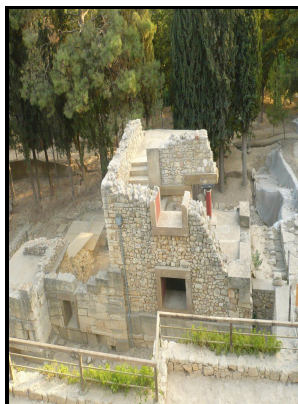


Knossos - the south house

British School at Athens - Life in Neo



Description: -

-

Malawi -- Population -- Statistics.

Crete (Greece) -- Antiquities.

Knossos (Extinct city)

Excavations (Archaeology) -- Greece -- Crete.

Minoans.

South House (Knossos)Knossos - the south house

-

Supplementary volume (British School at Athens) -- no. 34.

Supplementary volume -- no. 34Knossos - the south house

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 207-212) and index.

This edition was published in 2003



Filesize: 45.77 MB

Tags: #Knossos

Life in Neo

The absence of trunks or limbs to go with the heads implies that they were mounted on clay or wooden bodies which have subsequently disintegrated, probably simple wooden xoana.

Life in Neo

They may have intended, as with the earlier Kamares pottery, to imitate metal originals; in this case the shimmering surfaces of metal flutes. It is rectangular, with a central, four-pillared hall, corridors, storerooms and remains of a staircase. Despite appearances, however, Knossos is indeed a good source for stratified ceramic contexts N.

Knossos: Palace of the Minoans

Various enactments, probably religious in nature, may have been held here. The palace consisted of about 1000 chambers surrounding the central courtyard and equipped with a sewage system. The purpose of this volume is to remedy this undesirable state of affairs, at least with regard to the movable finds recovered from in and immediately around one of the better preserved Neopalatial mansions ever to have been excavated on Crete.

Conservation vs. restoration: the Palace at Knossos (Crete)

Most of the evidence we find for full-time craftsmen nevertheless comes from the temples of the Middle and Late Minoan periods, so we should see the main period of craft industries as belonging to an urban society and in particular to the temples within that urban society. The drill might be made of wood or bronze, using sand or emery, imported from Naxos, as an abrasive.

Knossos Palace Ruins

This also applies to the mainland because both tradition and archaeology have formed strong links between Crete and Athens. It was discovered at the beginning of the 20th century thanks to at the Palace of Knossos led by the archaeologist Arthur Evans.

Knossos: The South House. British School at Athens Supplementary Volume No. 34

And finally, it appears in on Knossos Tablet Gg702 as da-pu 2-ri-to-jo po-ti-ni-ja, which probably represents the Mycenaean Greek Daburinthoio potniai, «to the mistress of the Labyrinth,» recording the distribution of one jar of honey. The overlaps between the Cretan script and other scripts, such as the hieroglyphic scripts of Cyprus and the Hittite lands of Anatolia, may suggest an alternative possibility, that they all evolved from a common ancestor, a now-lost script perhaps originating in Syria. The most important monuments of the site are: The Palace of Knossos.

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