

Arthur Evans And The Palace Of Minos Ashmolean Museum Publications

Most of the archival material from Sir Arthur Evans' excavations at Knossos is now in the Ashmolean Museum and Library. This booklet, illustrated with many period photos, shows how the excavations proceeded and how the reconstruction of parts of the palace was achieved. Now in its third reprinting. Inspired by Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenae and Troy, Sir Arthur John Evans (1851–1941), keeper of Oxford's Ashmolean Museum from 1884 to 1908, trustee of the British Museum and fellow of the Royal Society, used his inherited wealth to purchase land in Crete at Knossos. From 1900 he commenced excavations there in co-operation with the British School at Athens. Work continued for eight full seasons, uncovering a Bronze Age palace and bringing to light further architectural and artefactual remains of Minoan civilisation, including numerous texts in Linear A and Linear B. Evans' speculative reconstruction of the site in reinforced concrete remains controversial, and some of his interpretations are disputed, but his pioneering work is painstakingly detailed in this highly illustrated multi-volume work, published between 1921 and 1935, with an index volume appearing in 1936.

Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism

The Palace of Minos: Volume 5, Index Volume

The Find of a Lifetime

The Knossos Labyrinth

Index to The Palace of Minos

Knossos, like the Acropolis or Stonehenge, is a symbol for an entire culture. The Knossos Labyrinth was first built in the reign of a Middle Kingdom Egyptian pharaoh, and was from the start the focus of a glittering and exotic culture. Homer left elusive clues about the Knossian court and when the lost site of Knossos gradually re-emerged from obscurity in the nineteenth century, the first excavators - Minos Kalokairinos, Heinrich Schliemann, and Arthur Evans - were predisposed to see the site through the eyes of the classical authors. Rodney Castleden argues that this line of thought was a false trail and gives an alternative insight into the labyrinth which is every bit as exciting as the traditional explanations, and one which he believes is much closer to the truth. Rejecting Evans' view of Knossos as a bronze age royal palace, Castleden puts forward alternative interpretations - that the building was a necropolis or a temple - and argues that the temple interpretation is the most satisfactory in the light of modern archaeological knowledge about Minoan Crete. Published 1921-35, this highly illustrated multi-volume excavation report documents the discovery of Minoan civilisation on Crete.

The Palace of Minos: The great transitional age in the northern and eastern sections of the palace: the most brilliant

records of Minoan art and the evidences of an advanced religion

A New View of the 'Palace of Minos' at Knossos

Index

The Palace of Minos. A Comparative Account of the Successive Stages of the Early Cretan Civilization as Illustrated by the Discoveries at Knossos ... With ... Plans, Tables ... Plates. (Index ... By Joan Evans ... With Special Sections Classified in Detail and Chronologically Arranged by Sir A. Evans.).

Sir Arthur Evans, the Palace of Minos ...

In the spring of 1900, British archaeologist Arthur Evans began to excavate the palace of Knossos on Crete, bringing ancient Greek legends to life just as a new century dawned amid far-reaching questions about human history, art, and culture. With *Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism*, Cathy Gere relates the fascinating story of Evans's excavation and its long-term effects on Western culture. After the World War I left the Enlightenment dream in tatters, the lost paradise that Evans offered in the concrete labyrinth—pacifist and matriarchal, pagan and cosmic—seemed to offer a new way forward for writers, artists, and thinkers such as Sigmund Freud, James Joyce, Giorgio de Chirico, Robert Graves, and Hilda Doolittle. Assembling a brilliant, talented, and eccentric cast at a moment of tremendous intellectual vitality and wrenching change, Cathy Gere paints an unforgettable portrait of the age of concrete and the birth of modernism.

First published in 1921, this volume was written by the archeologist who excavated the Bronze Age palace at Knossos on the island of Crete, Greece.

The Palace of Minos: pt. I. Fresh lights on origins and external relations: the restoration in town and palace after seismic catastrophe towards close of M.M. III, and the beginnings of the new era. pt. II. Town-houses in Knossos of the new era and restored west palace section, with its state approach

Sir Arthur Evans' Discoveries at Crete

Sir Arthur Evans and Minoan Crete

The Palace of Knossos, Crete

Arthur Evans and the Palace of Minos

Before Sir Arthur Evans, the principal object of Greek prehistoric archaeology was the reconstruction of history in relation to myth. European travellers to Greece viewed its picturesque ruins as the gateway to mythical times, while Heinrich Schliemann, at the end of the nineteenth century, allegedly uncovered at Troy and Mycenae the legendary cities of the Homeric epics. It was Evans who, in his controversial excavations at Knossos, steered Aegean archaeology away from Homer towards the broader Mediterranean world. Yet in so doing he is thought to have done his own inventing, recreating the Cretan Labyrinth via the Bronze Age myth of the Minotaur. Nanno Marinatos challenges the entrenched idea that Evans was nothing more than a flamboyant researcher who turned speculation into history. She argues that Evans was an excellent archaeologist, one who used scientific

observation and classification. Evans's combination of anthropology, comparative religion and analysis of cultic artefacts enabled him to develop a bold new method which Sir James Frazer called 'mental anthropology'. It was this approach that led him to propose remarkable ideas about Minoan religion, theories that are now being vindicated as startling new evidence comes to light. Examining the frescoes from Akrotiri, on Santorini, that are gradually being restored, the author suggests that Evans's hypothesis of one unified goddess of nature is the best explanation of what they signify. Evans was in 1901 ahead of his time in viewing comparable Minoan scenes as a blend of ritual action and mythic imagination. Nanno Marinatos is a leading authority on Minoan religion. In this latest book she combines history, archaeology and myth to bold and original effect, offering a wholly new appraisal of Evans and the significance of his work. Sir Arthur Evans and Minoan Crete will be essential reading for all students of Minoan civilization, as well as an irresistible companion for travellers to Crete.

... at Knossos. Index to the Palace of Minos / Joan Evans ; Arthur Evans

The Palace of Minos: pt. I. Emergence of outer western enceinte, with new illustrations, artistic and religious, of the middle Minoan phase: chryselephantine 'lady of sports,' 'snake room' and full story of the cult: late Minoan ceramic evolution and 'palace style.' pt. II. 'Camp-stool' fresco

Knossos, Knossos (Modern History), Mycenae, Palace of Nestor, Tiryns

The Palace of Minos: The neolithic and early and middle Minoan ages

Elizabeth Price and Sir Arthur Evans

Discusses the ancient Minoan civilization of Knossos, Crete, as manifested by the excavations of that city by the archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans.

Arthur Evans gained international recognition as the excavator of the palace of Knossos on Crete and the "inventor" of the Minoan civilization. His Cretan travel diaries throw light on the sites he visited, many of which have still not been excavated.

Arthur Evans and the Palace of Minos

Drawings, Photographs, Plans, and Casts Illustrative of Mr. Arthur Evans' Excavations, 1900, 1901, 1902

A Comparative Account of the Successive Stages of the Early Cretan Civilization as Illustrated by the Discoveries : Index. By Joan Evans and Arthur Evans

A Comparative Account of the Successive Stages of the Early Cretan Civilization as Illustrated by the Discoveries at Knossos by Sir Arthur Evans

The Palace of Minos. By Sir Arthur Evans. Volume III: The Great Transitional Age in the Northern and Eastern Sections of the Palace: the Most Brilliant Records of Minoan Art and the Evidences of an

Advanced Religion. Pp. Xxiv + 525; 367 Figures in the Text, Plans, 13 Coloured and 11 Supplementary Plates. (Section of the 'Grand Staircase' and Plans and Perspective Drawing of the 'Domestic Quater' in Pocket at the End of the Volume.) Macmillan & Co, London, 1930. £5 5s

On March 23, 1900, Arthur John Evans and his staff began to excavate on Crete, looking for the fabled site of Knossos, where an extraordinary civilization, a precursor to classical Greece, was rumored to have existed. Almost from the first shovel stroke, artifacts began to emerge. Evans realized that here was "an extraordinary phenomenon, nothing Greek, nothing Roman. A wholly unexplored world." *The Palace of Minos at Knossos* recounts the exciting story of uncovering a remarkable society lost to the world for 3,500 years, from its initial discovery through its excavation to the structure we see today. Sidebars on archaeological techniques, illustrations of the sites, tables, and diagrams throughout provide a wealth of information on the Palace. The use of artifacts and other "documents" recovered from the Palace bring out the voices of the people of the past, offering clues to who they were and how they lived. *The Palace of Minos at Knossos* concludes with an interview with archaeologist Chris Scarre who talks about the misperceptions about Knossos and what we really know about its culture.

How do archaeologists and artists reimagine what life was like during the Greek Bronze Age? How do contemporary conditions influence the way we understand the ancient past? This innovative book considers two imaginative restorations of the ancient world that test the boundaries of interpretation and invention by bringing together the discovery of Minoan culture by the British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans (1851–1941) and the work of the Turner Prize-winning video artist Elizabeth Price (b. 1966). Featured essays examine Evans's interpretation and restoration of the Knossos palace and present fresh photography of Minoan artifacts and archival photographs of the dig alongside beautiful, previously unpublished watercolors and drawings by the archaeological illustrators and restorers who worked on the site: Émile Gilliéron père (1850–1924), Émile Gilliéron fils (1885–1939), Piet de Jong (1887–1967), and others. An interview with Price explores how her attraction to the Sir Arthur Evans Archive became the basis for her commissioned video installation at the University of Oxford's Ashmolean Museum and offers insight into her creative practice. Exhibition dates: October 5, 2017–January 7, 2018

Sir Arthur Evans and the Discovery of Knossos

The Palace of Minos at Knossos

The Palace of Minos

A Comparative Account of the Successive Stages of the Early Cretan Civilization as Illustrated by the Discoveries at Knossos

Creating the Vision of Knossos

The 1936 index to Sir Arthur Evans' multi-volume report on his excavations at Knossos, compiled by his half-sister.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 29. Chapters: Knossos, Knossos (modern history), Mycenae, Palace of Nestor, Tiryns. Excerpt: Knossos (alternative spellings Knossus, Cnossus, Greek,), refers to the main Bronze Age archaeological site at Heraklion, a modern port city on the north central coast of Crete. The site was excavated and the palace complex found there partially restored under the direction of Arthur Evans in the earliest years of the 20th century. The palace complex is the largest Bronze Age archaeological site on Crete. It was undoubtedly the ceremonial and political centre of the Minoan civilization and culture. Quite apart from its value as the center of the ancient Minoan civilization, Knossos has a place in modern history as well. It witnessed the fall of the Ottoman Empire and the enosis, or "unification," of Crete with Greece. It has been a center of Aegean art and archaeology even before its initial excavation. Currently a branch of the British School at Athens is located on its grounds. The mansion Evans had built on its grounds, Villa Ariadne, for the use of the archaeologists, was briefly the home of the Greek government in exile during the Battle of Crete in World War II. Subsequently it was the headquarters for three years of the 3rd Reich's military governorship of Crete. Turned over to the Greek government in the 1950s, it has been maintained and improved as a major site of antiquities. Studies conducted there are ongoing. The ruins at Knossos were discovered in either 1877 or 1878 by Minos Kalokairinos, a Cretan merchant and antiquarian. There are basically two accounts of the tale, one deriving from a letter written by Heinrich Schliemann in 1889, to the effect that in 1877 the "Spanish Consul," Minos K., excavated "in five places." Schliemann's observations were made in 1886, when he visited the site with the intent of...

Secrets of Minos

A Comparative Account of the Successive Stages of the Early Cretan Civilization as Illustrated by the Discoveries at Knossos. Index

Sir Arthur Evans and the Archaeology of the Minoan Myth

Rez. Arthur Evans: The Palace of Minos

a comparative account of the successive stages of the early Cretan civilization as illustrated by the discoveries at Knossos. Index to the Palace of Minos / by Joan Evans. With special sections classified in detail and chronologically arranged by Arthur Evans

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Restoring the Minoans

Arthur Evans's Travels in Crete, 1894-1899

The Palace of Minos 4 Volume Set in 7 Pieces

Review of The Palace of Minos, by Sir Arthur Evans

Minotaur