

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: <https://doi.org/10.3764/aja.122.3.0367>

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

This online-only published content is freely available electronically immediately upon publication and can be distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License (CC BY-NC). This license allows anyone to reuse, remix, and build upon the content, as long as it is for legal noncommercial purposes; the new work must credit the author, the *AJA*, and the Archaeological Institute of America.



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.