## Supplementary Content: Image Gallery

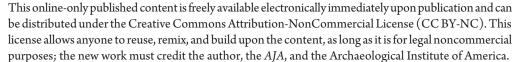
Images to accompany the American Journal of Archaeology publication:

A Cultural History of the Cretan Labyrinth: Monument and Memory from Prehistory to the Present

Antonis Kotsonas

Link to this article: <a href="https://doi.org/10.3764/aja.122.3.0367">https://doi.org/10.3764/aja.122.3.0367</a>

Published online 20 June 2018 American Journal of Archaeology Volume 122, Number 3 DOI: 10.3764/ajaonline1223.Kotsonas.suppl





Images are not edited by the AJA to the same level as those in the published article.



FIG. 1. Commercial poster for Coca-Cola in Crete in summer 2017, showing various themes inspired by Cretan, especially Knossian, mythology and art; the design of the Taureador Fresco from the palace of Knossos (Evans 1930, fig. 144) is transformed to render a labyrinth on the body of the bull (© 2017 The Coca-Cola Company. All rights reserved).



FIG. 2. Early fifth-century Attic black-figure lekythos, attributed to the Beldam Painter, showing the Minotaur next to a structure. Athens, National Museum, inv. no. 1061 (*ABL*, no. 268.54; *BAPD*, no. 352150) (Cook 1914, 474).



FIG. 3. Crater created by the explosion detonated by the Nazis inside the Ampelouzos cave (Xanthopoulos 2008, 33; courtesy A. Xanthopoulos).

## Works Cited

Cook, A.B. 1914. Zeus: A Study of Ancient Religion. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Evans, A.J. 1930. The Palace of Minos at Knossos. Vol. 3. London: Macmillan.

Xanthopoulos, A. 2008. Ο Λαβύρινθος: Εξερευνώντας το άντρο του Μινώταυρου. Athens: Esoptron.