

DOWNLOAD PDF HOOD, S. THE MALLIA GOLD PENDANT: WASPS OR BEES?

Chapter 1 : Animals & Insects Gold Fashion Charms for sale | eBay

ANTIQUITY, LV, I PLATE I The Mallia 'wasp' pendant reconsidered KENNETH F. KITCHELL Over the years the small, golden pendant from the Minoan settlement of Mallia, in Crete, has attracted continuing interest, not so long ago in our own pages (Richards, ; , and Davenport, , in the bibliography below).

Malia " Minoan Palace and City " The Gold Bee Pendant 5, Views 7 min read Offerings to the gods, especially of seeds and smaller grown objects were placed in the small holes of the Kernos. The Minoan Kernos is a large, round stone into which 34 shallow holes have been incised around the rim of the top. The English admiral Th. Finally, the French School of Archaeology at Athens resumed the excavations, which are continued until today with intervals, at the palace, the sectors of the town and the cemeteries on the coast. Houses of a Prepalatial settlement B. The first palace was built in around B. The already existing significant settlement of which are preserved parts around the palace, was then converted into a palatial centre-city. The palace was destroyed in around B. The destruction of the new palace came in c. The site was reoccupied for a short period in the 14thth century B. Important buildings of the archaeological site Malia The Palace. The largest part of the ruins visible today belongs to the New Palace period; of the first palace only a section is preserved, to the NW of the building, while a small oblique structure in the north court dates to the Post-palatial period. Every side of the complex had an entrance, but the main ones were those in the north and south wings. The palace is arranged around the central court, which had porticos on the north and east sides, and an altar at the centre. The East Magazines, well-preserved and now covered for protection. The Kernos is located to the south of the central court, near the south entrance to the palace. It is so named because it resembles a Kernos from the classical period. Offerings to the gods, especially of seeds and smaller grown objects were placed in the small holes of the Kernos. One of these holes is larger than the others and another has been placed in the centre of the stone. The largest and most important part of the palace is the two-storeyed west wing with cult and official apartments, and extensive magazines. The SW corner of the of the palatial complex is occupied by eight circular structures used for the storage of grain silos. The east wing is almost completely occupied by magazines of liquids, with low platforms on which stood pithoi large storage vessels , and a system of channels and receptacles to collect liquids. Above these rooms, on the upper storey, there was a hall of equal size, interpreted as a ceremonial banquet hall. To the west of this lie the official rooms of the palace: The palace is surrounded by the town, one of the most important Minoan towns in Crete. The most important of the excavated sectors of the town and isolated houses are sector Z, houses E, Da, and Db; very important is sector M, dated to the First Palace period, which covers an area of c. The unusually extensive buildings of this neighbourhood included religious, official, and storage rooms, and workshops, and it seems that in general, it had functions similar to those of the palace. The cemetery of the First Palace period is located to the NE of the palace, near the north coast. The most important of the graves found is the large burial complex called Chryssolakkos, which yielded the famous gold bee pendant. The composition is centered round the circular drop, which is shown schematically as a disc with granulated decoration. The two insects face one another, their legs touching the drop, their bodies and wings finely detailed with minute granulation. Gold discs hang from their wings, while an openwork sphere and suspension ring stand atop their heads. This masterpiece of Minoan jewelry, brilliantly conceived and naturalistically rendered, illustrates the fine craftsmanship of the Protopalatial period. Ministry of culture and tourism, minoancrete. Useful information last updated: July Opening times: In summer 01 June till 31 October daily except Monday from On Mondays the archaeological site of Malia is closed during all the year.

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Chapter 2 : PPT - All about bees PowerPoint Presentation - ID

THE MALLIA 'WASP' PENDANT I1 from the Egyptian parallel that the hieroglyph depicts bees, it becomes inescapable that the pendant also shows bees.

It then became the basis of a paper read to the annual meeting of the AIA at Vancouver in 1957. The small, golden pendant from the Minoan settlement however, are the anatomical problems that have so ment of Mallia on the island of Crete PL. First published in 1957, the piece for the first time is to see the Demargne, 1957, it was unearthed in the Chryso insects as bees, scholars have often pointed out lakkos cemetery area of the palace at Mallia. All anatomical irregularities that seem to them to though dating is difficult, the piece is usually preclude such an identification. Of major concern assigned a date in Middle Minoan times, generally have been the long, tapering, pointed abdomens to MM I, between roughly 2000 and 1700 BC far too pointed and elongated, we are told, to be Demargne, 1957; Evans, 1957; those of bees. This has led to their identification as Higgins, 1957, 47. By consideration in the flurry of interest generated by way of rejoinder it has been asserted that the attempts to identify beyond doubt the type of abdomens may be this large if queen bees are insects depicted on it. These attempts have led to a meant, but to this rises the expected countercharge multiplicity of identifications which, as I hope to that queen bees are never seen together in such a show, are at fault, not due to some lack of ento fashion Matz, 1957. Thus, those who see bees matter. The general scheme of the pendant is clear. Between their feet is a Richards, 1957, or even call it a dung ball granulated ball and between their mouths a Davenport, 1957, although the latter is smaller, smooth ball that is generally overlooked highly implausible. Most recently the ball has been when the piece is discussed. More on this below. To this I shall return below. Such confusion is perhaps to be expected, the prol inevitable result of putting too great a weight upon a shor a piece of art never intended to serve as a scientific enth rendering of the insects. This becomes even more clear iden when we examine the work with a keener gaze, for T there is more to trouble the anatomist than long thor the I abdomens, although these additional faults are versi rarely alluded to. Our creatures possess but two feet apiece, for any example. Likewise, the insects show only one c vice wing apiece, whereas four are to be found in tane nature. The eye too is inaccurate, being too that rounded cf. Finally, antennae of ti would seem to be entirely lacking. It becomes pend obvious then, that there is more to be dealt with excel than overly elongated abdomens alone, and the e brou student of the piece should be expected to account 1 inde for all such anomalies, not just some. It is just as Fig. For details see pp. Fortunately, there are it follows in form as well, perhaps, as in use FIG. Yet, even if this were not most immediate application to the problem at feel, true, we shall see that the artist has left ample hand. It is curious to note that the earliest Egyp ident clues to his subject in the often overlooked or tian signs for the bee had shown, accurately artist misunderstood actions not shape of his subjects. In later dynasties the to ar able to us that the Minoans practised apiculture style changed FIG. While this is not, of 24â€”6. The Minoans, borrowing from the Egyp ment course, enough to convince us that our insects are tians, will likewise show four legs FIG. At unlik cated animal than a wild one. Here we see the origin effusi list, which clearly depicts the honeybee FIG. Both depictions follow similar objec sign from its Egyptian counterpart FIG. If the abdomens are too large, what of it? It only matters that this is how the Minoans chose to depict their bees. We can be sure that those for a b whom the piece was created had no difficulty in identifying its component creatures. The more cautious among us would welcome a thorough study of the chronological appearance of the hieroglyph. Does it begin with the four-legged version and then turn to the two? Which form if any was prevalent at the time of the manufacture of the pendant? Can the hieroglyphs, in fact, shed any light on the date of the pendant? While these d questions are of interest, they are secondary at present. Whether hieroglyph preceded pendant or vice versa, or whether they appeared simul taneously, is not as important as the obvious fact that both belong to a common tradition in which bees were depicted in this manner. I am pleased to find support for this comparison of the basic shapes of the hieroglyphs and the pendant in the work of Sinclair Hood, whose e f excellent article on the piece Hood, was brought to

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my attention only after I had arrived Fig. First Dynasty, King Den-Setu signs. To this evidence, I would add also the im i; d: Second Dynasty, Khasekhemui; e: Likewise, identifica feel, conclusive, but had we not this evidence, the F tions of the object with mud balls, wads of pulp or identification would still be secured from clues the ly even dung balls are to be rejected out of hand artist has built into his work. As I have indicated,. A recent attem actions of the insects. It would be grossly mentioned above, has been variously identified, Ut out of proportion to the insects as well as of with most versions even some which call the 0- unusual shape if a whole nest is intended and, if animals wasps deeming it a honeycomb. This a is part of a nest is meant, the dots of granulation unlikely, however. Not only does it lack the dis would be too numerous to represent individua tinctive hexagonal cells of a honeycomb, but the l in cells. What is required is a substance of granular effusive use of granulation would have no meaning in on a honeycomb. Each dot can hardly represe appearance, carried in roughly globular shap nt a e cell, as a sense of perspective demands that between the legs of hymenoptera. For details see P. I would also note in passing a curious bee rolled into a ball and stored in pouches on their bit of bee lore held throughout antiquity. It was regi hind legs. This is surely to ask too much of the hieroglyph. In a similar way I would ask whether a funnel-shaped object showing the same dots rio. Our identification of the specks as pollen seems, moreover, confirmed by a sealing rio. Minoan sealing after Evans, , , his orientation is not a printing error. It is of especial interest, although with other hieroglyphs they belong, the legs are conceivably entirely accidental, that this trait is reduced to the normal two, and the wings become specifically said by Plutarch in his De Sollertia more wing-like. The reader can make the compari Animalium Moraith, 9 B to belong to Cretan 7 6 son for himself. It seems hard to take the scene for bees and is never ascribed to other bees by any anything but a bee leaving its source of pollen and authors. Was the carrying of pollen balls the origin duly covered with it. Is there some special connexion with Crete? To return to the matter in hand and to the hieroglyphs we have additional, corroborative evidence for the identification of the larger ball as a pollen ball. These specks are a Minoan addition to the Egyptian prototype and are also found inside certain jars FIG. That specks were chosen to denote honey is unlikely. Honey is ill-portrayed by specks or dots and, if shown on US bees at all, it would be near the mouth where it is ias regurgitated after its manufacture. What lp then of the pots? If indeed the specks are meant to Fig. Minoan sealing after Evans. Why did the artist, so adept at and so the uneven, speckled surface of a real pollen ball fond of granulation, withhold its use here? Professional bee breeders easily recognized dots. Once we see the ball as a pollen ball, of the upper ball as a droplet of honey which bees course, the identification of the insects themselves regurgitate from a special honey stomach for the as honeybees is inescapable. The ancients, such as A brief word needs to be added on the special Aristotle, knew of the practice Fraser, , place the bee held in Cretan lore. The most recent and we can be sure the Minoans did also. To be defence of a wasp identification has laid consider fair, it should be pointed out that certain wasps do able stress on the fact that wasps are prevalent in regurgitate drops of liquid LaFleur, , Greek literature LaFleur, Yet the In light of the indisputable hieroglyphic parallel to ancient authors cited reflect later attitudes toward bees, of the carrying of the pollen ball a non-wasp the insect and Homer, for example, is as fond of activity , and of the special place accorded the bee bee allusions as he is of wasp li. The only wasp-affiliated word I can find is with their honey nectar. It is usually we do have a long and lively history of the special not identified, merely described. The most recent connexion of the honeybee and the island of Crete, article on the piece claims that the cage may be a connexion that seems to go back to Minoan roots. Robert-Tornow, , 89â€”96, image the free hanging golden bead. Bees fed the , This is highly unlikely and puts too infant Zeus on Crete and guarded his cave, being great a burden on both the piece and those who rewarded for their services with a coppery-golden would view it. It first violates the canon of artistic coat. I have argued elsewhere Kitchell, that simplicity of the piece as a whole wherein wings these were the same golden bees we later hear of as and legs are reduced in number, not multiplied. This affiliation of bees with Zeus from a Mycenaean context and of later date. There is more, but the queens were called by the ancients. This is un pattern is clear. The honey bee held an important likely and unparalleled. But we do know that the The go! Clearly, from the the other cognized ich bees h for the ;, such

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as , o. To be wasps do 79, au. If the a pro- there is, at hand. In later times, of course, this pro gether, the evidence is overwhelming and leads me, cedure came to be called tanging and was believed by way of conclusion, to offer a word of defence for to attract and control swarming bees Vergil Georg. Whatever it were, for not creating a piece that slavishly the possible ritual overtones, it may be that the followed nature for this is the tacit complaint one cage and its bead are meant to represent some sort senses when the piece has been discussed with an of rattle or sistrum used in the tanging process. The eye for anatomical anomalies.

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Chapter 3 : Malia, Minoan Palace and City - The Gold Bee Pendant

Golden Bee Pendant / Crete Middle Bronze Age about BC / Dimensions: width: 4,6 cm / Material: Gold / Exhibited in the Archaeological Museum Heraklion This famous pendant, one of the finest and best-known examples of Minoan art, represents two bees or wasps storing away a drop of honey in a comb.

From the architectural point of view the Palace of Malia, is the third- largest of the Minoan Palaces and is considered the most "provincial" of them. Malia Palace model It covered an area of 7, sq. The Palace had two floors and its entrance is from the western paved Court, through a procession passage. It is a building with a central court, loggia, theatre, sanctuaries, Royal quarters, workshops and magazines. North of the western court is the hypostyle crypt, discovered recently, and protected from the weather conditions by a modern roof. The large underground room, whose ceiling was supported by columns, is considered as a council chamber for the political deliberations of the local lords, separated from the dwelling quarters and the official buildings. Its a forebear of the classical Greek Pritaneion, which had a similar function. History The site was inhabited in the Neolithic and early Minoan period BC , but very little trace remain. Following the fate of the other palaces in Crete it was also destroyed in BC. The excavations at Malia were begun in by J. Chatzidakis and were continued by the French Archaeological School. The Palace, houses in the town and the cemetery at Chryssolakos have already been excavated. The most important monuments of the site are: Kernos At the south west part of the central court is located a round table, with little cavities around the edge and a bigger at the center, standing on a base. This table is believed to be a kind of kernos of the classic Greece. In the cavities the Minoans put the seeds, offering to the god, so they wished to have a fruitful crop. This explanation seems more probable as this custom still exists in Crete. On the same side was a raw of Magazines, narrow cells leading off a communal corridor and occupied by pithoi jars standing on bases, with an arrangement for gathering liquids channels and vases for oil and wine. Golden bee pendant About m north of the palace was the necropolis, a royal burial enclosure, certainly belonging to the lords of Malia, surrounded on all four sides by leveled areas and perhaps by porticoes. Here was found the famous Bee pendant which is now on display at the Iraklion Museum. This pendant is in the shape of two bees, or wasps, storing away a drop of honey in a comb. The ancient cemetery is located at a place named Chryssolakkos a name that means the "pit of gold" because of the precious objects that the farmers used to find there.

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Chapter 4 : Minoan civilization - Wikipedia

The Mallia 'wasp' pendant and Zeus Kretagenes, paper presented to Archaeological Institute of America, 28 December Abstract in AIA Abstracts, Vol. 3, 2.

The smaller of two Minoan snake goddess figurines The Minoans seem to have prominently worshiped a Great Goddess, which had previously led to the belief that their society was matriarchal. However it is now known that this was not the case; the Minoan pantheon featured many deities, among which a young, spear-wielding male god is also prominent. They are often represented by serpents, birds, poppies or an animal on the head. According to Nanno Marinatos, "The hierarchy and relationship of gods within the pantheon is difficult to decode from the images alone. It was not dominated by fertility any more than any religion of the past or present has been, and it addressed gender identity, rites of passage, and death. It is reasonable to assume that both the organization and the rituals, even the mythology, resembled the religions of Near Eastern palatial civilizations. Minoan sacred symbols include the bull and its horns of consecration, the labrys double-headed axe, the pillar, the serpent, the sun-disc and the tree. Harissis and Anastasios V. Harissis posit a different interpretation of these symbols, saying that they were based on apiculture rather than religion. By the end of the Second Palace Period, Minoan burial was dominated by two forms: However, much Minoan mortuary practice does not conform to this pattern. Burial was more popular than cremation. Architecture[edit] Restored model of a Minoan house found in Archanes Minoan cities were connected by roads paved with blocks cut with bronze saws. Streets were drained, and water and sewage facilities were available to the upper class through clay pipes. Lower walls were typically constructed of stone and rubble, and the upper walls of mudbrick. Ceiling timbers held up the roofs. Construction materials for villas and palaces varied, and included sandstone, gypsum and limestone. Building techniques also varied, with some palaces using ashlar masonry and others roughly-hewn, megalithic blocks. They are monumental buildings with administrative purposes, as evidenced by large archives unearthed by archaeologists. Each palace excavated to date has unique features, but they also share aspects which set them apart from other structures. Palaces are often multi-story, with interior and exterior staircases, lightwells, massive columns, storage areas and courtyards. The first palaces were constructed at the end of the Early Minoan period in the third millennium BC at Malia. Although it was formerly believed that the foundation of the first palaces was synchronous and dated to the Middle Minoan period around BC, the date of the first palace at Knossos, scholars now think that the palaces were built over a longer period in response to local developments. The main older palaces are Knossos, Malia and Phaistos. These sites have yielded clusters of clay figurines and evidence of animal sacrifice. Late palaces are characterized by multi-story buildings with west facades of sandstone ashlar masonry; Knossos is the best-known example. Other building conventions included storage areas, north-south orientation, a pillar room and a western court. Architecture during the First Palace Period is identified by a square-within-a-square style; Second Palace Period construction has more internal divisions and corridors. The palace is about meters across and it spreads over an area of some 20, square meters, with its original upper levels possibly having a thousand chambers. The palace is connected to the mythological story of The Bull of Minos, since it is in this palace where it was written that the labyrinth existed. Focusing on the architectural aspects of the Palace of Knossos, it was a combination of foundations that depended on the aspects of its walls for the dimensions of the rooms, staircases, porticos, and chambers. The palace was designed in such a fashion that the structure was laid out to surround the central court of the Minoans. Aesthetically speaking, the pillars along with the stone paved northern entrance gave the palace a look and feel that was unique to the Palace of Knossos. The space surrounding the court was covered with rooms and hallways, some of which were stacked on top of the lower levels of the palace being linked through multiple ramps and staircases. The palace of Knossos is the most extensive and occupies several hills. On the west side of the court, the throne room, a modest room with a ceiling some two meters high, [33] can be found along

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with the frescoes that were decorating the walls of the hallways and storage rooms. Plumbing[edit] During the Minoan Era extensive waterways were built in order to protect the growing population. These system had two primary functions, first providing and distributing water, and secondly relocating sewage and stormwater. The Minoans used technologies such as wells, cisterns, and aqueducts to manage their water supplies. Structural aspects of their buildings even played a part. Flat roofs and plentiful open courtyards were used for collecting water to be stored in cisterns. One such device seems to have been a porous clay pipe through which water was allowed to flow until clean. Columns[edit] The Hall of Columns at Knossos One of the most notable Minoan contributions to architecture is their inverted column, wider at the top than the base unlike most Greek columns, which are wider at the bottom to give an impression of height. The columns were made of wood not stone and were generally painted red. Mounted on a simple stone base, they were topped with a pillow-like, round capital. These structures share features of neopalatial palaces:

Chapter 5 : Jewellery Museum. Greece. Part 3 - Middle Bronze Age (BC)

The Mallia gold pendant: wasps or bees?--Fraser, P.A new lexicon of Greek personal namesZarnecki, G. English 12th Century sculpture and its resistance to St. DenisTaylor, A. Royal alms and oblations in the later 13th CenturyBruce-Mitford, R.

Chapter 6 : "The Mallia 'Wasp' Pendant Reconsidered," | Kenneth Kitchell - theinnatdunvilla.com

Minoan and Mycenaean Art. STUDY. Gold pendant, Mallia, MM IIB â€¢ Shows bees/wasps â€¢ Gold almost exclusively used for jewelry for men and women.

Chapter 7 : Bees An Wholesale, Bee Suppliers - Alibaba

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Chapter 8 : Pest Control : Patio, Lawn & Garden : theinnatdunvilla.com

Comparisons with the famous gold bee or wasp pendant from the Chrysolakkos tomb at Malia (ig. 6), lead Higgins to argue that both gold pendants were masterpieces of Minoan gold-work (Higgins , ; Higgins ; Higgins 66).

Chapter 9 : Malia Minoan Palace & Archaeological Site, Malia, Crete island, Greece

Bees are flying insects closely related to wasps and ants. Bees are a monophyletic lineage within the superfamily Apoidea, presently classified by the unranked taxon name Anthophila. There are nearly 20, known species of bees in nine recognized families, though many are undescribed and the actual number is probably higher.