

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUMOXFORD

Creating a resource using Quire



Labyrinth: Knossos, Myth & Reality

- Ran February-July 2023
- 62k visitors
- 238 objects exhibited, of which 100 from Ashmolean collection (27 of which on permanent display)



2023 Exhibition

- Ashmolean has the archive for Sir Arthur Evans's excavations at the site (1900-1931)
- Finds now in Heraklion Museum shown alongside archive
- Evans suggested that he had discovered the mythical Labyrinth



2023 Exhibition

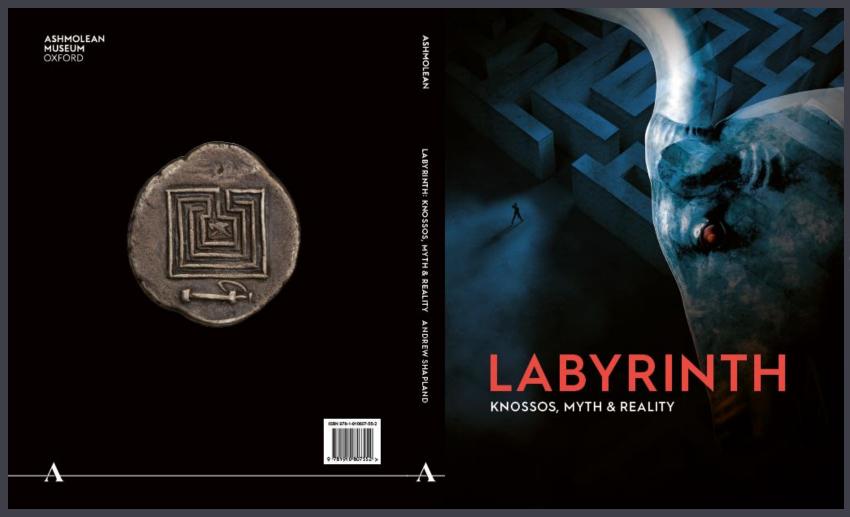
- More recent finds in Knossos valley also on display
- Mostly loan objects less connection with Ashmolean collection



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Recycling content

- The exhibition generated lots of content which can be reused:
- Catalogue



Recycling content

- The exhibition generated lots of content which can be reused:
- Catalogue
- Exhibition panels/labels



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Recycling content

- The exhibition generated lots of content which can be reused:
- Catalogue
- Exhibition panels/labels
- Website



- Catalogue
- **Exhibition panels/labels**
- Website
- Enriched collection records



In the second millennium BCE the island of Crete was home to a complex pre-Greek society known as 'the Minoans'. When archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans started to excavate at the site of Knossos on Crete, in 1900, he frequently connected the things he found with ancient Cretan myths. He named the building at Knossos the 'Palace of Minos', after the mythical king of Crete, and connected it to the story of the Labyrinth

The Labyrinth was an ingenious maze commissioned by King Minos to imprison the ferocious Minotaur, a creature with the head of a bull and the body of a man. In the myth, the Minotaur is killed by Theseus, the famous semi-divine hero. Following Theseus's victory, he returned to Greece, and became king and the founder of Athens.

The Cretan myths originated in stories which the Greek and Roman inhabitants of the city of Knossos would have told long after the Palace had been

- Find related objects in the Greek World and Aegean World Galleries
- **№** Download a Floor Plan (PDF)
- Q Explore the Collections

COLLECTION HIGHLIGHTS



Attic red-figure calyx-crater... circa 425 BCE AN1937.983



circa 500 BCF AN1896-1908 C



Attic black-figure pottery a... 550 BCE - 540 BCE AN1911.256

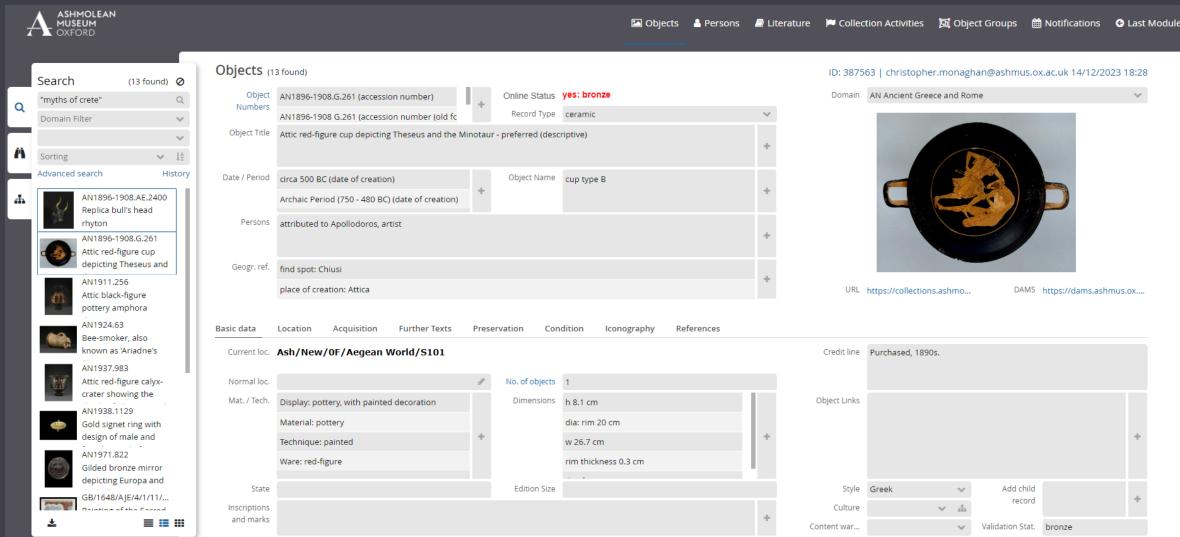


Gold signet ring with desig... Middle Minoan III Period - La.,

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Collections records

Content gathered in Collection Management System (MuseumPlus)



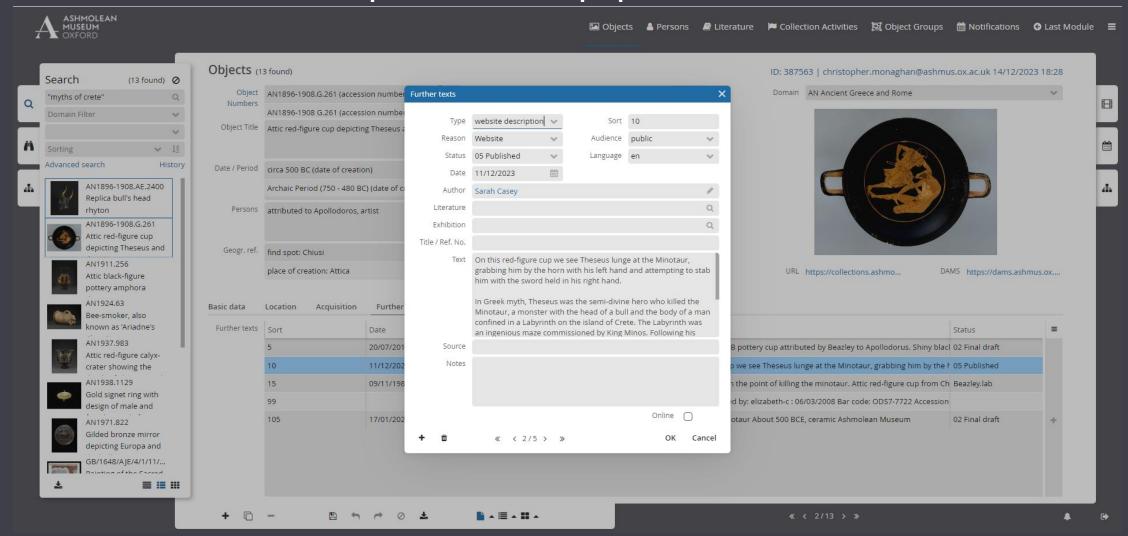
MuseumPlus

• Sets of objects generated for use in different contexts

\triangle	ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM DXFORD				🔼 Objects 🔒 Persons	<i>■</i> Litera	ture 🏲 Collection Activities 🏌	진 Object Groups 🛗 No	tifications 😝 La	ast Module	=	
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			AN1896-1908.AE.2400		Replica bull's head rhyton	date	of creation: early 20th century (1901 - 1	s cast			<u>#</u>	
			AN1896-1908.G.261	Apollodoros	Attic red-figure cup depicting Theseus a	and the date	of creation: circa 500 BC; date of creatio	ceramic				
			AN1911.256	The Rycroft Painter	Attic black-figure pottery amphora depi	icting I date	of creation: 550 BC - 540 BC; date of cre	ceramic				
			AN1924.63		Bee-smoker, also known as 'Ariadne's C	Clew-Bo date	of creation: Middle Minoan IIIB Period (o	c ceramic				
			AN1937.983	the Dinos Painter	Attic red-figure calyx-crater showing the	e deed date	of creation: circa 425 BC; date of creatio	ceramic				
			AN1938.1129		Gold signet ring with design of male and	nd femi date	of creation: Middle Minoan III Period - L	a general				
			AN1971.822		Gilded bronze mirror depicting Europa	and the date	of creation: 1st - 2nd century AD (AD 1 -	general				
			GB/1648/AJE/4/1/15/1/7	Émile Gilliéron (1850 - 1924)	Painting of the Taureador Fresco from t	the Pal date	of creation: 1st half of the 20th century;	archives				
			GB/1648/AJE/4/1/18/1/1		Drawing of the Labyrinth Fresco from th	he Eas date	of creation: 1st half of the 20th century	archives		+		
			HCR4579		Ancient Greek silver coin	date	of creation: 300 BC - 201 BC	coin and similar				
			WA1863.7692	Hieronymus Cock (1518 - 1570), Hieronymus	The Cretan Labyrinth	date	of creation: 1558	print				
			WA2009.18	Monogrammist HG (1540 - 1570), Hans Jamni	Daedalus and Icarus	date	of creation: circa 1560	general				
	Nhr of objects	12										

MuseumPlus

Content includes detailed descriptions for various purposes



Aegean World Gallery

• This content is most relevant to the permanent Aegean World gallery which contains a large number of objects from/related to Knossos



Attic red-figure cup depicting Theseus and the Minotaur, c. 500 BC. Ashmolean AN1896-1908.G.261



Aegean World Gallery

• Largest collection of Minoan objects outside Greece, largely as a result of Sir Arthur Evans's work at Knossos



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Educational Resources

• Existing learning resources for teachers show there is interest in object-focussed teaching in gallery.

Focus on The Palace at Knossos and Crete

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Notes for teachers

Objects from Knossos and Crete at the Ashmolean

- Most of the objects linked to Crete and The Palace at Knossos are on display in Gallery 20: Aegean World.
- Displays cover finds from the excavations of Arthur Evans from the early 1900s of the Palace at Knossos, and also explore his interpretation of the site.
- Other displays include Mycenaen objects and ancient objects from the Cyclades, including carved Cycladic figures from cist graves.
- The gallery can also be used to explore objects related to Crete's most famous myth: Theseus and the Minotaur

Other galleries containing ancient Greek objects:

Gallery 16: The Greek World

Gallery 18: Ancient Cyprus

Gallery 14: Cast Gallery

Gallery 7: Money

Gallery 21: Greek and Roman Sculpture

Gallery 20: Aegean World

 Attic red-figure pottery cup, attributed to the Apollodoros Painter, Chiusi, Italy c500 BC



The illustration shows Crete's most famous myth. Confined by King Minos in the labyrinth, the Minotaur, half- man, half-bull, survived by devouring youths and maidens sent as tribute from Athens until it was finally slain by Theseus. ANIBOA.1906.G.261

Gallery 20: Aegean World

2. Octopus jar, 1450-1400 BC



This partially restored jar is from the Palace at Knossos, Creet. It is decorated with a six tentacled octopus, using purple red dye from murex shells, a popular colourant for murals across the east Mediterranean. The design reflects a society with a close relationship to the sea. MNI911.608

Working with objects: key questions

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- Who made it?
 - Where and when was it made?
- What materials is it made from?
- How was it made?
- What was it used for? How was it used?
- · Who used / owned it?
- How might it be interpreted by different people? at different times?



Chest shaped Larnax (coffin) cemetery at Knossos, 1375-1300BC AN1896.1908 AE583

Lines of enquiry: Art & Design

excavations.

Lines of enquiry: Classics

jewellery, metalwork

palaces, building materials

Palaces, with special emphasis on the Palace

Materials and technology: frescoes, pottery,

Minoan culture and its significance for trade

compare and contrast with approaches today

Explore the styles of pottery from different

palace 'phases' from the Palace at Knossos.

Learn about how they were used to date

Building and engineering: waterworks,

Economy and society: Linear B tablets,

content, discovery, interpretation and significance Early Cretan hieroglyph and Linear A

The myth of Theseus and the Minotaur Excavation and archaeological methods:

at Knossos: their function and use

Tombs and and burial practices

- Explore different design motifs from ancient Cretan pottery and create new designs to reflect Minoan culture.
- Research how myth and legend have been represented in art across different times and cultures through objects and artworks.

Further resources

Further information about Arthur Evans and the Palace at Knossos is available at:

www.odl.ox.ac.uk/collections/evansknossos.htm

sirarthurevans.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/collection/

Cross curricular links

- History: rise and expansion of the Minoan culture and its influence in the Mediterranean
- English: explore myths and legends
 Maths: currency and coinage in the ancient world

Education Department Ashmolean Museum

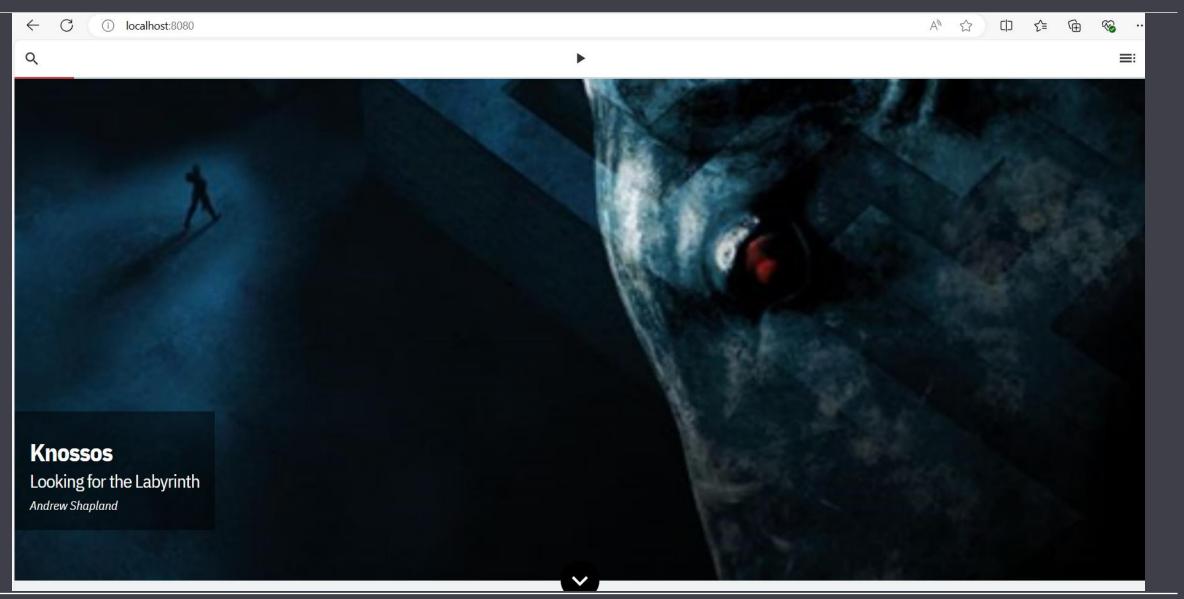
Beaumont Street Oxford OX1 2PH T. 01865 278015

.01865 2/8015

E. education.service@ashmus.ox.ac.uk

www.ashmolean.org/learn

Quire resource



Quire

- Don't have to be a coder to use YAML is intuitive
- Quire website has helpful user guides but I preferred to play with (and sometimes break) the demo version by replacing content
- Templates produce impressive results
- Output is intended to be a publication (web or PDF) about objects

