the manufacture of ornaments imitating other artifacts or natural forms by a process of **skeuomorphism**. For example, bracelets were transformed into pendants shaped like animal teeth, while other pendants replicated tools; in a reverse process, tools were 'recycled' into items of adornment, as was the case with a flint arrowhead made of too soft a stone to be operational as such.

The detailed study of the surface is a potential mine of information about the **modes of use** of the beads and pendants, the position of the annulets on the body of the wearers or the identification of ornaments that formed elements sewn on clothing articles. For some other types, however, including the so-called 'earrings', 'nails', and 'pins', the modes of wearing can only be hypothesized by resorting to indirect evidence, that is, the possible depiction of such ornaments on human figurines of clay.

Information that can be drawn from burial contexts –ornaments as offerings or directly connected to the bodies of the deceased– is very important but unfortunately scarce for Neolithic

Greece. Even in the few documented cases, there is not adequate material to reconstruct, for example, burial ‘costumes’ such as those from burial sites in prehistoric Europe and the Balkans. Nevertheless, we may reasonably assume that patterns of inclusion or exclusion according to gender, age or social status found material expression in habits of personal adornment –be it in the world of the living or the dead. Anthropological and ethnographic studies provide a wealth of comparanda on the subject.

In the case of Neolithic ornaments from Greece, social and symbolic distinctions have been proposed especially for those items worn directly on the body (to be differentiated from those attached on attire), particularly the annulets/bracelets, the inner diameter of which exhibits enough variation in size to suggest **age-specific associations**; the small annulets worn by children, the larger ones by older persons. It is also possible to identify certain artefacts that their form was progressively adjusted to the biological development of the wearers’ body. For example, a small (initially ‘infantile’) shell bracelet from Dispilio had been turned into a pendant through the opening of a suspension hole.

Alongside this view of ornaments as ‘personal’ possessions associated with the bodies of specific individuals, particular bodies, one might also consider the entire ‘costume’ or ‘dress’ as **‘insignium’** of a community, of a larger group of neolithic ‘bodies’. Attractive as this hypothesis is, it lacks enough supporting evidence such as, for example, ornament types that are exclusively present in one archaeological site. One such possible assemblage has been recorded at Dispilio, where a rather large group of small-diameter rings made of red deer antler is exclusively found in levels dating to one chronological phase of the settlement’s life, while deer antler finger-rings of this type do not exist in other contemporary sites in the Aegean region. It is far from clear, however, whether these unique objects played a role as distinctive elements of communal identity at Dispilio.

Of particular interest are the clues to the possible function of these rings, which were revealed by examining the morphology and surface wear of the artefacts. It seems that they were used as protection for the fingers during archery; they were thus a necessary part of a hunting toolkit and at the same time held ornamental value. This **hybrid** type of **ornaments/tools** calls for reconsideration of the traditional view of adornment as non-practical or non-economical, and at the same time challenges the archaeological dichotomies between function and form in material culture. In addition, the practice of transforming tools, such as stone axes or bone spatulas, into ornaments by means of a simple –yet conscious and not at all fortuitous– suspension hole, brings to the fore the biographical approach to material culture; in other words, the essential obligation of the researcher to reconstruct the life cycles of non-static and continuously active objects.

Much has been said about ornaments as distinctive elements of ethnic group identity, especially with regard to the so-called ‘earrings’, ‘studs’ and/or ‘belt-buckles’, which are present almost exclusively during the early phases of the Neolithic throughout Greece. According to an often-held but difficult to prove view, these items were the cultural ‘insignia’ of certain groups from Anatolia and reached the Aegean as part of the ‘neolithic package’. Instead, it would be more fruitful to think of different, not mutually exclusive ways, in which ornamentation can signal and diversify one group from another; specific dress modes, ephemeral color decorations or body transformations –elements that are rarely visible in the archaeological record– could be deployed to this effect. Moving on to the later phases of the Greek Neolithic, the existence of an **ornament ‘koine’** is indicated by the wide distribution of ornaments that are typologically similar but made of different raw materials; the aforementioned ‘ring-idol’ pendants are a prime example of this tendency to

repeat a morphological pattern across material media.

As for the bangles/annulets made from the marine shell *Spondylus gaederopus*, they constituted an almost **'commercial' product** in circulation across Late Neolithic of Europe and the Balkans, while many of the production centers have been affirmed in the Aegean region. It would be quite simplistic to regard these ornaments as a passing 'vogue', an ephemeral fashion, since their presence extends over a period of more than two millennia.

We are on firmer grounds regarding evidence for the intense use of the *Spondylus* bangles, which suggests that they were objects fundamental to everyday life. In addition, many were repaired and/or processed after they were worn or damaged: some broken annulets were refitted by grinding their fractured edges and opening perforations for the re-connection of their fragmented parts; others were turned into pendants. In some cases, we can discern the almost agonizing attempts to repair these 'valuable' pieces. What these **repair and alteration practices** point to is not only the economic, social or symbolic value of these ornaments that continue their 'life' after their first destruction; but also, their **multi-temporal status**, as these artefacts may have been connected to many manufacturers / repairers / users, passing through generations as **heirlooms**.

Multi-temporality may be acknowledged as much in simple beads and pendants as in more sophisticated and technically demanding ornaments. The special morphology or raw material of the latter could even cause commotions inside a community, resulting in restricted circulation or withdrawal of these coveted artefacts. Of course, the concealment of ornaments as an important asset is not the only explanation for the practice of **'hoarding'**. Accumulations of Neolithic ornaments and other valuables are well-known in the Balkans, and some examples are documented in Greece as well:

strands of beads (necklaces) carefully placed inside ceramic vessels,

assemblages of *Spondylus gaederopus* annulets and 'buttons' at the key-site of Dimini in Thessaly, which (according to one hypothesis) were deliberately destroyed in order to control their production,

or a group of marble annulet fragments from Dispilio, all found together in one place; traces of recycle and alteration on most of them indicate the operation of a 'repair workshop'.

The above assemblages are significant in their intra-site context. On an **inter-site scale**, we observe interesting similarities among the ornament *corpora* from neighboring settlements or regions, to the point of identical pieces occasionally present at different contemporary sites –especially across the Aegean islands. Two examples illustrate this commonality. First, the Late Neolithic 'ring-idols' made of metal mostly come from caves; perhaps there was a shared need to conceal individual ornaments (of special value?). Another type predominantly found in caves, the phallus-shaped pendants, may have embodied symbolisms especially associated with grottoes and cavernous environments.

However, the dominant image that has been recorded by the excavation research and publication is that of ornaments found alongside with other products of ecotechnical activities –other (tangible) aspects of sustenance and craft– in a Neolithic settlement. The careful analysis of in-

ter-and intra-site typologies and distributions promises rewarding insights into the social context of Neolithic adornment; provided that there is sufficient documentation of context –for instance, association of ornaments with excavated ‘households’– and focused collecting of data for the purposes of comparative and statistical analyses.

In reality, the uneven quality of the archaeological record on ornaments blurs any desirable ‘big picture’ of the production and use of personal ornaments in Neolithic Greece. Whether filling variables in a database or identifying distributions on a chart assists in this effort, is of course a matter of the research queries put on each case; questions that can be approached by revisiting older data with the benefit of current analytical methods and experimental reproductions while new material has been forthcoming in a massive scale from the systematic and meticulous excavations of recent years in Greece.

The direct testimonies revealed by excavation, although ambiguous (visible yet blurred), place the practices of personal adornment in the everyday life of Neolithic communities, as an integral part in the production and reproduction of social mechanisms. From the choice and processing of the raw material to the use and wear by one or more persons, to the destruction, repair, recycling or deposition, ornaments were not only visible. As artefacts physically linked to the human body (at least according to our understanding), ornaments were also entangled in other sensory areas: pendants absorbed the body odors and fragrances of those who wore them; necklaces were ‘heard’ as their components jingled with the rhythmic body movements; bracelets may have felt too tight and cumbersome on the wrists, even if made from an ‘exotic’ and precious seashell fished in far-away seas.

The book is structured in 9 chapters:

Chapter 1, *Anthropologies and Archeologies of Personal Adornment*, reviews research on the practices of personal adornment cross-culturally.

Chapter 2, *Personal Adornment in Neolithic Greece: History of Research*, gives an overview of the archaeological data on jewelry during the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods in Greece, followed by a presentation of the main aspects of the research. A critical evaluation of the available archaeological literature highlights the problems attached to the characteristics of the Greek Neolithic period, as well as the key points that have been addressed by scholars concerning adornment; for example, the focus of the investigation either on specific ornament types, such as those deemed to be material culture elements of Anatolian origin, or on particular raw materials, such as the marine shell *Spondylus gaederopus* and metal.

Chapter 3, *Personal Adornment in Neolithic Greece: Production ⊕ Function*, consists of a detailed presentation of the characteristics regarding the manufacture and use of ornaments in Neolithic Greece. The critical evaluation of the methodological approaches of the study of ornaments in Greece and the classification schemes is followed by the presentation of their technological and typological characteristics regarding the raw material procurement, the *chaînes opératoires*, as well as their chronological and geographical distribution.

Chapter 4, *Personal Adornment in Neolithic Dispilio*, consists the detailed analysis of the cor-

pus of jewelry found at the lakeside settlement near Kastoria, in northwestern Greece. This Middle-Late Neolithic assemblage is characterized by a significant variety in terms of typology and quantity. The presentation of the information obtained by the study of architecture and material culture of the Neolithic site is followed by the demonstration of the elements of production and use of each ornament type (shell and bone annulets and rings, beads, pendants, 'belt-buckles', 'pins'). Apart from the analysis of their chronological and spatial distribution, emphasis is given into particular ornament types, such as the antler finger-rings or the *Spondylus* shell 'belt-buckles' (both unique types in the Neolithic of Greece), the intensive production of fired steatite beads or the annulets made of marble originating from the Cycladic islands. Furthermore, the analysis of this corpus enables the discussion of issues, such as the acts of hoarding, repairing, and recycling, the practices of skeuomorphism and imitation in ornament production, the recognition of hybridity and multitemporality or other possible symbolic connotations, as well as the relation of the ornaments with the human body.

Chapter 5, *Discussion: Potentials and Restrictions of Interpretation*, is a synthesis of the hermeneutical approaches concerning the production and function of personal ornaments in Neolithic Greece, emanating from the choice of raw material and the technological process, the use and wear by one (or more) bodies, to their destruction, repair, recycling, deposition or distribution. These, aforementioned in the previous chapters, technological, typological and distributional characteristics are summarized, while a sensorial and biographical approach in the study of personal ornaments is suggested, on the occasion of the discussion of the rare case of the use of human teeth as 'personal' ornaments from the Neolithic site of Dispilio.

Chapter 6, *Personal Ornaments from Neolithic Greece*, is the outcome of the attempt to systematically collect and process the available data regarding the presence of jewelry in Neolithic Greece. The corpora of ornaments in this catalogue, consist of more than 27000 artefacts, including beads, annulets, rings, pendants, 'belt-buckles', 'earrings', 'buttons' and 'pins' from more than a hundred sites in Greece, dating from the Early Neolithic to the Late/Final Neolithic periods. For each site the relevant excavation data, chronology, and documentation of the ornament assemblages were recorded, in order to tabulate quantitative and qualitative features of the artefacts, regarding their contextual, morphological and technological characteristics.

Chapter 7, *Catalogue of Personal Ornaments from Neolithic Dispilio*, is an abridged version of the electronic database of the Neolithic ornaments excavated at the lakeside settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria. The catalogue contains all the information regarding the contextual, morphological, and technological properties of every bead, pendant, bracelet and 'belt-buckle' from the Middle-Late Neolithic phases at the site; each catalogue entry is accompanied by photographic illustration.

Chapter 8, *Personal Ornaments from Neolithic Anatolia, the Balkans & Europe*, gathers together ornament assemblages from various prehistoric sites, most of which are referred to in the main text of the book.

Chapter 9, *Spondylus gaederopus / Glycymeris sp. in Anatolia, the Balkans & Europe*, is focused on the circulation of ornaments manufactured from the Mediterranean species *Spondylus* and *Glycymeris*. After an outline of the history of research, the data on the raw material procurement, process, and 'consumption' of these artefacts, there followed a detailed catalogue of all sites known so far, dating from the Early Neolithic to the Bronze Age.