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**Classical Greece** - John Disney Professor of Archaeology Cyprian

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Greek Painted Pottery - R M Cook **Decd** - 2013-04-15
Greek Painted Pottery has been used by classics and classical archaeology students for some thirty years. It thoroughly examines all painted pottery styles from the Pregeometric to the Hellenistic period from all areas of Greece and from the colonies in parts of Italy. In each case it covers the development of iconography and the use of colour, decorative motifs and the distinctive styles of each stage. It examines the most utilitarian pottery objects as well as the finest pieces produced by a flourishing civilisation. Other chapters cover the pottery industry and pottery-making techniques, including firing, the types of local clay which were used and inscription. This study also considers how one can date pottery and establish a chronology and the various methods by which these artefacts have been classified, preserved and collected. This is the third edition of this classic text, which has been extensively revised and includes a fully updated bibliography. This edition also includes coverage of new evidence and new theories which have surfaced since the book was last revised in 1972. With over 100 black and white photographs and plentiful line drawings, the new edition of this comprehensive text will be invaluable to students studying classical art, archaeology and art history.

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Greek and Roman Networks in the Mediterranean - Irad Malkin - 2013-09-13
How useful is the concept of “network” for historical studies and the ancient world in particular? Using theoretical models of social network analysis, this book illuminates aspects of the economic, social, religious, and political history of the ancient Greek and Roman worlds. Bringing together some of the most active and prominent researchers in ancient history, this book moves beyond political institutions, ethnic, and geographical boundaries in order to observe the ancient Mediterranean through a perspective of network interaction. It employs a wide range of approaches, and to examine relationships and interactions among various social entities in the Mediterranean. Chronologically, the book extends from the early Iron Age to the late Antique world, covering the Mediterranean between Antioch in the east to Massalia (Marseilles) in the west. This book was published as two special issues in Mediterranean Historical Review.

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The Regional Production of Red Figure Pottery - Stine Schierup - 2014-10-27
In the latter part of the fifth century BC, regional red-figure productions were established outside Attica in regional Greece and in the western Mediterranean, propelled by the impact of the art of Attic vase painting. This collection of papers addresses key issues posed by these production centres. Why did they emerge? To what degree was their inception prompted by the emigration of Attic craftsmen in the context of the weakened Attic pottery market at the onset of the Peloponnesian War? How did Attic vase painting influence already existing traditions, and what was selected, adopted or adapted at the receiving end? Who was using red-figure in mainland Greece and Italy, and what were its particular functions in the local cultures? These and many other questions are addressed here with the presentation not only of syntheses, but also primary publication of much newly discovered material. Regional production centres covered include those of Euboea, Boeotia, Corinth, Laconia, Macedonia, Ambracia, Lucania, Apulia, Sicily, Locri and Etruria.

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Housing in the Ancient Mediterranean World - J. A. Baird - 2022-05-31

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Ceramics, Cuisine and Culture – Michela Spatari - 2015-10-31

The 23 papers presented here are the product of the interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and approaches to the study of kitchen pottery between archaeologists, material scientists, historians and ethnoarchaeologists. They aim to set a vital but long-neglected category of evidence in its wider social, political and economic contexts. Structured around main themes concerning technical aspects of pottery production; cooking as socioeconomic practice; and changing tastes, culinary identities and cross-cultural encounters, a range of social economic and technological models are discussed on the basis of insights gained from the study of kitchen pottery production, use and evolution. Much discussion and work in the last decade has focussed on technical and social aspects of coarse ware and in particular kitchen ware. The chapters in this volume contribute to this debate, moving kitchen pottery beyond the Binfordian 'technomic' category and embracing a wider view, linking processualism, ceramic-ecology, behavioral schools, and ethnoarchaeology to research on historical developments and cultural transformations covering a broad geographical area of the Mediterranean region and spanning a long chronological sequence.

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Athenian Potters and Painters III - John Oakley - 2014-08-31

Athenian Potters and Painters III presents a rich mass of new material on Greek vases, including finds from excavations at the Kerameikos in Athens and Despotiko in the Cyclades. Some contributions focus on painters or workshops D Paseas, the Robinson Group, and the structure of the figured pottery industry in Athens; others on vase forms D plates, phialai, cups, and the change in shapes at the end of the sixth century BC. Context, trade, kalos inscriptions, reception, the fabrication of inscribed painters' names to create a fictitious biography, and the reconstruction of the contents of an Etruscan tomb are also explored. The iconography and iconology of various types of figured scenes on Attic pottery serve as the subject of a wide range of papers D chariots, dogs, baskets, heads, departures, an Amazonomachy, Menelaus and Helen, red-figure komasts, symposia, and scenes of pursuit. Among the special vases presented are a black spotlight stamnos and a column krater by the Suessula Painter. Athenian Potters and Painters III, the proceedings of an international conference held at the College of William and Mary in Virginia in 2012, will, like the previous two volumes, become a standard reference work in the study of Greek pottery.

Late Geometric and Protoattic Pottery, Mid 8th to Late 7th Century B.C. - Eva T. H. Brann - 1962

This volume reports on Athenian pottery found in the Athenian Agora up to 1960, which can be dated from about the middle of the 8th century B.C. when the appearance of a painter of sufficient personal distinction to enliven the whole craft marks a real break from the earlier Geometric style, through the third quarter of the 7th century B.C. when Protoattic gives way to black-figure and black wares. A sampling of contemporary imported ware is included. The material is treated first by shape and then, more extensively, by painting styles. Some 650 characteristic pieces are selected for cataloguing. The introduction discusses the development of the various shapes and styles, characterizing the special techniques and innovations of the period. The topographical features of the Agora that are indicated by the places of discovery of deposits of late Geometric and Protoattic pottery are summarized under wells, houses, workshops, sanctuaries, cemeteries, and roads.

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Geometry of Greek Vases - L. D. Caskey - 2015-08-15

Dr. Caskey states: "It is not published as an argument for or against the theory that the Attic potters consciously used the systems of proportion discovered by Mr. Hambidge, nor as an argument for or against the theory that a work of art designed according to these systems is 'better' than one designed according to another system, or according to no system at all. Its aim is to present in as complete and accurate and intelligible a form as possible the evidence furnished by the whole collection of Attic pottery in the Museum of Fine Arts." In the preface he explains his own position as follows: "(1) That coincidences are in so many cases so accurate, simple and logical that I find it less difficult to believe them due, in part at least, to conscious design, than to instinctive obedience to a mysterious aesthetic law, or to mere accident. (2) The proportion obtained by dividing a line in extreme and mean ratio, which plays an important part in Euclidean geometry, has for ages been recognized as an ever-recurring phenomenon in artistic design. It has been called by various names-divine proportion, golden section, ratio of Phidias, and the like; and it has been studied in many ways. By considering it as an area, rather than a division of line, and by emphasizing its relation to the rectangle, Mr. Hambidge has immensely simplified the problem of investigating its significance. * The evidence in this book was painstakingly compiled and brought together with the material previously published by Mr. Hambidge, seems to be rather more than argument. One is inclined to accept it as proof and in view of it, discard the use of “theory” in

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early Greek antiquity.

seems certain that no human mind (and no one will argue that the Greeks had superhuman minds, in spite of their wonderful achievements) could so co-ordinate a design without the use of some method. And when the analyses of so many pieces fit so accurately to the principles described by Mr. Hambidge and used by Dr. Caskey, there remains little room for doubting that these pieces were designed in accordance with these same principles. The book has 185 large line plans, each showing the geometrical scheme of one of the vases in the Museum. The exact measurements of all these examples are given in millimetres. The plates are arranged according to types. These examples are also tabulated in the Introductory Text with smaller illustrations and in groups of those having similar over-all ratios. They are used in connection with a clear and concise explanation of the various rectangles of Dynamic Symmetry, giving methods of constructing and subdividing these rectangles. -American Architect and Architecture, Vol. 122 [1922]

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Geometry of Greek Vases - L. D. Caskey - 2015-08-15


The Hellenistic city of New Halos, situated on the coastal route between North and Central Greece, existed for only a short period (ca 302-265 BC) before being destroyed by an earthquake and finally abandoned. The city's original ninety-thousand inhabitants lived in modest houses in the lower town, six of which have been excavated. This book presents the plans of these six houses, detailing the arrangement of living quarters, storage rooms and courtyards, as well as analyzing numerous artifacts, most of which were found in-situ. This volume contributes greatly to our knowledge of cities in Hellenistic Greece. The house plans and artifacts from the excavations (including agricultural equipment, animal remains, storage jars, kitchen ware, figurines, jewellery and coins) give a unique view of housing around 265 BC.


A Companion to the Classical Greek World - Konrad H. Kinzl - 2010-01-11

"A Companion to the Classical Greek World" provides scholarly yet accessible new interpretations of Greek history of the Classical period, from the aftermath of the Persian Wars in 478 BCE to the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE. It ranges over a wide array of topics, including the environment, economy, society, government, warfare, and religion. It also includes a concise narrative overview of the period, and a thorough treatment of the sources, both written and material. The volume guides readers towards a broad understanding of the history of the Classical period. It is vital reading for any student of Greek history.

A Companion to the Classical Greek World - Konrad H. Kinzl - 2010-01-11

A Companion to Archai Greek - Kurt A. Raaflaub - 2012-12-26

A systematic survey of archaic Greek society and culture which introduces the reader to a wide range of new approaches to the period. The first comprehensive and accessible survey of developments in the study of archaic Greece Places Greek society of c.750-480 BCE in its chronological and geographical context Gives equal emphasis to topics such as tyranny and political reform and newer subjects like gender and ethnicity Combines accounts of historical developments with regional surveys of archaeological evidence and in-depth treatments of selected themes Explores the impact of Eastern and other non-Greek cultures in the development of Greece Uses archaeological and literary evidence to reconstruct broad patterns of social and cultural development

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Papers on Special Techniques in Athenian Vases - Kenneth D. S. Lapatin - 2008

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attic-fine-pottery-of-the-archaic-to-hellenistic-periods-in-phanagoria

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The Invention of Greek Ethnography - Joseph E. Skinner - 2012-08-17

Greek ethnography is commonly believed to have developed in conjunction with the wider sense of Greek identity that emerged during the Greeks’ “encounter with the barbarian”–Achaemenid Persia–during the late sixth to early fifth centuries BC. The dramatic nature of this meeting, it was thought, caused previous imaginings to crystallise into the diachronic opposition between “Hellene” and “barbarian” that would ultimately give rise to ethnographic prose. The Invention of Greek Ethnography challenges the legitimacy of this conventional narrative. Drawing on recent advances in ethnographic and cultural studies and in the material culture-based analyses of the Ancient Mediterranean, Joseph Skinner argues that ethnographic discourse was already ubiquitous throughout the archaic Greek world, not only in the form of texts but also in a wide range of iconographic and archaeological materials. As such, it can be differentiated both on the margins of the Greek world, like in Olbia and Calabria and in its imagined centers, such as Delphi and Olympia. The reconstruction of this “ethnography before ethnography” demonstrates that discourses of identity and difference played a vital role in defining what it meant to be Greek in the first place long before the fifth century BC. The development of ethnographic writing and iconography are shown to be integrated into this wider process of “positioning” that was continually unfurling across time, as groups and individuals scattered the length and breadth of the Mediterranean world sought to locate themselves in relation to the narratives of the past. This shift in perspective provided by The Invention of Greek Ethnography has significant implications for current understanding of the means by which the wider sense of Greek identity was conceived during the Greeks’ “encounter with the barbarian”–Achaemenid Persia–during the late sixth to early fifth centuries BC. The dramatic nature of this meeting, it was thought, caused previous imaginings to crystallise into the diachronic opposition between “Hellene” and “barbarian” that would ultimately give rise to ethnographic prose. The Invention of Greek Ethnography challenges the legitimacy of this conventional narrative. Drawing on recent advances in ethnographic and cultural studies and in the material culture-based analyses of the Ancient Mediterranean, Joseph Skinner argues that ethnographic discourse was already ubiquitous throughout the archaic Greek world, not only in the form of texts but also in a wide range of iconographic and archaeological materials. 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This shift in perspective provided by The Invention of Greek Ethnography has significant implications for current understanding of the means by which the wider sense of Greek identity came into being, the manner in which early discourses of identity and difference should be conceptualized, and the way in which so-called “Great Historiography,” or narrative history, should ultimately be interpreted.


The papers in this volume derive from the proceedings of an international symposium held at the J. Paul Getty Museum at the Getty Villa in June 2006 in connection with the exhibition The Colors of Clay: Special Techniques in Athenian Vases. The themes of the exhibition–vases executed in bilingual, coral-red gloss, outline, Kerch-style, white ground, and Six’s techniques, as well as examples with added clay and gilding, and sculpted vases and additions–are the touchstones for the essays. More than twenty papers by renowned scholars are grouped under such general rubrics as Social Contexts for Athenian Vases in Special Techniques; Conservation, Analysis, and Experimentation; Artists, Workshops, and Production; and Markets and Exchange.

Greek Vases in Etruscan Places - Aaron Rhodes-Schroder - 2016

Using a database of pottery compiled from the Beazley Archives and the Materiali del Museo Archeologico di Tarquinia, this thesis aims to reconsider the role of Attic pottery played in Etruscan Tarquinian funerary practice from a social and cultural perspective. Unlike previous studies of Attic pottery in Etruria, which have generally focused on the economic role of Attic pottery, this thesis will analyse the differences in fabric, decorative technique, and shape to highlight the different trends that are evident in the use of fine decorated pottery over the course of the Archaic period in Tarquinia. These results will then be considered within the context of the various other materials from contemporary funerary contexts, and contrasted against the evidence we have for Attic pottery found in non-funerary contexts to argue that Attic Black-Figure pottery fulfilled a very specific role in Tarquinian funerary practice which differed to the way in which Attic Red-figure was deployed.

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The Red-figure Pottery - Sharon Herbert - 1977

Inferior clays and glazes, unsuited to the red-figure style, means that the indigenous production of red-figure vases in Corinth was very limited. However for about 75 years, in the middle of the 5th century B.C., Corinthian potters tried to imitate the Athenian fashion and this book catalogues 186 pieces of their work. The author discusses the reasons for the production of Corinthian red figure even in limited quantities. Six painters are identified as responsible for at least half the known pieces.
The Greeks and Romans in the Black Sea and the Importance of the Pontic Region for the Graeco-Roman World: the theme returns to that considered 20 years earlier: the importance of the Pontic Region for the Graeco-Roman World.


Papers in this volume cover all shores of the Black Sea and address, alongside many other topics, the establishment dates of some Greek Colonies; East Greek transport amphorae; the history of Tekekëy; the pre-Roman economy of Myrmekion; Byzantine finds at Komania; glass bracelets from Samsun Museum; dating the Kavak Bekdemir Mosque in Samsun.


Les Actes du Symposium international consacré à Sinope présentent les travaux archéologiques et les recherches dédiés à cette ville depuis les années 90. L’histoire de la cité, ses productions artisanales et ses relations avec le reste de la mer Noire y sont étudiées.


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The Aegean from Bronze Age to Iron Age - Oliver Dickinson - 2006-09-27

Following Oliver Dickinson’s successful The Aegean Bronze Age, this textbook is a synthesis of the period between the collapse of the Bronze Age civilization in the thirteenth and twelfth centuries BC, and the rise of the Greek civilization in the eighth century BC. With chapter bibliographies, distribution maps and illustrations, Dickinson’s detailed examination of material and archaeological evidence argues that many characteristics of Ancient Greece developed in the Dark Ages. He also includes up-to-date coverage of the ‘Homeric question’. This highly informative text focuses on: the reasons for the Bronze Age collapse which brought about the Dark Ages the processes that enabled Greece to emerge from the Dark Ages the degree of continuity from the Dark Ages to later times. Dickinson has provided an invaluable survey of this period that will not only be useful to specialists and undergraduates in the field, but that will also prove highly popular with the interested general reader.

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Studies of Greek Pottery in the Black Sea Area - Jan Bouzek - 1990

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The proceedings of the Sixth International Congress on Black Sea Antiquities (Constanța, 2017) is dedicated to the 90th birthday of Prof. Sir John Boardman, President of the Congress since its inception. The central theme returns to that considered 20 years earlier: the importance of the Pontic Region for the Graeco-Roman World.


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The Pottery - Beverley Adamshock - 1976

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Cretan in Transition - Brice L. Erickson - 2010-12-31

This work presents a classification system and absolute chronology for black-gloss wares from Crete, establishing the first local and regional ceramic sequences during the period from 600 to 400 B.C. This new chronological foundation of datable pottery from excavated sites fills in the so-called 6th/5th-century gap and dispels the prevailing view that this was a period of decline in population and one of artistic and cultural impoverishment. The 6th-century heralded important changes in Cretan society, reflected in the reorganization of burial grounds, new patterns of sanctuary dedication, and the circulation of exotica among the elite. The study reveals unsuspected connections with mainland Greece, especially Sparta and Athens. Historians and archaeologists will find the author's conclusions, and their implications, to be of considerable interest.

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Wonders Lost and Found: A Celebration of the Archaeological Work of Professor Michael Vickers - Nicholas Sekunda - 2020-02-13

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

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Chronologies of the Black Sea Area in the Period c. 400-100 BC - Lisa Hannestad - 2005-12-31

A renewed interest in chronological problems has surfaced in recent years. In this volume deriving from the first international Conference of the Danish National Research Foundation’s Centre for Black Sea Studies, thirteen contributions by scholars from Russia, Ukraine, Romania, USA, Canada, Belgium and Denmark review and discuss the elements upon which the chronology used in Black Sea archaeology and history in the period c. 400-100 BC is built. The subjects include: amphora and amphora stamp chronologies (Mark Lawall; Sergej Ju. Monacch; Niculae Conovic; Vladimir Stolba); coin chronology (François de Callatay); Athenian pottery (Susanne Rotroff); epigraphic evidence (Jakob Munk Hojte); and a number of case studies presenting the material on which is based the dating of a series of Greek and barbarian/non-Greek sites and burial monuments on the northern shores of the Black Sea (Valentina V. Krapivina; Valeria Bylkova; Lise Hannestad, Miron I. Zolotarev, Ju. P. Zaytsev, Valentina I. Mordvinceva). VLADIMIR STOLBA is Senior Researcher at The Institute of the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Science, St Petersburg, and presently at the Centre for Black Sea Studies, Aarhus. LISE HANNESTAD is Senior Associate Professor at the Department for Classical Archaeology, University of Aarhus.

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The Italic People of Ancient Apulia - T. H. Carpenter - 2014-08-28

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Cultural Interactions and Social Strategies on the Pontic Shores - Jane Hjarl Petersen - 2010-07-16
In Antiquity, the Black Sea region was a meeting point for several different population groups with diverse cultural backgrounds. The present monograph takes its point of departure in burial data from four coastal localities in the northern region of the Black Sea. The mortuary practices are decoded and interpreted within a framework mainly based on concepts of cultural interaction rather than cultural polarisation. Thus, the dogma of ‘The Greeks and the Others’ is challenged, and alternative perceptions of interactions between the people in the Black Sea region form the basis of the study. The burials are primarily analysed with emphasis on social strategies and cultural diversity. Furthermore, the Black Sea region is set into a comparative perspective through an outlook on burial customs and mortuary practices in the colonial milieu of contemporary Southern Italy.