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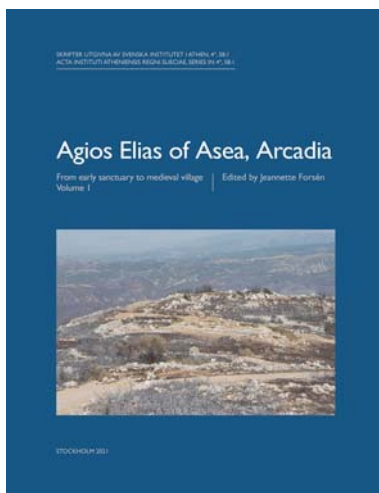
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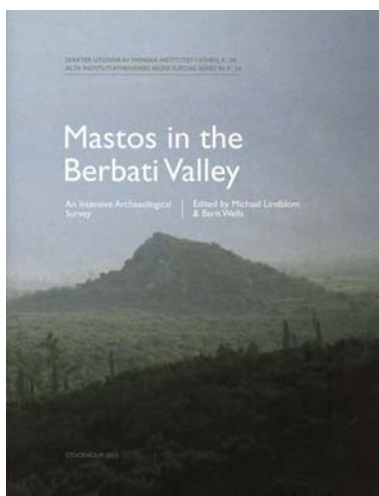
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530 SEK 199 SEK / 19 €

Agios Elias of Asea, Arcadia. From early sanctuary to medieval village. Vol. I Edited by Jeannette Forsén, 2021

A brief four-week excavation campaign in 1997 at the temple on top of the mountain of Agios Elias at Asea produced abundant archaeological material which partly is presented in this study, along with a stratigraphic report of part of the excavated area. The pottery, miniature vessels, miscellaneous terracotta finds, roof tiles, faunal and human bones, glass, coins, sculpture and miscellaneous stone objects are included in the present work. The first focus of activities at the site took place around c. 720–690 BC (Early Protocorinthian). No architecture was found in connection with this period. However, roof tiles of a temple and some auxiliary buildings from c. 590–560 BC (Middle Corinthian–Late Corinthian I) are accompanied by a large amount of pottery which point at a second flourish of the site during this period. Some of the pottery is local/regional, with other examples originating from many parts of southern Greece in addition to Attica and possibly East Greece as well. During the 14th century AD a village, named Kandreva, and church existed where the ancient temple once stood, as indicated by numerous burials, pottery finds, and coins. Then, as during ancient times, the presence of exotic pottery indicates that, although seemingly "hidden" in the Arcadian mountains, this site was far from isolated.

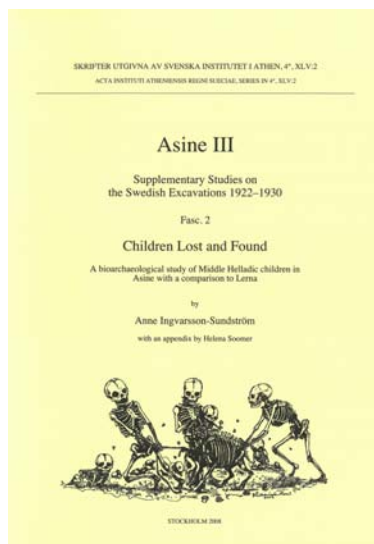


530 SEK 199 SEK / 19 €

Mastos in the Berbati Valley. An intensive archaeological survey Edited by Michael Lindblom & Berit Wells, 2011

This study presents the results of a small but intensive surface survey conducted on the Mastos Hill in the Berbati Valley in 1999. While remains from the Early and Late Helladic period were known from previous excavations on its southern and eastern slopes, this is the first analysis of the entire hill. It includes a digital documentation of the local topography as well as an account of the archaeological remains retrieved in the field. The study fills a gap in different data sets and results gained through old excavations and the extensive 1988–1990 Berbati-Limnes survey. The introductory chapter summarizes previous work in the valley, discusses its ancient routes of communication and outlines the method employed in the archaeological survey. This is followed by an account of the topographical survey and the geographical information system used. In the six following chapters the archaeological remains are presented and analyzed in a diachronic fashion. It is concluded that the hill was predominantly settled in prehistory with the exception of a small stronghold in medieval times on its top terrace. A detailed petrographic study of ceramics found at different locales in the valley is also included.

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Children Lost and Found. A bioarchaeological study of Middle Helladic children in Asine with a comparison to Lerna

By Anne Ingvarsson-Sundström, 2008

This study focuses on children's living conditions during the Middle Helladic period in Greece. The primary material comprises disarticulated skeletal remains found in a stratigraphic context during the Swedish excavations of Asine in 1926: 4,583 fragments/complete bones. These made up 103 subadults and 36 adults by means of Minimum Number of Individual (MNI) calculations. It was possible to assign subadult skeletal remains to 39 of the 105 already published graves in the Lower Town of Asine. In addition, children's graves and skeletal remains from the neighbouring site of Lerna (periods IV–VI) are considered for comparisons of demography, health and mortuary treatment. The wider archaeological context, i.e., the published mortuary material from the settlements and cemeteries, is also examined and used to describe the community's perception of children.

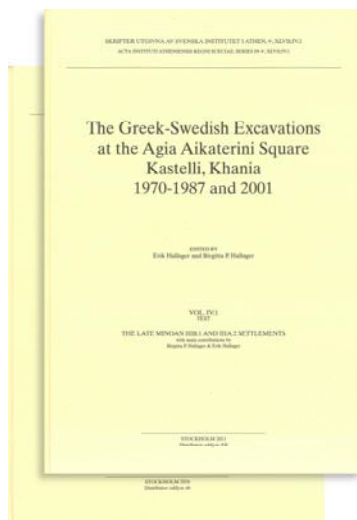
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□ ~~600 SEK~~ 199 SEK / 19 €

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The Greek-Swedish excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania

Khania-volumes published before 2008 are distributed by Astrom Editions

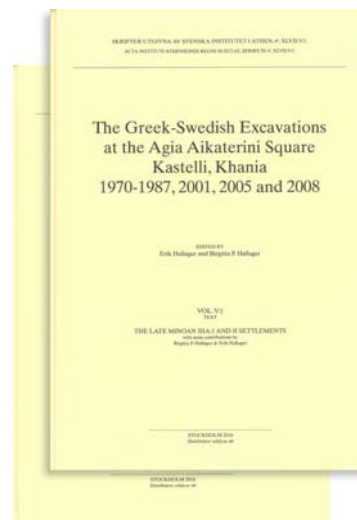


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Vol. 4: 1970–1987 and 2001. The Late Minoan IIIB:1 and IIIA:2 settlements

Edited by Birgitta P. Hallager & Erik Hallager, 2011

During the years of excavation the LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 period was always considered a unit, called "Level 4". The following detailed studies of stratigraphy, pottery and architecture, however, made it clear that the two chronological phases at the GSE also represented two different stratigraphic units. By the end of the reoccupation phase in LM II and LM IIIA:1, one large important building, Building 2, was constructed in the LM IIIA:2 period. This building, of which only a small amount was unearthed within the Agia Aikaterini Square, continued in use until the end of the LM IIIB:1 period, where finds of Linear B tablets and a complete inscribed stirrup jar, the inscription of which included the abbreviation for *wa-na-ka-te-ro*, royal, were revealed.



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Vol. 5: 1970–1987, 2001, 2005 and 2008. The Late Minoan IIIA:1 and II settlements

Edited by Erik Hallager & Birgitta P. Hallager, 2016

During the years of excavation the LM II and LM IIIA:1 period was always considered a unit, called "Level 5". The following detailed studies of stratigraphy and pottery, however, made it clear that the two chronological phases at the GSE also represented two different stratigraphic units. After the LM IB destruction at the site a few rooms of the destroyed houses were cleaned of the destruction debris and repaired to offer very modest living conditions. While the part of the settlement excavated by the GSE can only be described as a squatter habitation during LM II and LM IIIA:1 there can be little doubt that an important part of the settlement existed nearby.