

Livingston Watrous <watrous@buffalo.edu>

3/23/2022 5:11 PM

Re: Request Permission to Reproduce Figures from Plain of Phaistos...

To GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>

Yes, no problem.

From: GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2022 4:53 PM
To: Livingston Watrous <watrous@buffalo.edu>
Cc: GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>
Subject: Fwd: Request Permission to Reproduce Figures from Plain of Phaistos...

Dear Professor Watrous:

I emailed the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press at UCLA requesting permission in December 2021 on their request form. However, I haven't heard back ,so I am requesting permission from you to reproduce certain figures from Plain of Phaistos: Cycles of Social Complexity in the Mesara region of Crete , 2005. I am working on a manuscript concerning the matrilineal nature of Bronze Age Cretan society. The figures I would like to reproduce are

Figure 7.1 Late Neolithic....

Figure 7.5 Late Neolithic - Early Minoan I....

Figure 8.1 Map of Early Minoan II sites...

Figure 8.5 Early Minoan II sites...

Figure 9.1 Middle Minoan IA sites...

Figure 9.2 Map of the Mesara in the Middle Minoan IA period..

Thank you,

Gloria Edynak (Ph.D.)

Plain of Phaistos: Cycles of Social Complexity in the Mesara region of Crete, published by the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology; authors, L. Vance Watrous, Despoina Hadzi-Vallianou, and Harriet Blitzer; 2005; published with the permission of the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press at UCLA

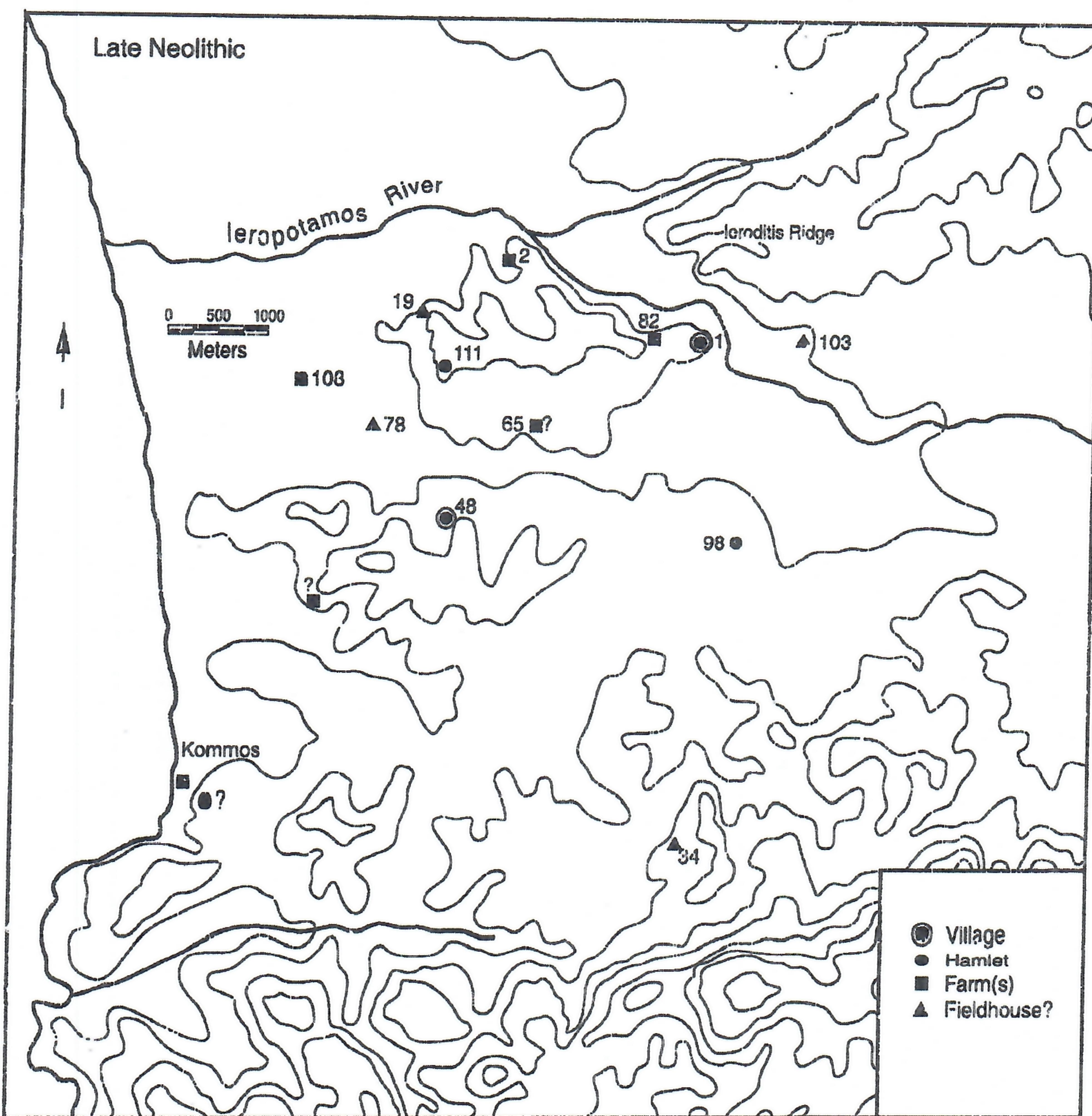


FIGURE 7.1. Late Neolithic sites in the Western Mesara. Kommos survey sites unnumbered.

TABLE 7.1. Late Neolithic sites in the survey area

Site	Size	Land Class	Function
1	200 x 200 m	I	settlement
2	small	I	settlement
19	15 x 40 m	I	settlement
48	120 x 30? m	I	settlement
65?	70 x 40 m	I	knapping/habitation site
78	1 x 2 m	II	camp site?
82	20 x 20 m?	II	settlement
98?	150 x 60 m	I	settlement
103	30 x 30 m	I	settlement

A question mark following an individual number (i.e. site 48, 120 x 30? m) refers to the uncertainty of that specific measurement (30?), whereas a question mark at the end of the complete site size (i.e. site 82, 20 x 20 m?) indicates the uncertainty of the entire calculation.

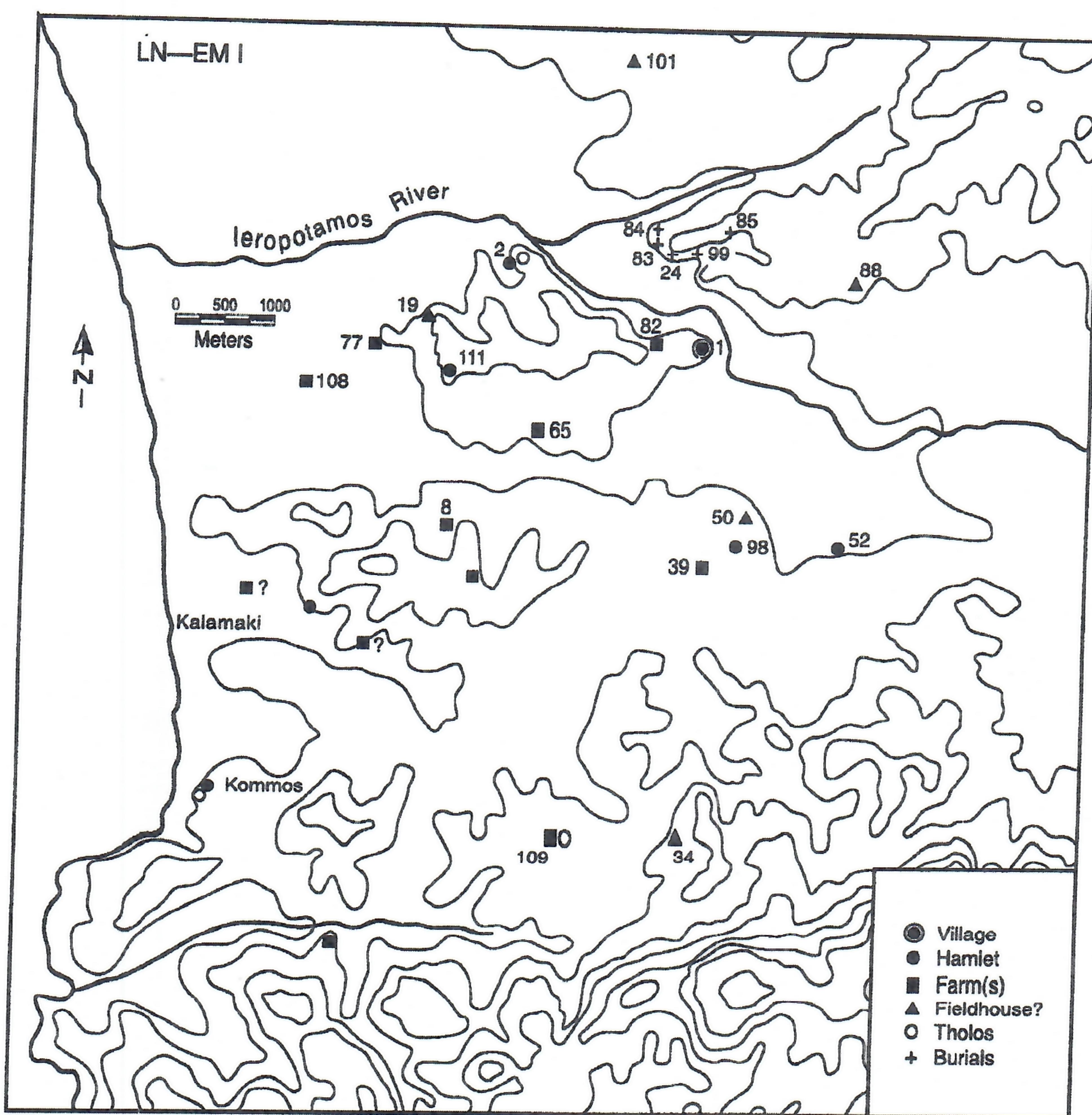


FIGURE 7.5. Late Neolithic–Early Minoan I sites in the Western Mesara. Kommos survey sites unnumbered.

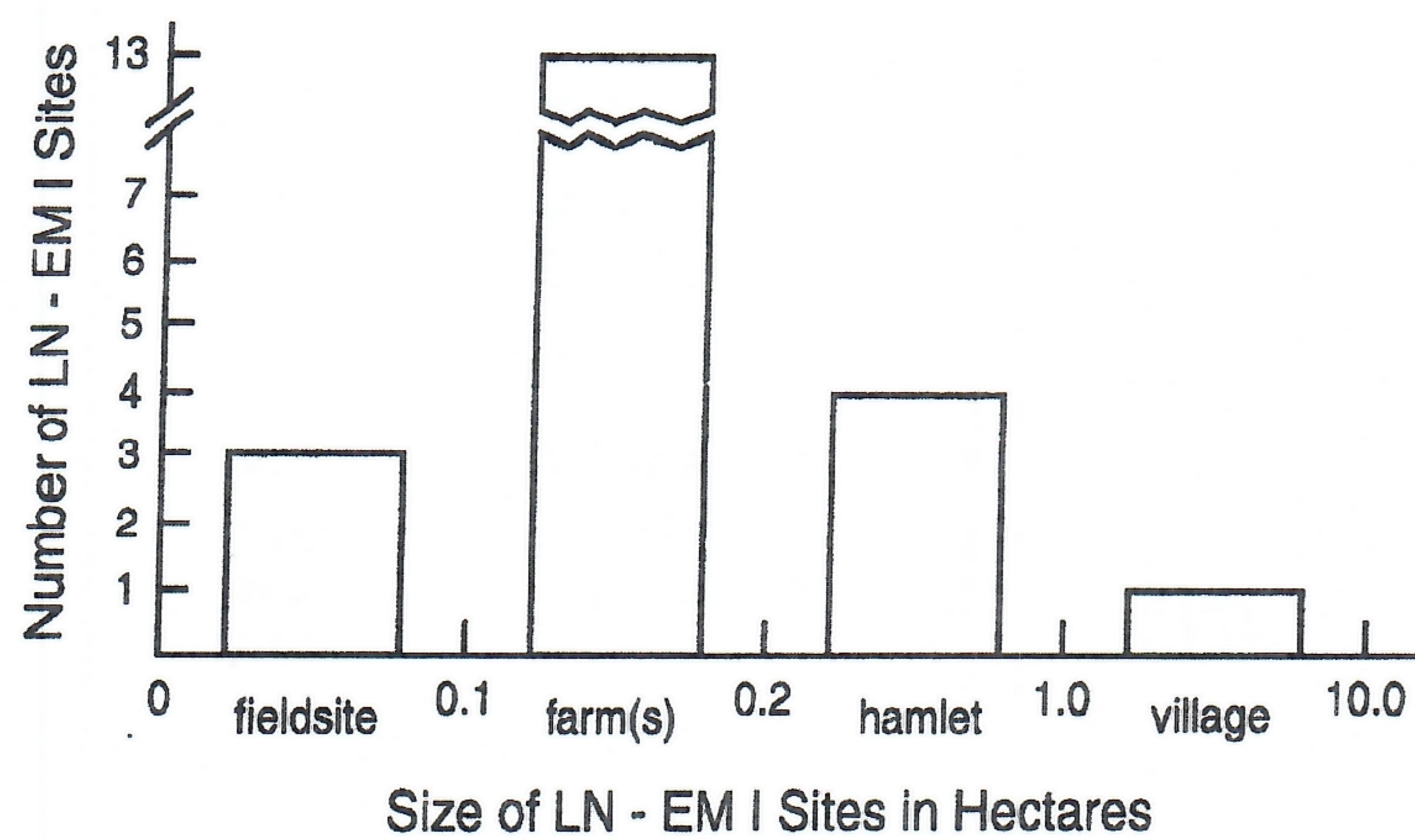


FIGURE 7.6. Late Neolithic-Early Minoan I settlement hierarchy in the Western Mesara (including the area of Kommos)

TABLE 8.1. Early Minoan II sites in the survey area (*continued*)

Site	Size	Land Class	Function	New
84	20 x 20 m?	—	Cemetery	—
85	130 x 40 m	—	Cemetery	—
88	20 x 50 m	I	Settlement	—
98	150 x 60 m	I	Settlement	—
99	90 x 165 m	—	Cemetery	New
109	Small	III	Settlement	—

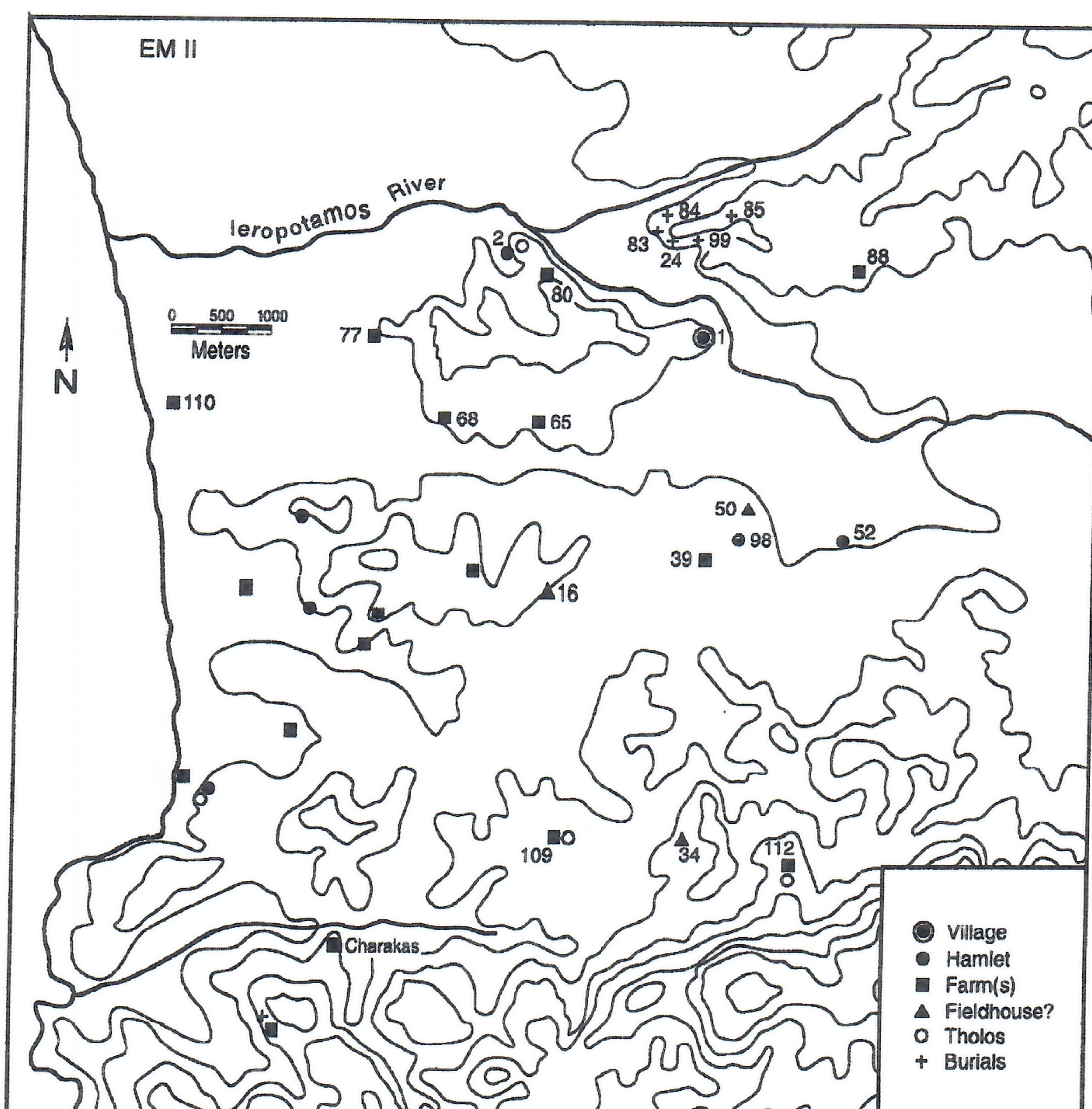


FIGURE 8.1. Map of Early Minoan II sites in the Western Mesara. Kommos survey sites unnumbered.

occupation sites (Blackman and Branigan 1977). Vasilakis's survey (1989/1990) of the western Asterousia also produced additional small EM II settlements and tholos tombs. At Moni Odigitria in the Asterousia two excavated tholos tombs be-

gan to be used at the end of EM I or the beginning of EM II (Vasilakis 1989/1990).

EM II Phaistos (site 1) was appreciably larger (about 5 ha) than any of the surrounding sites in the region. House walls and EM II pot-

+ field + tombs - Cemeteries - Concentric Circles -
+ linear/ clarity

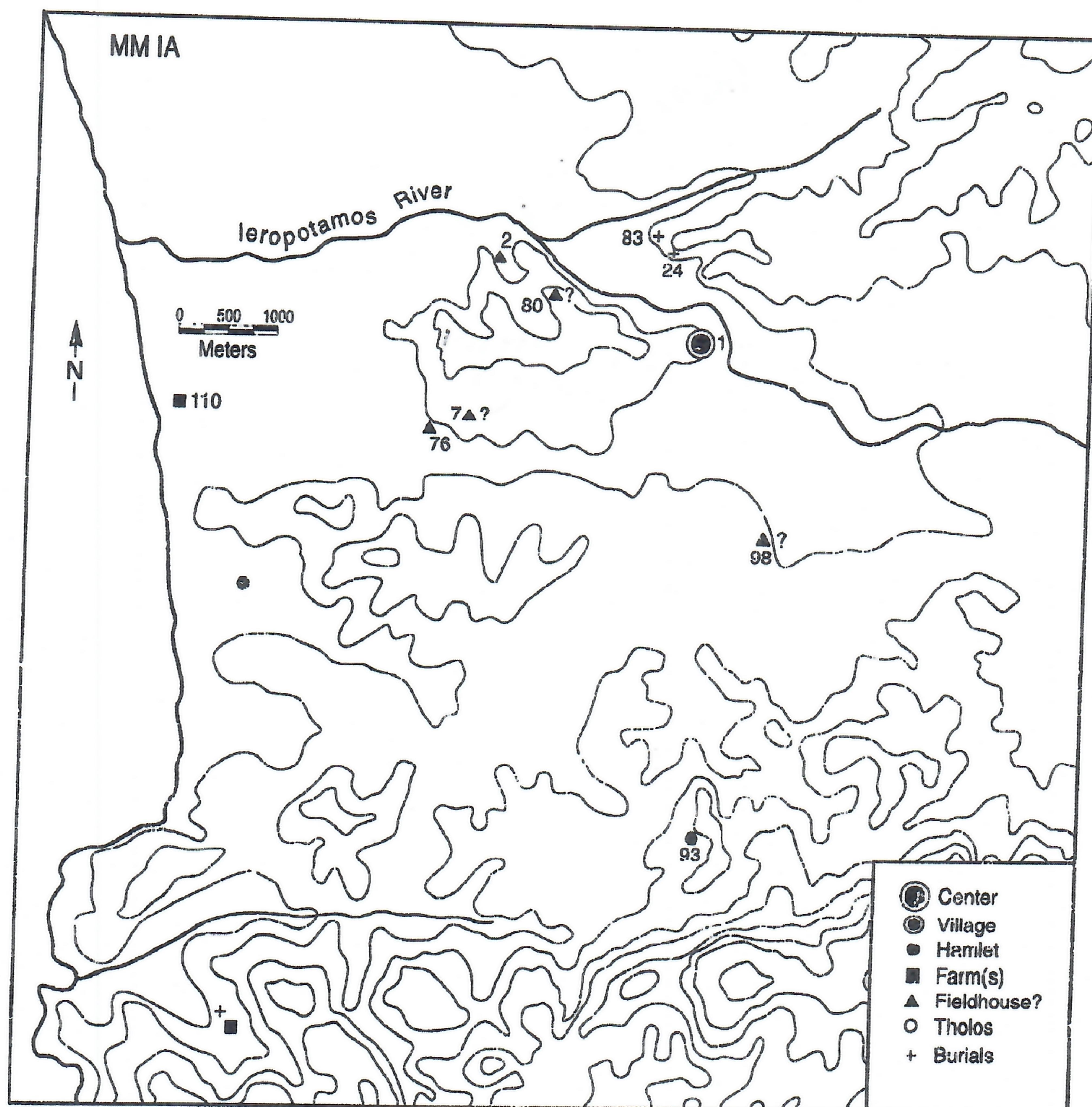


FIGURE 9.1. Middle Minoan IA sites in the Western Mesara. Kommos survey sites unnumbered.

TABLE 9.1. Middle Minoan IA sites in the survey area

Site	Size	Land Class	Function	New
1	27 ha?	I	Settlement	—
2	Small	I	Settlement	—
7?	Small	II	Settlement	New
24	80 x 100 m?	—	Cemetery	—
76?	Small	II	Settlement	New
80	50 x 50 m	I	Settlement	—
83	40 x 35 m?	—	Cemetery	—
93	80 x 110 m?	II	Settlement	New
98?	Small	I	Settlement	—

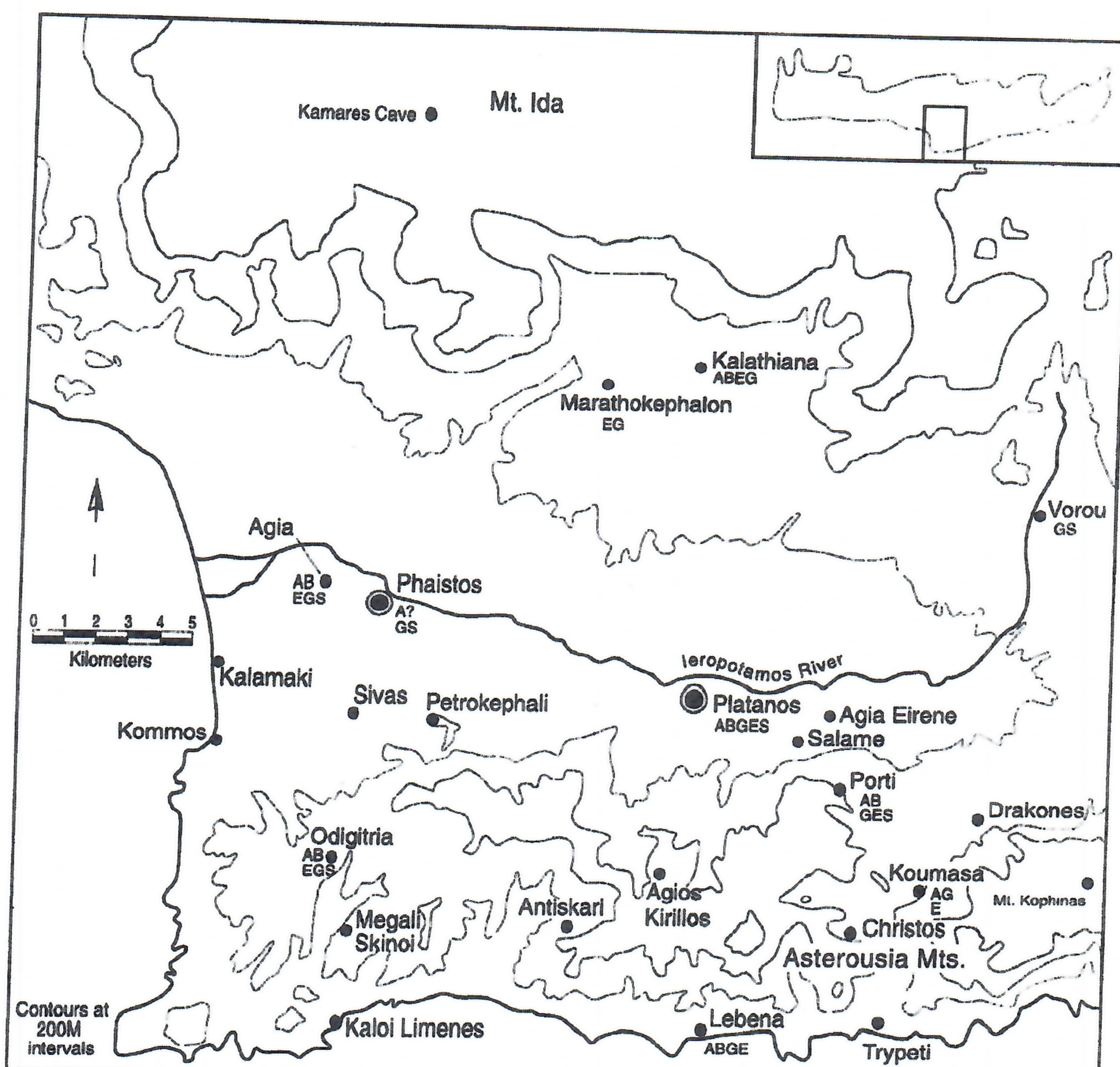


FIGURE 9.2. Map of the Mesara in the Middle Minoan IA period. Legend : A = Gold object. B = Bronze objects (daggers). C = Cycladic import. E = Egyptian or Egyptianizing object. G = Seals. J = Jewelry. O = Obsidian. S = Stone vases.

Several tombs, however—Koumasa (Tholoi A and Gamma), Sivas (North), Salame, and Megali Skinoi (Tholos IIIb)—were abandoned before the MM period (Warren 1969:193–196). The only stratified MM IA tomb deposit known is at Lebena Tomb IIA, where the basal EM II stratum was deliberately sealed with a level of sand before the tomb was reused in MM IA. As the excavator (Alexiou 1960:227) remarked, this stratigraphy does not suggest continuity of use. Other tombs, such as Agia Eirene, Agia Triada B, Sivas, and Kouse Sopata (112), may also have ceased to be used in this period. This discontinuity suggests that some local inhabitants may have emigrated from the Mesara to other parts of the island—perhaps to Archanes, Knossos,

and Viannos, where Mesara-type tholos tombs were built in MM I. Other locals may have moved elsewhere within the region, since at this time new tombs were constructed at Agios Kirilos, Christos, Vorou, and probably Kalathiana (Xanthoudides 1924). The settlements associated with these new tombs were situated on steep, defensible hills or ridgetops, like our site 31 (figure 9.1), above and/or some distance from the Mesara Plain. This is a phenomenon that occurs in many areas of EM III-MM I Crete. In East Crete, for example, defensively situated or fortified sites were established, at Chamaizi, Kato Chorio, Vasiliki, Myrtos/Pyrgos, Agia Photia, and Palaikastro (figure 9.3).

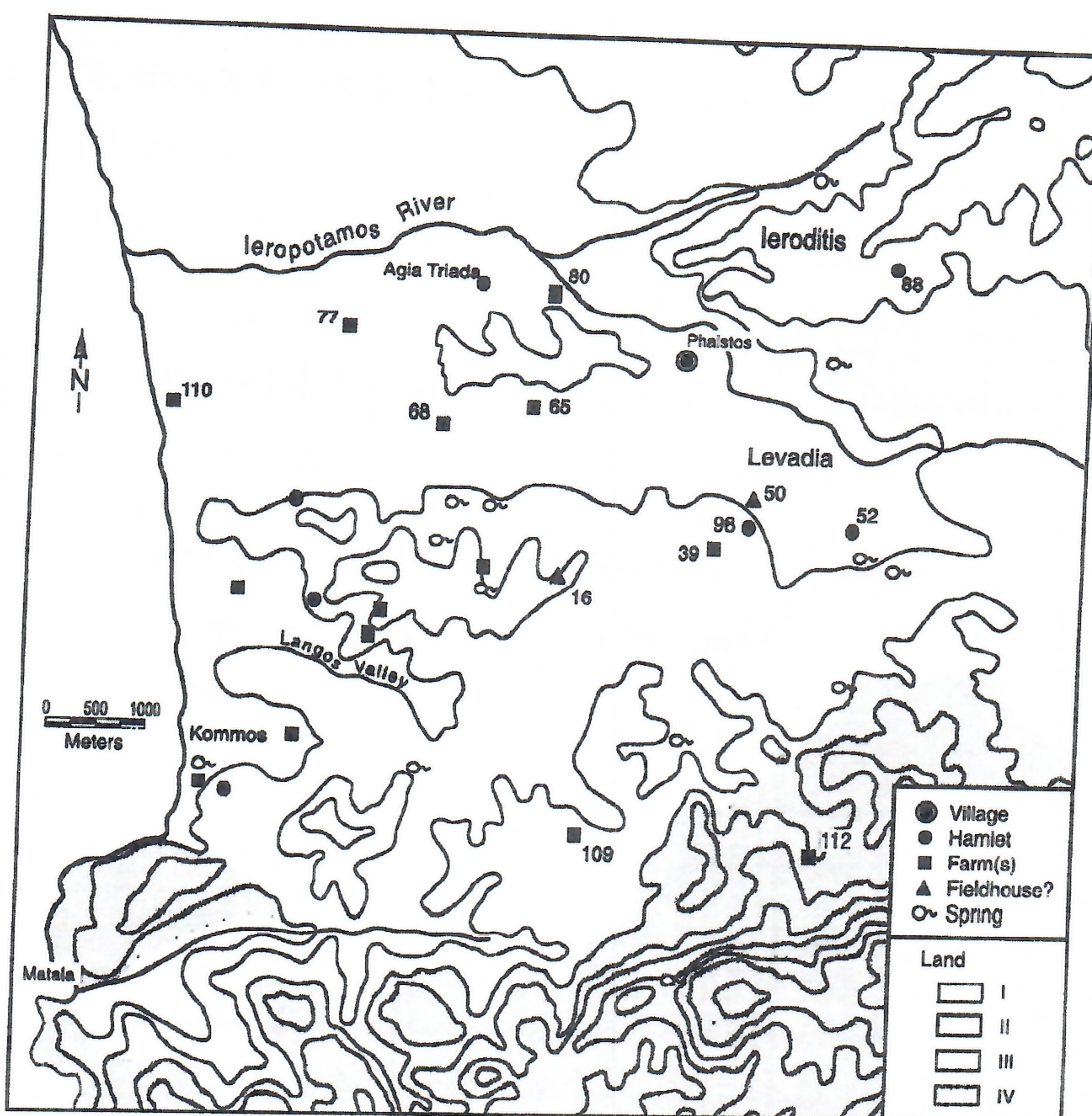


FIGURE 8.5. Early Minoan II sites and land classes relative to EM II settlers. Kommos survey sites unnumbered.

River. In the foothills of the Asterousia, the EM II hamlet (approximately 140 x 60 m) at Koumasa is located above a spring on the steep ridge of Kourakies, surrounded by gentle slopes suitable for dry farming. The Miamou Cave ceased to be inhabited in EM II; instead, it was used for burials. At Lebena (Alexiou 1992) three EM II settlements and five tholos tombs (an increase from one EM I settlement and tomb) were situated adjacent to the narrow strip of arable land along the coastal plain (plate 8.1). Plentiful water was provided by a spring and a (perennial?) stream at the west end of the plain. Two EM I-II tholoi at Chrystosomos mark the presence of a community situated above and to the west of the small coastal plain of Lasaia, while two other tholoi and an additional settlement were located on a ridge immediately east of the plain (Blackman and Branigan 1975). Many new EM II settlements are located in catchments that consist of small arable valleys or plains, like the ones described above.

In the Idaean foothills north of the Mesara Plain, two EM II settlements, Kalathiana and Marathokephalon, have been excavated (Xanthoudides 1918, 1924). Kalathiana (approximately 200 x 150 m in size during the Protopalatial period) is situated on the top of a ridge with three sheer sides. Water for the site comes from a small spring at Chermousi, about 400 m to the east at the base of the hill. The hamlet-sized (?) site at Marathokephalon is on the top of a steep hill; its water comes from a spring to the south at the bottom of the hill. At Zaros an EM II farmstead (60 x 40 m in size) occupied the hilltop west of the Votamos spring (Hadzi-Vallianou 1987:548).

Settlement in the Western Mesara becomes more hierarchical in EM II (figure 8.4). As in EM I, the village-sized site at EM II Phaistos was surrounded by hamlets and farmsteads. Disparities begin to appear in local landholdings. In the EM I period, sites were evenly and widely spaced

Matthew Buell <matthew.buell@concordia.ca>

1/13/2022 5:28 PM

Re: request permission to reprint Gournia site map

To GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>

Dear Gloria (if I may),

Yes, of course, you may have my permission for either one of those images.

Best,
Matt

D. Matthew Buell, PhD
Assistant Professor
Department of Classics, Modern Languages, and Linguistics
Concordia University
1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., FB 1030-25
Montreal, QC H3G-1M8

From: GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>

Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2022 2:19 PM

To: Matthew Buell <matthew.buell@concordia.ca>

Subject: request permission to reprint Gournia site map

Attention This email originates from outside the concordia.ca domain. // Ce courriel provient de l'exterieur du domaine de concordia.ca

Dear Dr. Buell:

I am writing an article/long manuscript on the matrilineal nature of Bronze Age Crete. I am requesting permission to reproduce your site plan of Gournia. It occurs in *Hesperia* (2015) and in the 12th Int. Congress of Cretan Studies, Heraklion, 2016). I don't see a significant difference between the site maps presented in each publication, at least for my purposes. I prefer the larger reproduction in *Hesperia*. However, I am writing you first before contacting Prof. Watrous. I look forward to hearing from you.

Gloria Edynak, Ph.D.

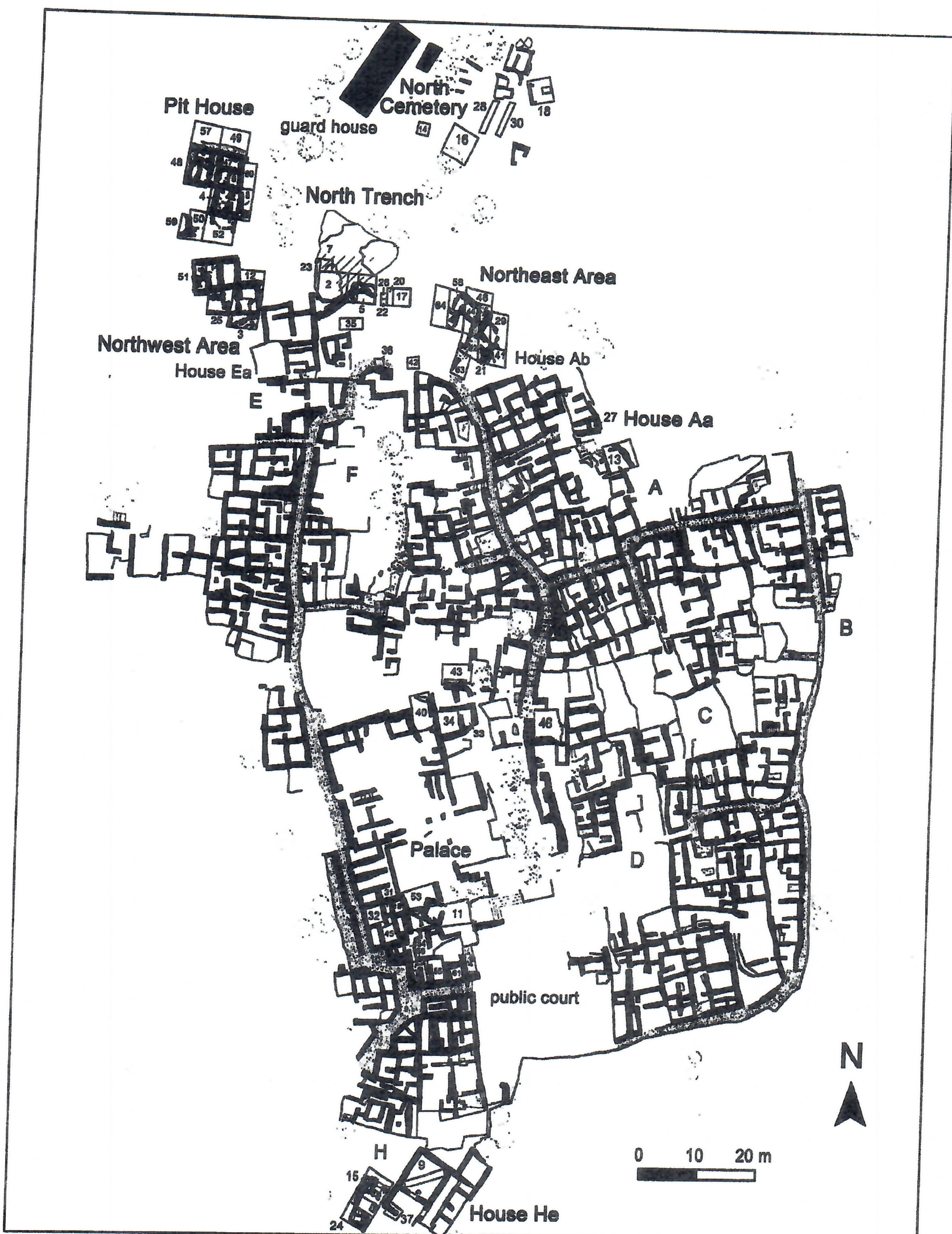


Figure 1. Gournia site plan with 2010–2012 excavation areas and trench numbers. Drawing D. M. Buell and J. McEnroe

Gournia

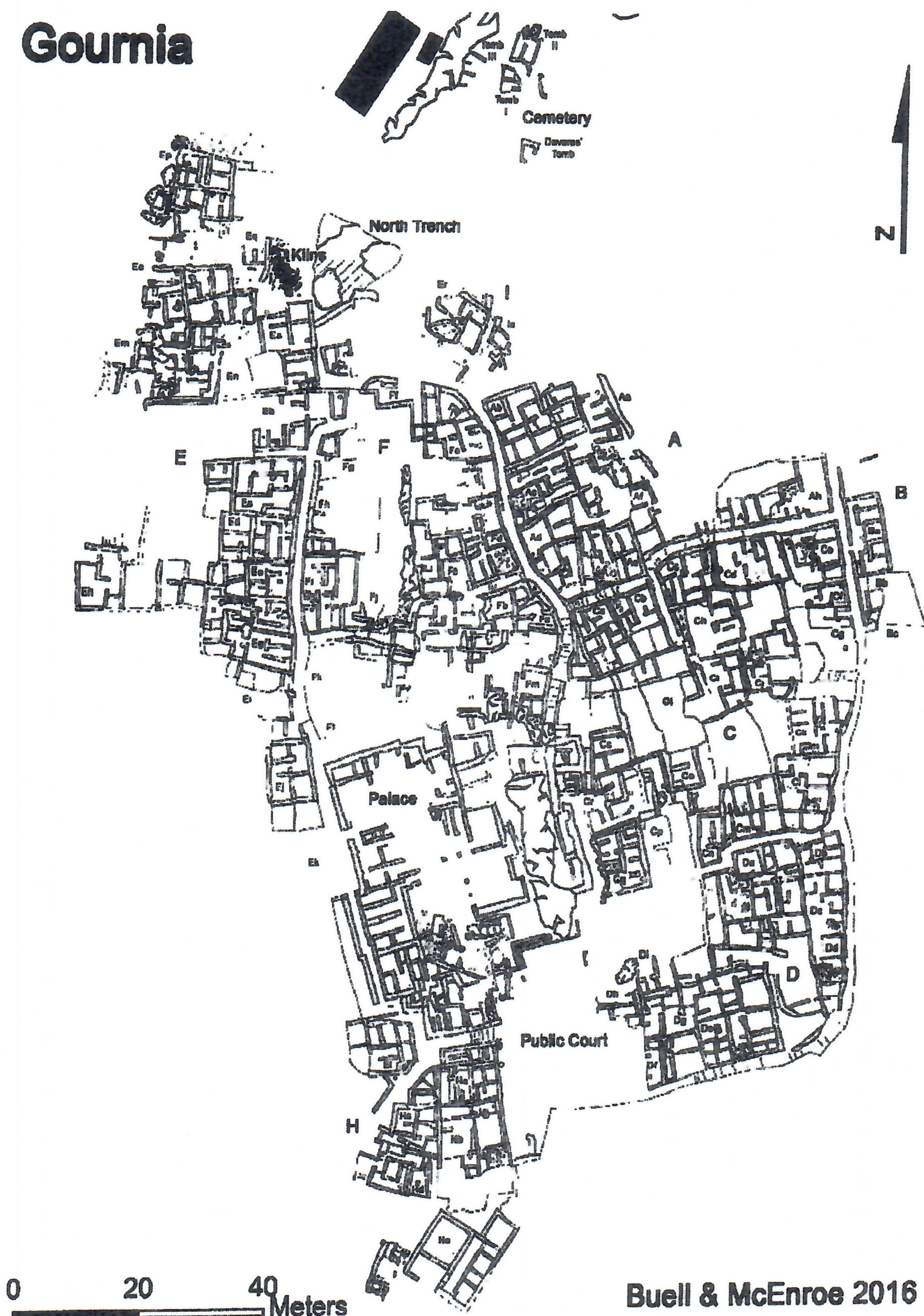


Fig. 1. The settlement of Gournia (plan by authors).

boulders that were hammer-dressed (Phase 2). The large size of this building and its monumental façades advertised the owner's wealth and social position.

Re: Permission to reproduce map of Palaikastro

To gloria.edynak@comcast.net <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>

Hi, that's fine use whichever you want - but note if it will be published you will need permission from the British School at Athens (BSA) - a form can be located on their website or contact their archivist; they will just want you to have my permission, which you now have. I put citations below.

Tim

Cunningham, T. (2007). In the shadows of Kastri: an examination of domestic and civic space at Palaikastro (Crete). *British School at Athens Studies*, 15, 99–109. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40960578>

or

Knappett, C., & Cunningham, T. F. (2003). Three Neopalatial Deposits from Palaikastro, East Crete. *The Annual of the British School at Athens*, 98, 107–187. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30073205>

those are just from the jstor website, you don't need the url if you are getting them from the book.

-----Original Message-----

From: GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>
To: Timothy Cunningham <tim.cunningham@uclouvain.be>
Cc: GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>
Sent: Mon, Jan 30, 2023 6:08 pm
Subject: Fwd: Permission to reproduce map of Palaikastro

PERMISSION FROM BSA WAS PENDING
SO THE MAP OF PALAIKASTRO IS NOT
INCLUDED.

Jacek Górska <jacekgorski1500@gmail.com>

7/10/2023 7:22 AM

Re: Archaeological Museum in Krakow

To GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net>

Dear Gloria,
I am sending the consent of the Museum for your publication.

Kind regards

Dr hab. Jacek Górska

Director
of the Archaeological Museum
in Krakow

pt., 7 lip 2023 o 23:03 GLORIA EDYNAK <gloria.edynak@comcast.net> napisał(a):

Dear Director, Dr. Gorski:

I am asking permission to reproduce the above figure, Figure 178, "Bull-horned goddess in the shape of a bee" in M. Gimbutas, 1982, Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe, 6,500-3,500 BC. The University of California Press informed me that the Archeological Museum of Krakow owns the rights to the book and can grant permission to reproduce. My manuscript, on the matrilineal nature of Bronze Age Crete, is currently under peer review.
Respectfully yours,
Gloria y'Edynak, Ph.D.

On 07/07/2023 2:17 AM EDT Jacek Górska <jacekgorski1500@gmail.com> wrote:

- Archaeological Museum in Krakow.pdf (38 KB)



MUZEUM ARCHEOLOGICZNE W KRAKOWIE

INSTYTUCJA KULTURY
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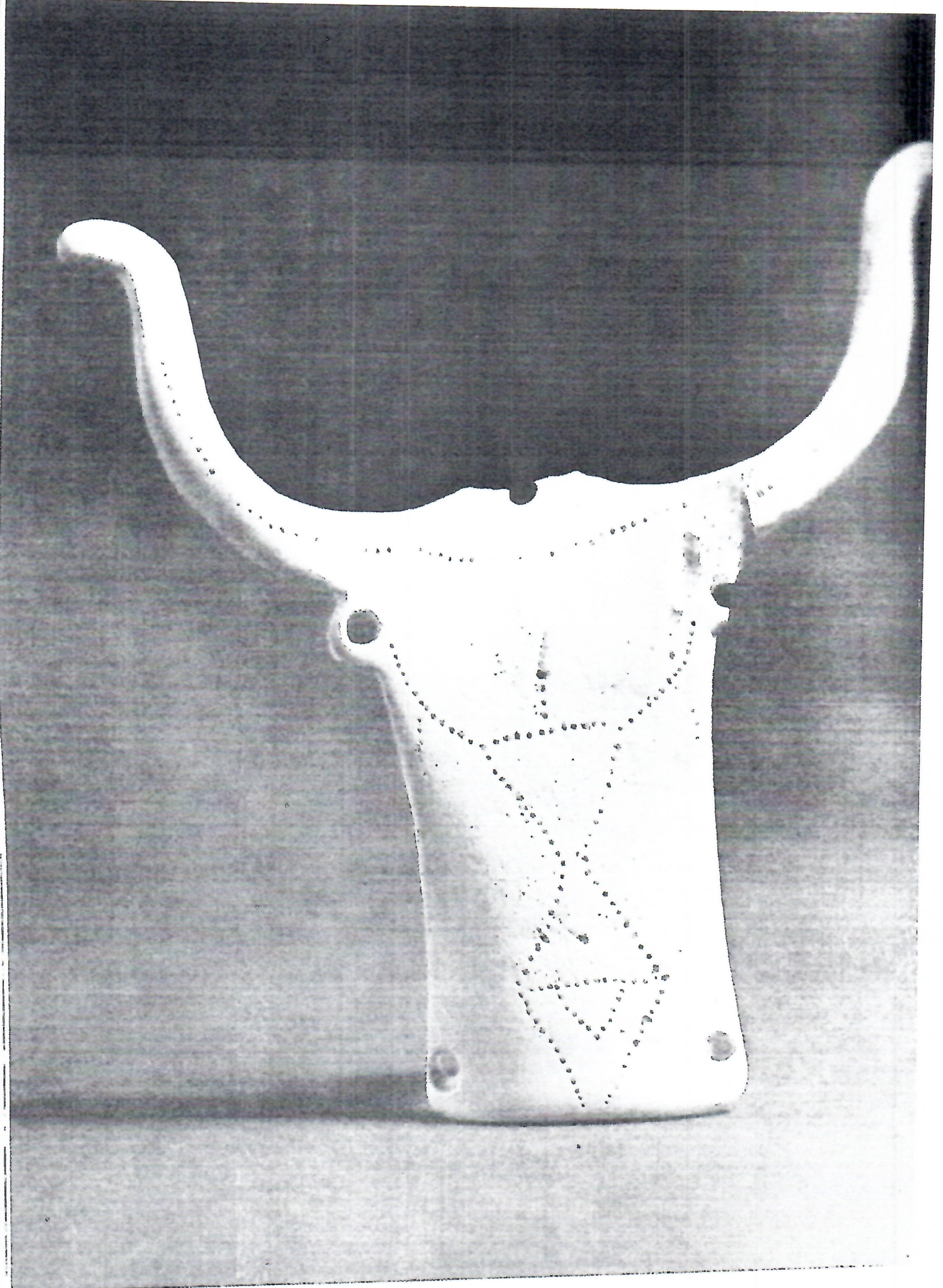
M MAŁOPOLSKA

Kraków, 10 VII 2023 r.

Dear Gloria

I consent to the reproduction of Fig. 178, "The Bee-Horned Goddess" in M. Gimbutas, 1982,
Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe, 6500-3500 BC.

D Y B E K Y O R
Muzeum Archeologiczne w Krakowie
dr hab. Jacek Górska



178 'Bull-horned goddess in the shape of a bee' rendered on a stylised bull's head of bone. Bilcze Zlote, northwestern Ukraine. Late Cucuteni-Tripolye culture. Fourth millennium BC