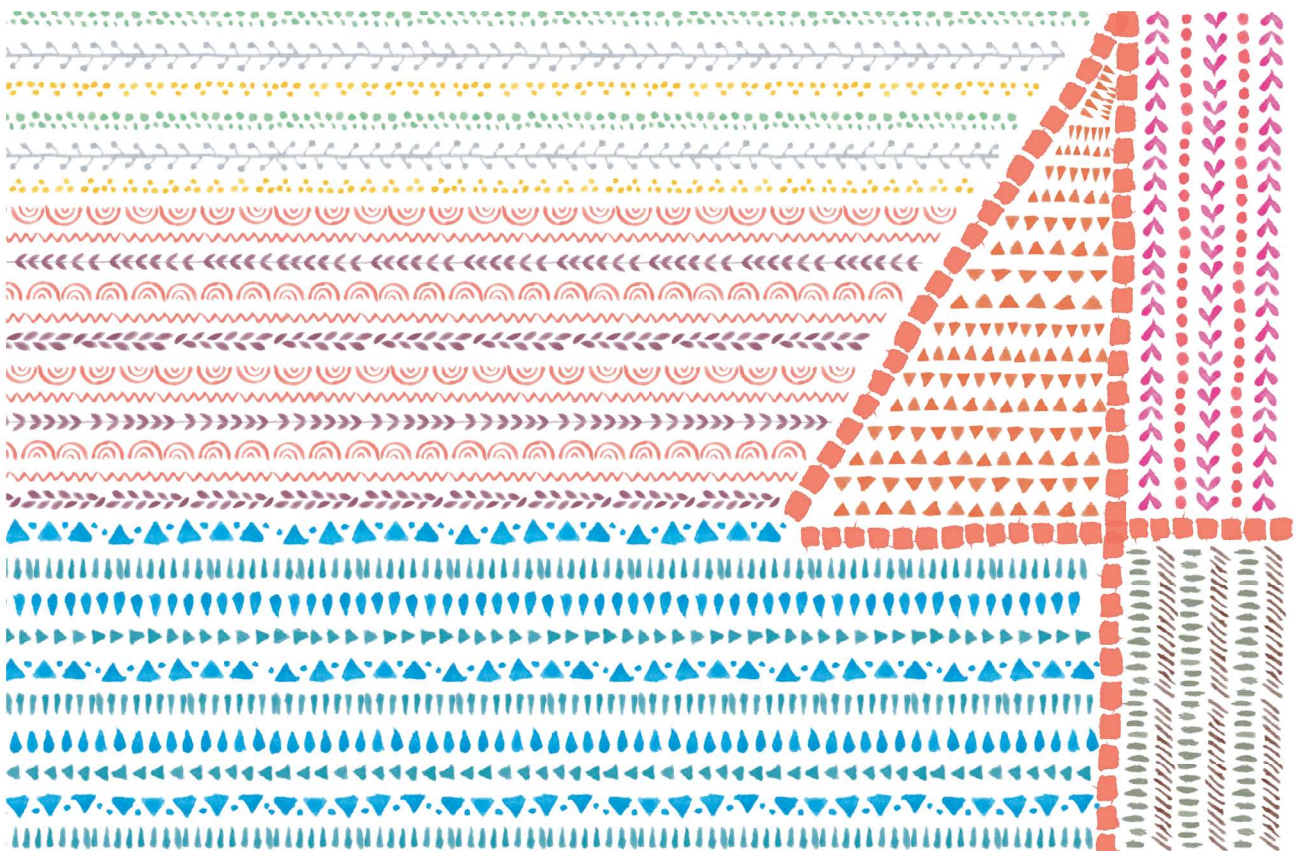


Αρχαιολογικό Έργο Κρήτης

ΥΠ.ΠΟ.Α. - ΕΦΟΡΕΙΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΥ
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Περίληψεις

ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟ / 26-27 ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ 2016



precisely as possible, that can be updated with the continue of the research in this area and to use as a solid base for further studies and analysis.

Pautasso Antonella

The Siderospilia necropolis (Prinias) in the Geometric Period. Some preliminary remarks (poster)

The Siderospilia necropolis is no doubt one of the most extensively investigated necropoleis of Crete, in spite of the fact that very little has been published thus far. Excavations carried out by the Italian Archaeological Mission between 1969 and 1978 resulted in the discovery of several hundreds of tombs representing a continuous sequence from the Subminoan to the Archaic Period. The development of the cemetery coincides with that of the settlement on the Patela plateau and offers an invaluable tool to consider the life of a Cretan settlement within a coherent framework. Since 2012, thanks to a three years INSTAP Grant (2012-2014), the study of the necropolis is being carried out through the examination of burial methods, architecture, assemblages, and spatial context, with the aim to understand the socio-political and cultural meanings suggested by mortuary variability within the necropolis and to give a complete publication of that cemetery.

Main aim of the proposed poster is to offer a preliminary overview of the Geometric phase, focusing on the typology of tombs - typically urned cremations supported by stones and carefully placed under rubble so as to form one, single uniform mass of stone (like a stone floor) -, funerary practices and assemblages (especially pottery). Particular attention will be paid to the cinerary urns (pithoi and other shapes) and their variation in shape, style and technique within the different phases of the Geometric period.

Perna Katia

New archaeological evidences of Minoan age in the surroundings of Prinias (Poster)

A small-scale survey conducted in 1990 by the Italian Archaeological Mission in the surroundings of Prinias led to the identification of some sites with scattered Minoan pottery. The most important of these are located at each side of Highway 97, connecting Heraklion to the southern coast of Crete. They are: a settlement on a large plateau, the Aghiostomiani Patela, opposite the Patela of Prinias, site of the well known Iron Age settlement, and a burial area at the base of a towering rock, locally called Votiro. The aim of this work is to submit the pottery from these two sites, which contribute to outline a more complete picture of the occupation of the area between Phaistos and Knossos during the Minoan period.

Perna Roberto

Gortyn between 4th and 8th century AD. Results of archaeological investigations conducted by the University of Macerata

The paper aims to investigate the evolution of the urban settlement model of the city of Gortyn from the end of the 4th century to the early 8th century AD, on the basis of the recent researches in the quarter of the byzantine houses, of the study of southern building that border its southern side and of topographic investigations.

In this period the area organized itself starting from the crossroads between the northern and the western roads and equipped itself of the main public buildings with civilians and service functions becoming one of the most important of the settlement. The southern building and the system of water distribution of the city, that formed by an articulated network of canals, cisterns and fountains, developed itself and lived up to serve the last occupants of the settlement, are significant archaeological traces within the urban area and in its surrounding. These are in fact absolutely essential to understand the transformations of the city until the final organization on the basis of scattered settlements and final ruralization.