



Informationen zur Umwelt und für Naturreisende auf Kreta:
Information about the Environment and for travellers in Crete:

Excursion to the medieval village Etía (South-east Crete)
Additional ancient places of interest are on this router

Etía is within reach from **Sítia** (approx. 18.6 miles) over the main road towards south to **Ierapetra**. **Kato Episkopi** is reached after the villages **Piskokefalo** and **Maronia**. Here is the possibility to visit the excavations of a Minoan Villa. It is located around 1.8 miles southeast of **Episkopi** and is to reach about the junction to **Zoú**. Further south of **Kato Episkopi** you get to (further on the main road) **Présos**. To get to the ruins of the ancient **Présos** take the branch to **Espáno Episkopi** (1 mile). **Présos** once was the centre of the Eto-Cretan (Real Cretans) which abscond from the Dorian invaders (in the 12th Century BC) in the mountains. The final destination **Etía** than is about 4 miles south of **Présos**. In addition to a well preserved Venetian country house from the 15th Century, here the deserted, medieval town "Old Etía" with Church and Chapel is especially interesting (see following fig.)



✠ ΙΕΡΟΣ ΝΑΟΣ
ΓΕΝΕΣΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ
ΧΑΡΙ. ΑΓ. ΑΙΚΑΤΕΡΙΝΗΣ



The Aisled church with Bell-Tower (upper series) and the Chapel (lower series) are close to each other, surrounded by the ruins of the former village. The associated icons altars are shown with the right illustrations.



✠ ΙΕΡΟΣ ΝΑΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΥ
ΙΩΝ. ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟΥ





The illustrations show impressions of the deserted medieval village Etía, where the ruins are more and more "re-captured by nature". The fig top left und below right show the view from the higher courtyard of the church.

Pictures: U. Kluge (4/2003)

Palaeoanthropology (III): Neanderthal-ancestors in Greece
Homo heidelbergensis



Already in 1960 the skull of *Homo heidelbergensis* was found on the Mount Katsika, near the village Petralona (about 30 miles southeast of Thessaloniki), in a cave. He "stuck" on the cave wall and was partially covered with a thin coating of calcite crystals. The skull is 300,000 - 400,000 years old and provides essential information for the transition from younger *Homo erectus* types to their European successors, the Neanderthals. It is therefore an important evidence for the developmental relations between fully modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) and *Homo erectus* in Europe. The fig. show the "Petralona 1"-skull from Greece (left), the "Arago XXI"-skul from a cave in South France (right: INV. No. 703) and probably the oldest evidence of the *Homo heidelbergensis* (discovered in 1907), here a lower jaw, the "Mauer 1" from Germany (below, Inv. No. 058)



The displayed exhibit (Inv. No. 058 / 073) is in the Editor's educational materials collection.

Translated by Michael Bloechinger-Daeumling

[Art.-Nr. 3.020, Zitat-Nr. 7.956] – impr. eik.amp 1/2011

