

PIONEERS AND EMPIRE BUILDERS: No. 225
SIXTH PERIOD—circa 3000 to 1000 B.C.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL (Trade Mark) WITH MALT EXTRACT

Unless and until you have prescribed
'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT
EXTRACT, you have failed to utilise all the
virtues of the finest Norwegian cod liver
oil and the best winter-malted barley.

Recent physiological tests indicate that
Vitamins A and B are present in active
condition.

*In bottles of two
sizes, at 2/6 and 5/-
each, respectively*



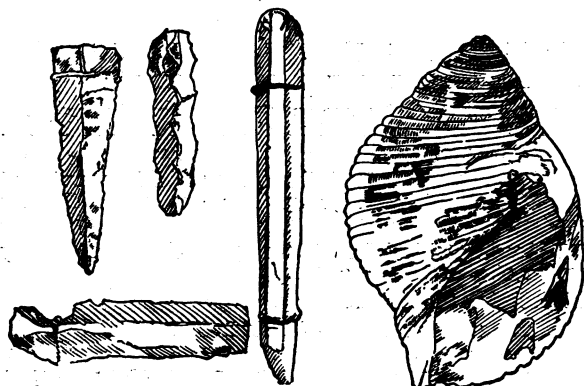
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN
SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY

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OBJECTS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN PROVIDING EVIDENCE OF VERY EARLY COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—The rise to wealth and importance of the Ægean area seems to have been brought about by peaceful trading activity, carried on from time immemorial between the islands and between these and the coast-lands of the Mediterranean. The most valuable commodity in the Ægean was obsidian, a volcanic vitreous rock which splits up into very sharp flakes and makes much better knives, arrow heads, scissors and razors than the best flint. The chief, if not the only, source of obsidian was Melos, and it became the centre of an export trade which entailed great enterprise in navigation throughout the Ægean area. The gradual improvement in metal, leading to its increasing use, at last ruined the obsidian trade, but for ages keener edges could be produced from obsidian than from bronze. That commercial relations united Melos with the other islands of the Cyclades, with Crete, continental Greece, Asia Minor and

even with Egypt, is attested by finds of obsidian from this source in all these regions, and of vast heaps of cores and flakes in the island itself. Another commodity was liparite, which must have been fetched by venturers to the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, for it is not found in the Ægean. Artificial triton shells were made of it, and these were probably the object of a flourishing trade, for they are found in the different excavated sites; they were no doubt votive offerings, the triton shell itself being an important object of cult. Thus civilisation was stimulated by contact and intercourse with other peoples, wealth increased, and the means accumulated which, later, the organising and administrative ability of Minos used to establish the hegemony of Crete in the whole Ægean.

DATE: From c. 4000 B.C.



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