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Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

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Csaba A. La'da (ed.), Greek Documentary Papyri from Ptolemaic Egypt page 55

Time in Antiquity. Sciences of Antiquity, Robert Hannah page 59

Marble Past, Monumental Present. Building with Antiquities in the Mediaeval Mediterranean, Series: The Medieval Mediterranean, vol. 80, Greenhalgh, Michael page 63

Current Anthropology, Volume 50, Number 5, (October 2009) page 65

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Ancient burial site discovered in northern Greece, By NICHOLAS PAPHITIS page 70

Egyptian temples followed heavenly plans page 72

Ancient figurines were toys not mother goddess statues, say experts as 9,000-year-old artefacts are discovered, By David Derbyshire page 73

Europe milk drinking began 7,500 years ago page 75

Colossal Apollo Statue Unearthed in Turkey Rossella Lorenzi, Discovery News page 76

2000 year old amphitheatre discovered near Tiberias By Eli Ashkenazi page 78

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

ROUND TABLE ON BRONZE AGE AEGEAN WARFARE, UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, 12-13 DECEMBER 2009, ANNOUNCEMENT

The archaeology of warfare in the Bronze Age Aegean has been a favourite subject of research during past decades. Several sub-fields have been explored, such as technologies of weapons, representations and symbolism, burial customs, fortifications and the archaeology of trauma, amongst others. The year 2009 marks ten years since the publication of the *Polemos* (Aegaeum 19) volumes; since then, methodologies have developed, new finds have been discovered and important publications have enriched the scholarship on the subject.

In seeking to better comprehend the various aspects of Bronze Age warfare in the Aegean, a Round Table will take place in Athens on the 12th and 13th of December 2009. This workshop aims to bring together experts and scholars from diverse but related disciplines, present new information and provide a forum for constructive and fruitful discussion. Chronologically, the periods covered include the entire Bronze Age (from the Third Millennium down to 12th century B.C.) and geographically the whole of the Aegean region, including the coast of Asia Minor.

The workshop will be divided into the following sessions: Technology of weapons, burial customs and mortuary practices, iconography, theory of violence, fortifications and human osteology. Speakers include: T. Alusic, M. Georgiadis, Th. Giannopoulos, K. Grigoropoulos, K. Harrell, M. Ivanova, B. Molloy, A. Nafplioti, S. O'Brien, A. Papadopoulos, R. Schon, S. K. Smith and M. Liston, Th. Tselios and Ch. Vonhoff. The opening lecture will be given by Prof. S. Iakovidis.

The event will take place under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology and History of Art, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens. There is no registration fee and it will be open to the public. The venue will be the Drakopoulos Conference Theatre of the University of Athens.

For further information, please contact us at warfare.workshop2009@gmail.com or visit www.combat-archaeology.org and www.arch.uoa.gr for regular updates.

Looking forward to see you at Athens.

Angelos Papadopoulos (PhD, Liverpool)
Department of Antiquities, Cyprus
Antiquities, Greece

Kyriakos Grigoropoulos (PhD candidate,
3rd Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical

ARCHAEOMETALLURGY
CONFERENCE, JOINT CONFERENCE IN
HONOUR OF DR GERRY MCDONNELL
AND THE HMS RESEARCH IN
PROGRESS MEETING, UNIVERSITY OF
BRADFORD, 10TH-12TH OF NOVEMBER
2009

Join us for a celebration of the research carried out by Gerry McDonnell during his time at Bradford, and help us wish him well for his future research. This three day conference offers a varied programme including results from many different research projects investigating prehistoric copper alloys right up to the post-medieval iron industry, and everything in between. We have speakers coming from across the globe, making this a truly international archaeometallurgy conference.

For more information and the programme visit the website at <http://archaeomaterials.me.uk/conf/archmet09.html> . The booking form is also now available to download on the website <http://archaeomaterials.me.uk/conf/Archaeometallurgy%20Booking%20Form.pdf> .

The deadline for discounted registration is September the 30th.

Best Wishes
Eleanor Blakelock

**“EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
METALLURGY AND METALWORK IN
THE SECOND MILLENNIUM BC”, 10TH –
11TH OCTOBER 2009, UNIVERSITY OF
CYPRUS, NICOSIA**

On the occasion of awarding an honorary doctorate to **James D. Muhly** from the School of Letters, the Department of History and Archaeology and the Archaeological Research Unit invite colleagues, students and all interested members of the general public to attend an International Conference in his honour on *“Eastern Mediterranean Metallurgy and Metalwork in the Second Millennium BC”*

Dates: Saturday 10th October – Sunday 11th October 2009

Venue: University of Cyprus Main Auditorium,
75 Kallipoleos Avenue, Nicosia

The conference program and the abstracts are posted in the following link:
[http://www.ucy.ac.cy/data/archreun/Conferences/EasternMediterraneanMetallurgy/EasternMediterranean%20Metallurgy and Metalwork.pdf](http://www.ucy.ac.cy/data/archreun/Conferences/EasternMediterraneanMetallurgy/EasternMediterranean%20Metallurgy%20and%20Metalwork.pdf)

For further information please email to the secretariat Ms Irida Chrysafi:
chrysafi.irida@ucy.ac.cy.

There are no registration fees.

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ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΟΜΙΛΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ **«ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ ΜΕΛΕΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ** **ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΜΥΘΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ» ΓΙΑ ΤΟ** **ΔΙΑΣΤΗΜΑ ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ-ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ** **2009**

Αγαπητοί Φίλοι και Μέλη της Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.,

Σας ενημερώνουμε ότι το πρόγραμμα των ομιλιών της «Εταιρείας Μελέτης Αρχαίας Ελληνικής Μυθολογίας» για το διάστημα Οκτωβρίου-Δεκεμβρίου 2009 θα έχει ως ακολούθως:

1. Παρασκευή, 9 Οκτωβρίου 2009, 6 μ.μ.

Θέμα: «Ο αστρονομικός και εσχατολογικός μύθος του Ηρός»

Ομιλητής: κ. Π. Μητροπέτρος (Πρώην Λυκειαρχης)

2. Πέμπτη, 5 Νοεμβρίου 2009, 6 μ.μ.

Θέμα: «Ομήρου Ιλιάδα-Ομήρου Οδύσσεια: μια πρωτότυπη επαφή με το αιώνιο αριστούργημα, μέσα από ζωγραφικές παραστάσεις, πλήρως ανταποκρινόμενες προς τις ομηρικές περιγραφές και κείμενα, αποδίδοντα με ακρίβεια τον ομηρικό στίχο στη σύγχρονη ελληνική γλώσσα.»

Ομιλήτρια: κα Ε. Πολυγιαννάκη (Ερευνήτρια/Συγγραφέας)

3. Παρασκευή, 4 Δεκεμβρίου 2009, 6 μ.μ.

Θέμα: «Υπερμεγέθη άτομα στην ελληνική μυθολογία»

Ομιλήτρια: κα Ευτέρπη Μπαζοπούλου-Κυρκανίδου

(Ομότιμη Καθηγήτρια Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών)

Όλες οι ομιλίες θα πραγματοποιηθούν στην αίθουσα του ισογείου του Εθνικού Ιδρύματος Ερευνών (Βασ. Κωνσταντίνου 48) και θα είναι αφιερωμένες, όπως και όσες θα ακολουθήσουν κατά τη νέα χρονιά, στη μνήμη του Αντώνιου Κονταράτου, σαν ελάχιστος φόρος τιμής για την πολύτιμη προσφορά του στο σωματείο μας, από τη θέση του Αντιπροέδρου.

Με συναδελφικούς χαιρετισμούς

Καθ. Σταύρος Παπαμαρινόπουλος

Πρόεδρος Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

Πασχαλιά Μυτσκίδου

Γενική Γραμματέας Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

Εμμανουήλ Λιγνός

Ταμίας Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

Καθ. Ευτέρπη Κυρκανίδου

Μέλος Δ.Σ. Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

Καθ. Δημήτριος Σταθάκος

Αναπλ. Μέλος Δ.Σ. Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΜΕΛΕΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΜΥΘΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ (Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.)

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM,
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY,
2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR,
DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH
SEMINARS

Dear all,

Please note below the programme for the Research Seminars (autumn term) organised by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Nottingham.

There are seminars of potential interest to AegeaNeters.

In case of further enquiries, please contact the programme's coordinator Dr Claire Newton (claire.newton@nottingham.ac.uk)

All welcome!

Chrysanthi

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR
Departmental Research seminars
Seminar Room A58, 4.30pm

AUTUMN TERM

Monday 21st September 2009 - Friday 11th December 2009

- 7th October Prof Ruth Whitehouse
(UCL/Accordia Research Centre)
Phenomenological research in southeastern Italy, exact title to be confirmed
- 14th October Dr Lloyd Laing
(University of Nottingham)
Ballachly, Caithness: Picts, Vikings and failed town builders
- 21st October Dr Chrysanthi Gallou & Dr Jon Henderson
CSPS seminar (University of Nottingham)
*Investigating the oldest submerged town in the World:
The Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeological Project.*
- 28th October Dr Gerda Von Bülow
CLABS seminar (German Archaeological Institute, RGK)
*Romuliana (Gamzigrad), the Roman palace of Galerius (Serbia);
the latest results*
- 4th November Dr Eva Alram
(Austrian Academy of Sciences, Mykenische Kommission)
The acropolis of Aigeira – a postpalatial Mycenaean settlement
- 9th November Prof Torill Christine Lindstrøm
(Dept of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Norway)
*Cultic codes in clothes, costumes, and colours? Detecting
Dionysiac dress in the Great Fresco in the Villa of the Mysteries in
Pompeii*
- 18th November Prof James Crow
CLABS seminar (University of Edinburgh)
Water for the imperial city of Constantinople
- 25th November Prof Eleni Mantzourani
(University of Athens)
*The Ceramic Neolithic of Cyprus: The case of Kantou-
Kouphovounos settlement*
- 2nd December Dr Marie Millet
Towns on the Nile; the development of urbanism viewed from Karnak and Amara
-
-

2010 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY

Dear List Members

We are pleased to announce that the Historical Metallurgy Society (www.hist-met.org) 2010 annual conference will be on the subject of Experimental Archaeometallurgy. Full details can be found on the website. With this conference we aim to combine both oral presentations on various aspects of experimental archaeometallurgy as well as experimental smelting, melting, smithing, etc.

At this stage we would be interested in hearing expressions of interest for either presentations or experiments.

Thanks

David and Roger

Dr David Dungworth, Materials Scientist, English Heritage, Fort Cumberland,
Portsmouth, PO4 9LD, United Kingdom
Tel: 023 9285 6783, Mob: 07982 304315

Dr Roger Doonan, Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield,
Northgate House, West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ET
Tel: 0114 222 2939

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP: LATE ANTIQUÉ GLASS IN ANATOLIA (4TH TO 8TH CENT. A.D.) OCTOBER 25-28, 2009 / IZMIR, TURKEY

Below you will find the English and French program of the workshop on Late Antique Glass in Anatolia which will be held in Izmir, Turkey in October 25-28, 2009. We received more than a 33 paper proposals and eight observer applicants from fourteen countries. If you encounter any technical difficulties in viewing our documents, please feel free to e-mail us.

It is still possible to apply to the Workshop as an Observer. Please fill a simple form and send it back to us before 15th of October, 2009.

The organizers seek to widen participation at this workshop and would like to encourage colleagues from all parts of the world to attend. The workshop committee kindly requests that you alert any colleagues within your research community who would be interested in participating at this workshop, either by forwarding this e-mail, or by printing the attached program and displaying it in your institution.

We hope that you will be able to participate and we look forward to your joining us in Izmir.

Contact Address for the Workshop

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International Workshop on Late Antique Glass in Anatolia

October 25 / 25 octobre

14 h – 21 h : Registration / Enregistrement (Rectorate Building of Dokuz Eylul University).

October 26 / 26 octobre

8 h 30 – 9 h 45 : Registration, Welcome Coffee / Enregistrement, accueil (Conference Hall of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Dokuz Eylul University).

9 h 45 – 10 h 30 : Session 1 – Chairman / Presidence : Binnur GURLER.
Introduction - Generalities / Introduction – Generalities
9 h 45 Opening Speeches / A Moment of Silence to the Memory of Sarah JENNINGS (+).
Prof. Dr. Mehmet FUZUN, Rector of Dokuz Eylul University.
10 h Ergun Laflı (Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey).
Introduction: Practical Knowledge for the Workshop and Late Antique Glass Studies in Turkey.
10 h 20 Questions & Discussion.

10 h 30 – 11 h 50 : Session 2 – Chairman / Presidence : Burhan VARKIVANC.
Glass from Istanbul / Le verre a Istanbul.
10 h 30 Seniz ATIK (Archaeological Museums of Istanbul, TURKEY).
A Group of Late Antique Glass Finds from the Rescue Excavations in Marmaray, Yenikapi and Metro at Istanbul.
10 h 50 Uzlıfat CANAV-OZGUMUS (Dogus University, Istanbul, TURKEY).
Late Roman and Early Byzantine Glass Finds from Marmara-Metro Excavations at Sirkeci, Istanbul.
11 h 10 Serra KANYAK (Rahmi M. Koc Museum, Istanbul, TURKEY).
Late Roman-Early Byzantine Plain Glass Finds from Marmaray Rescue Excavations.
10 h 30 Questions & Discussion.

11 h 50 – 15 h 30 : Session 3 – Chairman / Presidence: Omur BAKIRER.
Glass from Western Anatolia I / Le verre en Anatolie occidentale I
11 h 50 Holger SCHWARZER (Deutsches Archaeologisches Institut, Berlin, DEUTSCHLAND).
Spaetkaiserzeitliche und fruehbyzantinische Glasfunde aus Pergamon.
12 h 10 Ahmet YARAS (Trakya University, Edirne, TURKEY).
Late Antique Glass from Allianoi.
12 h 30 Zehra SIMSEK (Trakya University, Edirne, TURKEY).
A Late Antique Figurative Plate from Allianoi.
12 h 50 Ahmet YARAS (Trakya University, Edirne, TURKEY), Candan YARAS (Edirne, TURKEY).
Glass Bracelets from Gure-Ilica (Mysia).
13 h 10 Binnur GURLER (Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, TURKEY).
Glass from Agora of Smyrna: Seasons 2007-2008.
13 h 30 Questions & Discussion.

13 h 50 – 15 h 30 : Lunch / Dejeuner.

15 h 30 – 16 h 50 : Session 4 – Chairman / Presidence : Maria Grazia DIANI.
Glass from Western Anatolia II / Le verre en Anatolie occidentale II
15 h 30 Martina SCHAETZSCHOCK (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, AUSTRIA).
Glass from Terrace House 2 in Ephesos.
15 h 50 Simona CONTARDI (Istituto di Archeologia, Genoa, ITALIA).
Il materiale vitreo di Iasos di Caria.

16 h 10 Lars KARLSSON (University of Uppsala, SWEDEN), Jesper BLID (University of Stockholm, SWEDEN).

Late Roman/Early Byzantine Glass from from the Apse Channel in the East Church of Labraunda (Caria).

16 h 30 Questions & Discussion.

17 h 00 – 18 h 30 : Session 5 – Chairman / Presidence :

Luciana MANDRUZZATO.

Glass from Northwestern Anatolia / Le verre en Anatolie du nord-ouest

17 h 00 Izzet Umut CELİK (Marmara University, Istanbul, TURKEY).

Late Roman/Early Byzantine Glass Finds from the 2006 Excavation Season at the Theatre of Nicaia.

17 h 20 Ergun LAFLI (Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, TURKEY).

Glass from Hadrianoupolis (Paphlagonia).

17 h 40 Emine AKKUS, Ergun LAFLI (Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, TURKEY).

Statistical Data of Early Byzantine Glass from Hadrianoupolis (Paphlagonia).

18 h 00 Questions & Discussion.

October 27 / 27 octobre

8 h 30 – 9 h 30 : Registration, Welcome Coffee / Enregistrement, accueil (Conference Hall of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Dokuz Eylul University).

9 h 30 – 11 h 30 : Session 6 – Chairman / Presidence : Fatma MARIİ.

Glass from Southern Anatolia / Le verre en Anatolie centrale

9 h 30 Maria Teresa LACHIN, Chiara Letizia SERRA (University of Padova, ITALY).

Vitreous Mosaic from Tyana (Cappadocia).

9 h 50 Volkan YILDIZ, Mevlut ELIUSUK (Selcuk University, Konya, TURKEY).

A Group of Late Roman Glassware in the Archaeological Museum of Konya.

10 h 10 Ertekin DOKSANALTI, Suhal SAGLAM (Selcuk University, Konya, TURKEY).

Late Roman Glass from the Museum of Karaman.

10 h 30 Mehmet TEKOC AK (Selcuk University, Konya, TURKEY).

Late Roman Glass from the Museum of Aksehir 10 h 50 İbrahim KARAOGLAN, Mustafa CIMEN (Selcuk University, Konya, TURKEY).

A Group of Late Roman Glass at the Private Collection of Huseyin AKSOY (Konya).

11 h 10 Questions & Discussion.

11 h 30 – 13 h : Session 7 – Chairman / Presidence : Nadine SCHIBILLE.

Glass from Southern Anatolia / Le verre en Anatolie meridionale

11 h 30 Selda BAYBO (Selcuk Universitaet, Konya, TURKEI).

Glass aus Limyra (Lykien).

11 h 50 Omur BAKIRER (Middle East Technical University, Ankara, TURKEY).

A Small Group of Glass Finds Excavated at the Seljuk Palace in Alanya.

12 h 10 Gulgun KOROGLU (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Istanbul, TURKEY).

11th to 13th Century A.D. Glass Objects from Yumuktepe in Mersin (Cilicia).

12 h 30 Questions & Discussion.

13 h – 15 h : Lunch / Dejeuner.

15 h – 17 h : Session 8 – Chairman / Presidence : Liudmila KHRUSHKOVA.

Glass from Balkans and Slovenia / Le verre dans les Balkans et en Slovenie

15 h Kalliopi NIKITA (University of Nottingham, GREAT BRITAIN).

Window Glass from Late Roman – Early Byzantine Eleutherna-Sector I, Crete.

15 h 20 Thilo REHREN (University College of London, GREAT BRITAIN), Anastasia CHOLAKOVA (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, BULGARIA).

Early Byzantine HIMT Glass from Bulgaria.

15 h 40 Anastasia CHOLAKOVA (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, BULGARIA).

Glass from the Late Roman and Early Byzantine Dichin (Northern Bulgaria).

16 h Tina MILAVEC (Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Ljubljana, SLOVENIA).

Glass Finds from the Hilltop Settlement of Tonovcov Grad (Slovenia) in the 5th-6th Centuries.

16 h 20 Questions & Discussion.

16 h 40 – 18 h 40 : Session 9 – Chairman / Presidence : Thilo REHREN.

Glass from the Black Sea and Georgia / Le verre sur la Mer Noire et en Georgie

16 h 40 Larissa GOLOFAST (Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, RUSSIA).

Early Byzantine Glass from Tauric Chersonesos (Crimea).

17 h Liudmila KHRUSHKOVA (Moscow Lomonosov State University, RUSSIA).

Late Antique Glass Vessels from the Excavations of Cities and Necropoleis of the North-East Black Sea Coast.

17 h 20 Vakhtang LICHELI, G. RCHEULISHVILI, Qristine SHAVLAKADZE, Anna SAKHVADZE (Tbilisi State University, GEORGIA).

Early Medieval Production of Glass on the Territory of Central Transcaucasus.

17 h 40 Eliso BAGHATURIA-KNER (Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, GERMANY).

Late Antique and Early Byzantine Glass Finds from the Cemeteries of Kodori Valley (Western Georgian Abkhazian Mountainous).

18 h Emzar KAKHIDZE (Batumi State University, GEORGIA), Tamar SHALIKADZE (Batumi Archaeological Museum, GEORGIA).

Early Byzantine Glassware from the Southwestern Littoral of Georgia.

18 h 20 Questions & Discussion.

18 h 40 – 20 h : Session 10 – Chairman / Presidence : Aynur CIVELEK.

Glass from the Near East and North Africa / Le verre au Proche-Orient et en Afrique du nord

18 h 40 Sarah JENNINGS (+) (will be read by Sylvia FUNFSCHILLING).

Vessel Glass in Beirut Before and After A.D. 551 & Vita of Sarah JENNINGS.

19 h Sylvia FUNFSCHILLING (Augusta Raurica, Augst, SWITZERLAND).

Glass from the Canadian Excavation at Carthage.

19 h 20 Questions & Discussion.

19 h 40 Ergun LAFLI, Sylvia FUNFSCHILLING.

Conclusions & General Discussions (Final Publication etc.).

October 28 / 28 octobre

Post-Conference Excursion

Visit of Izmir / Visite d'Izmir

Guide : Ergun Lafli.

Language: English / Langue : Anglais.

9 h 30 Meeting Point : in front of the Rectorate Building of Dokuz Eylul University /
Rendez-vous devant le batiment du Rectorat de l'Universite Dokuz Eylul.

Address: Cumhuriyet Bulvarı No. 144, Alsancak, 35210 Izmir.

Tel.: +90.539.577 07 33.

10 h & 11 h 30 : Excursion 1

Archaeological Museum of the Izmir Chamber of Commerce / Musee archeologique de
la Chambre de Commerce d'Izmir.

Address : Ataturk Cad. 126, Pasaport.

12 h 30 & 14 h : Excursion 2

Archaeological Museum of Izmir / Musee archeologique d'Izmir.

Address : Mithatpasa Cad., Selimiye Mah. No. 4, Konak.

14 h & 16 h : Lunch / Dejeuner.

16 h & 17 h 30 : Excursion 3

The Museum of History and Art of Izmir / Musee d'Art et d'Histoire d'Izmir.

Address : Izmir Fuar Alani, Montro Girisi.

18 h & 19 h 30 : Tea pause.

ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI,
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS, MARGO
TYTUS VISITING SCHOLARS
PROGRAM

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program. Tytus Fellows, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology will ordinarily be at least 5 years beyond receipt of the Ph. D. Apart from residence in Cincinnati during term, the only obligation of Tytus Fellows is to pursue their own research. Fellowships are tenable during the regular academic year (October 1 to June 10).

There are two categories of Tytus Fellowships, long-term and short-term.

Long Term Fellows will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one academic quarter (two and a half months) and a maximum of three during the regular academic year. They will receive a monthly stipend of \$1000 plus housing and a transportation allowance.

Short Term Fellows will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one month and a maximum of two during the regular academic year. They will receive housing and a transportation allowance.

Both Long Term and Short Term Fellows will also receive office space and enjoy the use of the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College Libraries. While at Cincinnati Tytus Fellows will be free to pursue their own research.

The University of Cincinnati Burnam Classics Library is one of the world's premier collections in the field of Classical Studies (<http://www.libraries.uc.edu/libraries/classics/>). Comprising over 240,000 volumes, the library covers all aspects of the Classics: the languages and literatures, history, civilization, art, and archaeology. Of special value for scholars is both the richness of the collection and its accessibility -- almost any avenue of research in the classics can be pursued deeply and broadly under a single roof. The unusually comprehensive core collection, which is maintained by three professional classicist librarians, is augmented by several special collections such as 15,000 nineteenth century German *Programmschriften*, extensive holdings in Palaeography, Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies. At neighboring Hebrew Union College, the Klau Library, with holdings in excess of 450,000 volumes, is rich in Judaica and Near Eastern Studies.

Application Deadline: January 15.

A description of the Tytus Program and an application form is available online at <http://classics.uc.edu/index.php/tytus>. Questions can be directed to program.coordinator@classics.uc.edu.

Getzel M. Cohen
Professor of Classics and History
Director, Tytus Visiting Scholars Program
Phone: 513-556-1951; Fax: 513-631-1715
Dept. of Classics, 410 Blegen Library, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0226



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS, STUDY IN GREECE, PROGRAMS & FELLOWSHIPS FOR 2010-2011

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, one of America's most distinguished centers devoted to advanced teaching and research, was founded in 1881 to provide American graduate students and scholars a base for their studies in the history and civilization of the Greek world. Today, nearly 130 years later, it is still a teaching institution, providing graduate students a unique opportunity to study firsthand the sites and monuments of Greece. The School is also a superb resource for senior scholars pursuing research in fields ranging from antiquity to modern Greece, thanks to its internationally renowned libraries, the Blegen, dedicated to classical antiquity, and the Gennadius, which concentrates on the Greek world after the end of antiquity.

PROGRAMS

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP: Graduate students in classical and ancient Mediterranean studies or related fields (e.g., history of art, anthropology, prehistory, studies in post-classical Greece), who, preferably, have completed at least one year of graduate work. Competition is on the basis of transcripts, recommendations, and examinations. Up to 12 predoctoral fellowships offered for Regular Members for the nine-month program with a stipend of \$11,500 plus room and board at Loring Hall on the School grounds, and waiver of School fees. **DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.**

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP: Advanced graduate students in the same fields as for Regular Membership who plan to pursue independent research projects, and who do not wish to commit to the full Regular Program. **DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.**

SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP: Postdoctoral scholars with suitable research projects. Application should be made to the Director of the School in Athens. **NO APPLICATION DEADLINE.**

SUMMER SESSIONS MEMBERSHIP: Two six-week sessions explore the sites and museums in Greece. Open to graduate and undergraduate students and to high school and college teachers. The fee of \$3,860 includes tuition, travel within Greece, room, and partial board. Scholarships available. **DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.**

ATHENIAN AGORA EXCAVATIONS VOLUNTEER PROGRAM: Volunteers wishing to participate in the archaeological excavations of the Athenian Agora during the summer of 2010, for eight weeks beginning early June and continuing until early August. **APPLICATION DEADLINE: DECEMBER 15, 2009.**

Membership application to the School must be made online at www.ascsa.edu.gr

<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/> at the same time you apply to any outside funding organization for work at the School.

ADVANCED FELLOWSHIPS: Several School fellowships with a stipend of \$11,500 plus room, board, and waiver of School fees are available to students who have completed the Regular Program or one year as a Student Associate Member. DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 19, 2010.

THE HARRY BIKAKIS FELLOWSHIP: North American or Greek graduate students researching ancient Greek law or Greek graduate students working on a School excavation. The \$1,875 fellowship is awarded periodically. DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.

COTSEN TRAVELING FELLOWSHIP FOR RESEARCH IN GREECE: Short-term travel-to-collections award of \$2,000 for senior scholars and graduate students for projects and research at the Gennadius Library. At least one month of residency required. DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.

THE M. ALISON FRANTZ FELLOWSHIP: Ph.D. candidates and recent Ph.D.'s for work in the Gennadius Library. A stipend of \$11,500 plus room, board, and waiver of School fees. DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.

THE JACOB HIRSCH FELLOWSHIP: For projects carried out in Greece, Ph.D. candidate from U.S. or Israel writing a dissertation or recent Ph.D. revising a dissertation for publication. A stipend of \$11,500 plus room, board, and waiver of School fees. DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.

WIENER LABORATORY FELLOWSHIPS: Fellowships awarded annually to graduate students or postdoctoral scholars working on well-defined projects in skeletal, faunal, geoarchaeological, or environmental studies. Stipends of \$15,500 to \$27,000. DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.

WIENER LABORATORY RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIPS: Funding up to \$7,000 for well-defined research projects at the laboratory. DEADLINES: APRIL 1, SEPTEMBER 1, DECEMBER 1.

WIENER LABORATORY TRAVEL GRANTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN GREECE: Travel grants of \$2,000 for graduate students or postdoctoral scholars from North American institutions working on projects in archaeological science in Greece. DEADLINES: APRIL 1, SEPTEMBER 1, DECEMBER 1.

OTHER FELLOWSHIPS

AIA THE ANNA C. AND OLIVER C. COLBURN FELLOWSHIP: Ph.D. candidates and recent Ph.D.'s whose field is classical archaeology. Contact the Archaeological Institute of America, Boston, MA. Applications completed on web site: www.archaeological.org <http://www.archaeological.org/> . Stipend of \$11,000. DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.

CAORC COULSON/CROSS AEGEAN EXCHANGE PROGRAM: Short-term

fellowships for Greek nationals and scholars to pursue research in Turkey under the auspices of the American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT). Stipend of \$250 per week plus round-trip airfare. Send applications to ASCSA. DEADLINE: MARCH 15, 2010.

CAORC MULTI-COUNTRY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS: Ph.D. candidates and postdoctoral scholars with research requiring travel to several countries with an American overseas research center. Applications at CAORC's web site: www.caorc.org <<http://www.caorc.org>> . Stipends up to \$9,000. DEADLINE: JANUARY 16, 2010.

FULBRIGHT FELLOWSHIPS: Contact the Institute of International Education, at 809 United Nations Plaza, NY 10017 (www.iiepassport.org <<http://www.iiepassport.org>>) for an application and stipend information. Candidates must submit ASCSA application for Regular or Student Associate Membership by due date for Fulbright application. DEADLINE: OCTOBER 19, 2010.

SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS

GETTY RESEARCH EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIPS (CAORC): Travel and living expense stipend of up to \$4,000 for no less than one month. Maximum total fellowship award is \$4,000. Open to scholars who are Greek citizens and who have already obtained a Ph.D. or have professional experience in the study or preservation of cultural heritage and who wish to undertake a specific research project at an American overseas research center in another country. Funded by the Getty Foundation, the fellowships require scholars to affiliate with one of the approved overseas research centers in the Mediterranean Basin and Middle East. DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.

KRESS PUBLICATIONS FELLOWSHIPS: Postdoctoral scholars working on a Corinth or Agora publication. Grants for at least three months (up to \$10,000) to a maximum of nine months (up to \$30,000). DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2010.

NEH FELLOWSHIPS: Two to four awards for postdoctoral scholars and professionals in the humanities. U.S. citizens or foreign nationals being U.S. residents for three years before application deadline. Applicants must hold their Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree. Terms: Maximum stipend of \$40,000. DEADLINE: DECEMBER 1, 2009.

For MORE information and TO APPLY ONLINE: Visit our web site at www.ascsa.edu.gr

or contact: ASCSA, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540
Tel: 609-683-0800 E-mail: ascsa@ascsa.org

School programs are generally open to qualified students and scholars at colleges or universities in the U.S. or Canada. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens does not discriminate on the basis of race, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, or disability when considering admission to any form of membership.

American School of Classical Studies at Athens
6-8 Charlton Street

Princeton, NJ 08540
Tel 609-683-0800
Fax 609-924-0578

MALCOLM H. WIENER VISITING RESEARCH PROFESSOR AT THE WIENER LABORATORY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Term: Early September to June 1, to coincide with the American School's academic year. It is expected that the applicant will maintain a physical presence at the Wiener Laboratory.

Compensation: Maximum \$35,000 stipend for nine-month project. Waiver of School fees. Housing provided by the School. Hotel and transportation on all fall School trips and transportation on all winter Attica excursions. Board at Loring Hall for the Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research Professor only. Residence permit and office supplies.

Qualifications: Postdoctoral scholars and professionals in fields relevant to the research interests of the Wiener Laboratory of the American School, including: physical anthropology, zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology and environmental sciences.

Application:

- a) Cover letter naming the applicant, current research interests, and title and brief description of the proposed research project.
- b) Statement (up to 3,500 words) of the proposed research project to be completed during the term of the professorship, including research goals, explicit methodology to be used and relevant bibliography, materials and collections to be studied, timetable and publication schedule, equipment/resources needed while at the Wiener Laboratory, and the reasons the project should occur in Athens at the Wiener Laboratory.
- c) Copies of permit(s) from relevant authorities and letters of permission from excavation or project directors to study proposed materials.
- d) One page description of proposed Wiener Laboratory contribution to the academic program. Candidates who can enrich the teaching mission of the School, by offering seminars, fieldtrips or other contributions, will be particularly welcome.
- e) Budget. Itemize in as much detail as possible, including living and research expenses.
- f) Curriculum vitae with list of publications.
- g) Two letters of reference from scholars in the field commenting on the value and feasibility of the project.

E-mail application to: application@ascsa.org
Committee on the Wiener Laboratory
American School of Classical Studies at Athens
6-8 Charlton Street
Princeton, NJ 08540-5232
Tel: 609-683-0800 Fax: 609-924-0578

DEADLINE: November 15, 2009.

The appointment will be announced by January 15, 2010.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens does not discriminate on the basis of race, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, or disability when considering admission to any form of membership or application for employment

BULLETIN, NEH FELLOWSHIPS 2010-2011, AT THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Founded in 1881, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is the most significant resource in Greece for American scholars in the fields of ancient and post-classical studies in Greek language, literature, history, archaeology, philosophy, and art, from pre-Hellenic times to the present. It offers two major research libraries: the Blegen, with 94,000 volumes dedicated to the ancient Mediterranean world; and the Gennadius, with 116,000 volumes and archives devoted to post-classical Hellenic civilization and, more broadly, the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. The School also sponsors excavations and provides centers for advanced research in archaeological and related topics at its excavations in the Athenian Agora and Corinth, and it houses an archaeological laboratory at the main building complex in Athens. By agreement with the Greek government, the School is authorized to serve as liaison with the Greek Ministry of Culture on behalf of American students and scholars for the acquisition of permits to excavate and to study museum collections.

In the fifteen years since its inception, the NEH Fellowship program at the American School has demonstrated its effectiveness by supporting projects for 33 scholars with distinguished research and teaching careers in the humanities.

Those Eligible: Postdoctoral scholars and professionals in relevant fields such as architecture or art who are U.S. citizens or foreign nationals who have lived in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the application deadline. Applicants must hold their Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree at the time of application.

Terms: Two to four fellowships, five to ten months in duration. Maximum stipend for a five-month project, \$20,000; for a ten-month project, \$40,000. Term must coincide with American School's academic year, September to June. School fees will be deducted from the fellowship stipend. Fellowship does not include travel costs, housing, board, and other living expenses. A final report is due at the end of the award period, and the ASCSA expects that copies of all publications that result from research conducted as a Fellow of the ASCSA be contributed to the relevant library of the School.

Application: Locate on the ASCSA web site at: http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/pdf/uploads/neh_application.pdf. Cover sheet. b) A statement of the project (up to five pages), including desired number of months in Greece, a timetable, explicit goals, a selected bibliography, and the importance of the work, the methodologies involved, where applicable, and the reasons it should occur in Athens at the American School of Classical Studies. c) Curriculum vitae with list of publications. d) Three letters of reference from individuals familiar with the applicant's work and field of interest who can comment on the feasibility of the project and the applicant's ability to complete it successfully.

Full application information and requests for further information on the American School of Classical Studies or the Fellowship may be obtained from:

NEH Fellowships
American School of Classical Studies at Athens
6-8 Charlton Street
Princeton, NJ 08540-5232
Tel: 609-683-0800 Fax: 609-924-0578
E-mail: application@ascsa.org
Website: www.ascsa.edu.gr

DEADLINE: DECEMBER 1, 2009.

The awards will be announced March 1, 2010; acceptance of the award required by March 15, 2010.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens does not discriminate on the basis of race, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, or disability when considering admission to any form of membership or application for employment.

THE AMERICAN CENTER OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH (AMMAN) ANNOUNCEMENT OF FELLOWSHIPS 2010-2011

Deadline for all applications is February 1, 2010

ACOR-CAORC Fellowship: Three or more two- to six-month fellowships for masters and doctoral students. Fields of study include all areas of the humanities and the natural and social sciences. Topics should contribute to scholarship in Near Eastern studies. U.S. citizenship required. Maximum award is \$19,600. Awards may be subject to funding.

ACOR-CAORC Post-Graduate Fellowship: Two or more two- to six-month fellowships for post-doctoral scholars and scholars with a terminal degree in their field, pursuing research or publication projects in the natural and social sciences, humanities, and associated disciplines relating to the Near East. U.S. citizenship required. Maximum award is \$28,800. Awards may be subject to funding.

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellowship: One four to six month fellowship for scholars who have a Ph.D. or have completed their professional training. Fields of research include: modern and classical languages, linguistics, literature, history, jurisprudence, philosophy, archaeology, comparative religion, ethics, and the history, criticism, and theory of the arts. Social and political scientists are encouraged to apply. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or foreign nationals living in the U.S. three years immediately preceding the application deadline. The maximum award is \$27,800.

Jennifer C. Groot Fellowship: Two or more awards of \$1,800 each to support beginners in archaeological fieldwork who have been accepted as team members on archaeological projects with ASOR/CAP affiliation in Jordan. Open to undergraduate or graduate students of U.S. or Canadian citizenship.

Bert and Sally de Vries Fellowship: One award of \$1,200 to support a student for participation on an archaeological project or research in Jordan. Senior project staff whose expenses are being borne largely by the project are ineligible. Open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of any nationality.

Harrell Family Fellowship: One award of \$1,800 to support a graduate student for participation on an archaeological project or research in Jordan. Senior project staff whose expenses are being borne largely by the project are ineligible. Open to enrolled graduate students of any nationality.

Pierre and Patricia Bikai Fellowship: One or more awards for one to two months residency at ACOR in Amman. It is open to enrolled graduate students of any nationality participating in an archaeological project or conducting archaeological work in Jordan. The fellowship includes room and board at ACOR and a monthly stipend of \$600.

MacDonald/Sampson Fellowship: One award for either six weeks residency at ACOR for research in the fields of Ancient Near Eastern languages and history, archaeology, Bible studies, or comparative religion, or a travel grant to assist with participation in an archaeological field project in Jordan. The ACOR residency fellowship option includes room and board at ACOR and a stipend of \$600 US. The travel grant option provides a single payment of \$1,800 US to help with any project related expenses. Both options are open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status.

James A. Sauer Fellowship: One award of \$1,000 to a Jordanian graduate student, in Jordan or elsewhere, to advance his or her academic career in the field of archaeology, anthropology, conservation, or related areas. The award might be used for participation on an archaeological project, for research expenses, academic tuition, or travel to scholarly conferences. For the 2010-2011 funding cycle this competition is open only to Jordanian citizens.

Kenneth W. Russell Fellowship: One award of \$1,800 to assist a Jordanian student, in Jordan or another country, in the fields of archaeology, anthropology, conservation, or related areas. This cycle the fellowship is open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of Jordanian citizenship.

Frederick-Wenger Jordanian Educational Fellowship: One award of \$1,500 to assist a Jordanian student with the cost of their education. Eligibility is not limited to a specific field of study, but preference will be given to study related to Jordan's cultural heritage. Candidates must be Jordanian citizens and currently enrolled as undergraduate or graduate students in a Jordanian university.

ACOR Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarships: Two awards of \$6,000 (4,248 JD) each to assist Jordanian graduate students with the annual costs of their academic programs. Candidates must be Jordanian citizens and currently enrolled in either a Master's or Doctoral program in a Jordanian university. Eligibility is limited to students in programs related to Jordan's cultural heritage (for example: archaeology, anthropology, history, linguistics/epigraphy, conservation, museum studies, and cultural resource management related issues). Awardees who demonstrate excellent progress in their programs will be eligible to apply in consecutive years.

Please Note: CAORC, NEH, MacDonald/Sampson (residency option), and Bikai Fellows will reside at the ACOR facility in Amman while conducting their research.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

ACOR 656 Beacon Street, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02215 (Tel:

617-353-6571; Fax: 617-353-6575;

Email: acor@bu.edu) or

ACOR P.O. Box 2470, Amman 11181, Jordan (Fax: 011-9626-534-4181);

Email: acor@acorjordan.org

Websites: <http://www.acorjordan.org> and <http://www.bu.edu/acor>

ALSO NOTE:

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) Multi-Country Research Fellowships:

The program is open to U.S. doctoral candidates and scholars who have already earned their Ph.D. in fields in the humanities, social sciences, or allied natural sciences and wish to conduct research of regional or trans-regional significance. Fellowships require scholars to conduct research in more than one country, at least one of which hosts a participating American overseas research center. It is anticipated that approximately ten fellowships of up to \$9,000 each will be awarded. Applications will be available in early October.

Deadline: January 15, 2010

For more information and to download the application form:

www.caorc.org/programs/

EMAIL: fellowships@caorc.org,

TEL.: 202-633-1599,

MAIL: Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) PO Box 37012, MRC 178 Washington, DC 20013-7012

Getty Research Exchange Fellowship Program for the Mediterranean Basin and Middle East:

Travel and living expense stipend of up to \$4,000 for no less than one month. Open to scholars who are Jordanian citizens and who have already obtained a Ph.D. or have professional experience in the study or preservation of cultural heritage and who wish to undertake a specific research project at an overseas research centers in another country. Funded by the Getty Foundation, the fellowships require scholars to affiliate with one of the following overseas research centers: American Academy in Rome; American Center of Oriental Research (Amman); American Institute for Maghrib Studies (Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria); American Institute for Yemeni Studies (Sana'a); American Research Center in Egypt (Cairo); American Research Institute in Turkey (Istanbul and Ankara); American School of Classical Studies at Athens; and the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (Nicosia). Affiliation fees are to be paid out of the stipend by the recipient. Applications will be available in early October.

Deadline: January 15, 2010

Critical Language Scholarship Program for Intensive Summer Language Institutes Pending funding, ACOR will host one of the 2010 Critical Language Scholarship Program's Intensive Summer Arabic Language Institutes. If you are interested in applying to the CLS Program to study Advanced Beginning, Intermediate, or Advanced Arabic in Amman, Jordan, see www.CLSscholarship.org

FELLOWSHIPS IN CYPRUS 2010

The Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI) invites applications for research fellowships in Cyprus. Opportunities include CAARI-sponsored fellowships as well as fellowships sponsored by other institutions listed below. CAARI is located in central Nicosia close to the Cyprus Museum, major libraries, and the main business and commercial district. The institute has hostel accommodations and excellent research facilities.

For information on CAARI see www.caari.org GRADUATE STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS SPONSORED BY CAARI:

CAARI sponsors the following three fellowships for graduate students whose research requires work on Cyprus itself.

APPLICATION FORM for all 3 fellowships is online at: www.caari.org/Fellowships.htm

THE DANIELLE PARKS MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP:

Danielle Parks, author of *The Roman Coinage of Cyprus* (Nicosia, 2004), is memorialized here by a fellowship of US\$1,000 for a graduate student of any nationality who needs to work in Cyprus to further his/her research on a subject of relevance to Cypriot archaeology and culture. Applications in 2010 are invited especially from students of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus. While in Cyprus, the fellow will reside at CAARI, and give a presentation there on a subject related to his/her research. The fellow will periodically keep the Director of CAARI apprised of his/her research activities. The fellow will acknowledge CAARI and the Danielle Parks Memorial Fellowship in any publication that emerges from the research carried during the fellowship.

THE HELENA WYLDE SWINY AND STUART SWINY FELLOWSHIP:

One grant of US\$1,000 to a graduate student of any nationality in a college or university in the U.S. or Canada to pursue a research project that is relevant to an ongoing field project in Cyprus or that requires work on Cyprus itself; to be used to fund research time in residence at CAARI and to help defray costs of travel. Residence at CAARI is required.

THE ANITA CECIL O'DONOVAN FELLOWSHIP:

Founded in memory of musician, composer, and homemaker Anita Cecil O'Donovan, this fellowship offers one grant of US\$1000 to a graduate student of any nationality, enrolled in a graduate program in any nation, to pursue research on a project relevant to the archaeology and/or culture of Cyprus; to be used to fund a period of research time in residence at CAARI and to help defray costs of travel. Residence at CAARI is required.

APPLICATION DEADLINE for all three: February 1, 2010 FURTHER INFORMATION is available from:

CAARI

656 Beacon Street (Fifth Floor)

Boston, MA 02215

Fax: 617-353-6575

Email: caari@bu.edu

SENIOR SCHOLAR IN RESIDENCE AT CAARI:

An established scholar who commits to stay at least 30 days in succession at CAARI, ideally in the summer, and to be available in evenings and weekends to younger scholars working there, in return for 50% reduction in residency rate.

Must have PhD in archaeology or ancillary field for at least 5 years prior to visit, be fluent in English (but may be of any nationality), and be committed to mentoring students. Travel, other expenses not covered.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS: Letter detailing the applicant's proposed schedule; summary curriculum vitae.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: April 15, 2010

INFORMATION AND SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS:

Director, CAARI

11 Andreas Demitriou St.

1066 Nicosia, Cyprus.

Email: director@caari.org.cy

**THE COUNCIL OF AMERICAN OVERSEAS RESEARCH CENTER (CAORC):
MULTI-COUNTRY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM**

Approximately ten awards of up to \$9,000 each will be given to U.S. doctoral candidates and scholars who have already earned their Ph.D. who wish to carry out research on broad questions of multi-country significance in the fields of humanities, social sciences, and related natural sciences. Scholars must carry out research in two or more countries outside the United States, at least one of which hosts a participating American overseas research center. CAARI is among these centers. Preference will be given to candidates examining comparative and/or cross-regional research. Applicants are eligible to apply as individuals or in teams. INFORMATION, APPLICATION FORM, and APPLICATION DEADLINE are available online at:

<http://www.caorc.org/programs/multi.htm>

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) P.O. Box 37012 - MRC 178
Washington, D.C. 20013-701

Tel: (202) 633-1599. Fax: (202) 786-2430

**2010 GETTY RESEARCH EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN AND MIDDLE EAST:**

The Council of American Overseas Research Centers announces a fellowship program for Citizens of Cyprus that supports advanced regional research. This new fellowship program is open to scholars who are citizens of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, Turkey, and Yemen, and who wish to undertake a specific research project at CAARI (or an American overseas research center in another participating country). Period of residency is one to two months.

Applicants must have a Ph.D. degree or professional experience in the study or preservation of cultural heritage. Cypriot scholars must select a center other than CAARI. Applications are submitted to the American overseas research center in the scholar's home country.

INFORMATION, APPLICATION FORM, and APPLICATION DEADLINE:

<http://www.caorc.org/programs/getty.htm> or e-mail: director@caari.org SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS:

Director, CAARI
11 Andreas Dimitriou St.
1066 Nicosia, Cyprus.
Email: director@caari.org.cy

KRESS FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN ART HISTORY AT FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS:

Four US\$22,500-per-year Kress Institutional Fellowships in the History of European Art for a two-year research appointment in association with one of a list of foreign institutes, among them CAARI. Restrictions: Restricted to pre-doctoral candidates in the history of art. Nominees must be U.S. citizens or individuals matriculated at an American university. Dissertation research must focus on European art before 1900. Candidates must be nominated by their art history department.

INFORMATION, APPLICATION FORM, AND APPLICATION DEADLINE are available online at: <http://www.kressfoundation.org/fellowships>

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Samuel H. Kress Foundation
174 East 80th Street
New York, NY 10021
Tel: (212)-861-4993. Fax: (212)-628-3146
Email: info@kressfoundation.org

FULBRIGHT RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS:

FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS PROGRAM for postdoctoral research in Cyprus. For information, see <http://www.fulbrightonline.org/> or:

Council for International Exchange of Scholars
3007 Tilden Street NW, Suite 5 M
Washington, DC 20008-3009;
Telephone: 202-686-7877

FULBRIGHT STUDENT PROGRAM for pre-doctoral research in Cyprus. For information see <http://www.fulbrightonline.org/> or:

Fulbright Student Program
Institute of International Education
809 U.N. Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3580
Tel: 212-883-8200

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD VISITING RESEARCH SCHOLARS PROGRAM FOR 2010-2011

<http://www.nyu.edu/isaw/vrs-program.htm>

We are now accepting applications for 2010-2011. The deadline for submissions is December 14, 2009.

Please see the application instructions below for details.

Each year the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World makes about 9 appointments of visiting research scholars. For a directory of current visiting research scholars (2009-10), click <http://www.nyu.edu/isaw/scholars.htm>

ISAW's scope embraces research and graduate education in the history, archaeology, and culture of the entire Old World from late prehistoric times to the eighth century AD, including Asia and Africa. Projects of a theoretical or comparative nature relevant to this domain are also welcome.

Academic visitors at ISAW should be individuals of scholarly distinction or promise in any relevant field of ancient studies who will benefit from the stimulation of working in an environment with colleagues in other disciplines. Applicants with a history of interdisciplinary exchange are particularly welcome. They will be expected to be in residence at the Institute during the period for which they are appointed and to take part in the intellectual life of the community.

Visiting research scholars at ISAW have access to the Institute's own library, which is in the process of development, as well as to a wide range of other libraries at NYU, the Metropolitan Museum of Art (located a block away), and other institutions in New York City. Scholars are provided with their own workspace. ISAW is prepared to host both individuals coming with their own funding and those needing partial or full support for a semester or year. Those appointed with ISAW funding will normally bear NYU research track ranks and have regular university benefits. Research support is normally a part of funding packages.

ISAW is prepared to consider not only individual applications for residencies but proposals from small research teams (usually two persons), the members of which are normally based in different institutions. It will also consider applications for years later than

2010-11 in cases where the applicant is interested in organizing an exhibition or a conference at ISAW.

A complete application will include an application form (<http://www.nyu.edu/isaw/materials/VRsapp.pdf>), letter of interest, c.v. (including

publication list), and a research proposal. Applicants should have their doctorates in hand by the beginning of their period of appointment at ISAW. Students still in doctoral programs are not eligible for appointment under this program. Applications should be sent to:

Professor Roger S. Bagnall,
Director, Institute for the Study of the Ancient World
15 East 84th St., New York, NY 10028.

For questions, please contact the Academic Program Coordinator, Kathryn Lawson, at kathryn.lawson@nyu.edu.

Financial support

The Institute aims to ensure that visiting research scholars have financial support approximately equivalent to their current salary, adjusted for the cost of housing in New York City, although only rarely will it be possible to replace the entirety of a senior academic salary. The exact amount will be individually set when grants are offered. Visiting research scholars not currently employed, only partially employed, or working in countries where salary levels are substantially different from those in the United States will have stipends adjusted to provide a total of \$60,000. In the case of visitors with partial or full sabbatical leave salaries from their home institutions or other sources, the Institute will either supplement these to provide comparable compensation or may offer a housing allowance. In addition, visitors are provided with research allowances to defray the cost of travel to conferences and other out of pocket research expenses.

GETTY INSTITUTE, GETTY SCHOLAR GRANTS

Deadline: November 1

URL: http://www.getty.edu/foundation/funding/residential/getty_scholars.html

Getty Scholar grants provide a unique research experience. Recipients are in residence at the Getty Research Institute, where they pursue their own projects free from academic obligations, make use of Getty collections, join their colleagues in a weekly meeting devoted to the 2010-11 theme, The Display of Art, and participate in the intellectual life of the Getty.

Eligibility

These grants are for established scholars, artists, or writers who have attained distinction in their fields. Applications are welcome from researchers of all nationalities who are working in the arts, humanities, or social sciences.

Terms

Getty Scholars may be in residence for one of three periods:

September 2010 to June 2011

September 2010 to December 2010

January 2011 to June 2011

A stipend of up to \$65,000 per year will be awarded based on length of stay, need, and salary. The grant also includes an office at the Getty Research Institute or the Getty Villa, research assistance, an apartment in the Getty scholar housing complex, and airfare to and from Los Angeles.

Application Availability and Deadline

Complete application materials must be submitted online on or before November 1, 2009. We regret that incomplete or late applications (those received after November 1, 2009) cannot be accepted for consideration. We cannot accept applications hand-delivered to the Getty Center or those sent by e-mail or fax. Application material cannot be returned.

Notification

Applicants will be notified of the Research Institute's decision by spring 2010.

Review Process

Getty Scholar grants are awarded on a competitive basis. Applications will be evaluated by the Getty Research Institute based on: (1) the overall quality of the application; (2) how the proposed project bears upon the 2010-11 theme, The Display of Art; (3) the applicant's past achievements; and (4) how the project would benefit from the resources at the Getty, including its library and collections.

How To Apply

Complete and submit the online Getty Scholar application form, which includes uploading a Project Proposal, Curriculum Vitae, Select Bibliography, and optional Writing Sample by 5:00 p.m. PST, November 1, 2009.

INTERNATIONAL PHD COURSE IN **“NOVEL PHYSICS METHODOLOGIES** **FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH”**

CIRCE (Center for Isotopic Research on Cultural and Environmental heritage) at the Environmental Sciences Department of the Second University of Naples, seeks

PhD students in “Stable and Radioactive Isotopes Mass Spectrometry: applications to Environmental Sciences”

Research topics:

Ultrasensitive Mass Spectrometry of ^{10}Be , ^{14}C , ^{26}Al , ^{129}I , ^{236}U , .

Requirements:

Talented and motivated students with Master/Diploma in Physics. Expertise to speak, read and write in English.

Benefits:

We offer a stimulating position in an international research group in a nice University campus. Appointments are for 3 years starting in December 2009.

Application:

Please, send your CV (as well as name and contact detail of a referee) before November 10 to Prof. Filippo Terrasi (filippo.terrasi@unina2.it). Instructions for complete application will follow, if selected at the first stage.

For further information, contact:

Prof. Filippo Terrasi

CIRCE, Dept. of Environmental Sciences and INNOVA

Via Vivaldi 43

81100 CASERTA

tel +39 0823 274412; fax +39 0823 274605

e-mail filippo.terrasi@unina2.it

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS

URGENT: CULTURE PROGRAMME - STRAND 1.2.1 COOPERATION PROJECTS

An Italian Foundation active in the field of historical and archaeological studies is planning to submit a proposal under the [Culture Programme \(Strand 1.2.1. Cooperation Projects lasting up to 24 months\)](#) and is therefore looking for European partners wishing to take part in the project.

The project is called “**The Neanderthal Man presence in Europe**” and it is based on the development and dissemination of the scientific knowledge (by means of studies, workshops and conferences, training activities for young people, communication activities, etc) on the existence and the influence of the Neanderthal Man in Europe.

The aim is to involve in the project **European researchers, Museums, Cultural, Educational or Scientific Foundations, Universities and communication enterprises**, through the development of cooperation activities, with a view to encourage the emergence of a spread awareness of this common European heritage.

The Italian Foundation would appreciate a prompt expression of interest from any organisation wishing to join the project, as the deadline for the presentation of the proposal is the **1st of October**.

Please find below the project description.

Kind regards,

Sotiris Xydis
Diktyo PRAXI

Programme: Culture 2007-2013
Strand 1.2.1: Cooperation Projects (lasting up to twenty four months)
Deadline: 01/10/2009

| EU projects Partner Search Form | |
|--|---|
| <i>Project Title</i> | THE NEANDERTHAL MAN PRESENCE IN EUROPE |
| <i>Project description (Objectives & Activities)</i> | The project's goals are to achieve and divulgate a complete and actualized European vision about the existence and the development of the Neanderthal Man in Europe. The follows are some of the principal specific goals: |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To organize an international congress to share and divulgate the scientific knowledge about the Neanderthal man existence in Europe, on the basis of the high number of paleontological finds gathered. 2. To organise different conferences all over Europe on the subject with the participation of scientist coming from the different European countries where archaeological bounds or skulls of Neanderthal man have been found. 3. To inform and educate European citizens and students about the existence of this homo specie that precedes the appearance in Europe of the homo sapiens species, by means of a multimedia itinerant exhibition. 4. To develop a television European project about the existence of Neanderthal man in Europe. 5. To prepare an European web site in different European languages to divulgate the results brought in the European scientific meeting. 6. To gather the whole knowledge and the results of the different scientific conferences in a specific publication 7. To identify and exchange best practices on the communication of this historical topic to young people and students. |
| <p>Partner sought (What kind of partner are you looking for?):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role in the project - Type of Organization - Expertise required - Country | <p>The ideal partners we are looking for should be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prestigious Museums, Cultural, Educational or Scientific Foundations or Institutes whose fundamental goal is to spread through mass media the knowledge and the scientific information about Neanderthal period in Europe. 2) Important Museum, Cultural, Educational or Scientific Foundation or Institutions that would be interested in acquiring or increasing the knowledge about the historical presence of the Neanderthal man in Europe and its consequences. 3) Faculties or University Palaeontology Departments of the European countries where the existence of the Neanderthal Man has been proved or universities or organizations that could be interested to learn about it. 4) All Communication, Scientific and Cultural Organizations interested in communicating and informing European population about the topic. <p>The high professional role that could be developed in the project by the partners could be based on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to prepare and organise part of the material, the activities and the staff (also through specific training activities); - to develop an adequate communication strategy to divulgate the scientific information and knowledge of the topic. |

| | |
|---|--|
| | We have no preference about the partners' home countries. Of course, partners coming from those countries where archaeological finds of the Neanderthal Man have been found would be much appreciated. |
| <i>Are you looking for a project coordinator?</i> | Yes |
| <i>Proposer information</i> | Organization: <i>Marcello Zei Foundation</i> Type of Organization: Non-profit Main area of activity: Historical and archaeological studies in order to develop and spread the knowledge of the man's prehistory and of his milieu. Country: Italy |

Sotiris Xydis

Technology Transfer Consultant

PRAXI / HELP-FORWARD Network

STHEV, Karamanli Ave. & Viomichanias, 413 35 Larissa, Greece

Tel.: (+30) 2410 53 44 52

Fax: (+30) 2410 55 55 09

e-mail: larisa@help-forward.gr

www.help-forward.gr



A partnership of the Hellenic Federation of Enterprises (SEV)
the Federation of Industries of Northern Greece (FING)
and the Foundation for Research & Technology - Hellas (FORTH)
Larissa Node:

In co-operation with the Association of Thessalian Enterprises and Industries

Member of the Enterprise Europe Network - Hellas
National Contact Point for the 7th Framework Programme

NEW ONLINE COURSE IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OCEANOGRAPHY

The distance learning program at the Oceanographic Center of Nova Southeastern University is excited to announce a new online 3-credit graduate course, *Archaeological Oceanography: Reefs and Wrecks*. This course brings together the human history of exploration of the seas through navigation with ocean forces and features, most notably storms. When ships are lost-at-sea, and shoreline cities are submerged, human exploration and salvage interests are common. Legal battles are common. Elements of concern include stewardship of natural and cultural resource plus conservation and research of artifacts.

The course instructor, Dr. Clarice M. Yentsch, conducted national and international oceanographic research for 20 years and more recently has worked as a consultant with the American Museum of Natural History in NYC, the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C. and was Curator of Education at the Mel Fisher Maritime Heritage Museum in Key West from 2002 to 2008. She is presently working with the Museum of Art in Fort Lauderdale, now a part of Nova Southeastern University. She is a research scientist and adjunct professor at the Oceanographic Center with a keen interest in underwater archaeology.

Archaeological Oceanography: Reefs and Wrecks will premier in the Fall 2 term of study (October 19th – December 11th, 2009). Registration is now open. The course may be taken as a stand-alone, or for credit towards either of two Graduate Certificates or the distance MS in Coastal Zone Management. For more information, please visit our website at <http://www.nova.edu/ocean/disted.html> or contact us by email (oonline@nova.edu) or telephone (1 800 541 6682 Ext. 23621).

Julio Perez

Administrative Assistant
Distance Education Programs
Nova Southeastern University
Oceanographic Center
8000 North Ocean Drive
Dania Beach, FL 33004
<http://www.nova.edu/ocean/disted.html>
tel: 1-800-541-6682 Ext. 23621 (954-262-3621)
fax: 954 262 4020
Email: oonline@nova.edu
On AOL Instant Messenger as: oonline@nova.edu
On Windows Live Messenger as oonline@nova.edu
Office hrs: M-F 8:30am – 4:30pm eastern time

HONORARY PHD FROM THE FACULTY OF LETTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS TO JAMES D. MUHLY

James D. Muhly, a distinguished ancient historian and archaeologist with a special interest in ancient metallurgy, has dedicated much of his work to Cypriot archaeology. Through the years he has made a significant contribution in revealing the special character of the island and the pivotal role it has played in the Eastern Mediterranean from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. The research he undertook together with Bob Maddin and Tamara Stech on the Archaeometallurgy of ancient Cyprus forms the foundation stone for the endorsement of the true importance of Cyprus as a copper producing region, as well as, a pioneer in the development and spread of metallurgy and metalwork in the wider region of the Eastern and Central Mediterranean.

In recognition of James D. Muhly's lifetime achievements, the Faculty of Letters of the University of Cyprus, after a suggestion of the Department of History and Archaeology, will award him with an honorary PhD.

The ceremony will take place on **Friday the 9th of October 2009 at 7.30 pm** at the Assembly Hall of the University of Cyprus and it is **open to the public** (please arrive by 7.15 pm).

It is located on 75 Kallipoleos street in Nicosia. For a map of the campus please go to the following link: <http://www.ucy.ac.cy/data/mainportal/mAINCampus.pdf>

For more information please contact the secretary of the School of Letters Mrs Anna Peppou: **Tel.:** +357 22 892008. **Email:** peppou.anna@ucy.ac.cy.

Dr Vasiliki (Lina) Kassianidou
Associate Professor
Archaeological Research Unit
Department of History and Archaeology
University of Cyprus
P.O. Box 20537
CY-1678 Nicosia, CYPRUS
tel. 357 22674658 # 11
fax. 357 22 674101
<http://www.ucy.ac.cy/~arkasian.aspx>

ΑΙΓΕΥΣ – ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ

Ο Αιγέυς – Εταιρεία Αιγαιακής Προϊστορίας ιδρύθηκε την 1^η Μαρτίου 2009 από τους: Σοφία Αντωνιάδου, Γιώργο Βαβουρανάκη, Ιωάννα Γαλανάκη, Νεκτάριο Καραδήμα, Δέσποινα Καταπότη, Εύη Μαργαρίτη και Λευτέρη Ζώρζο. Είναι αστική μη κερδοσκοπική εταιρεία, με επιστημονικό, κοινωφελές, πολιτισμικό και μορφωτικό χαρακτήρα. Το ισχύον Καταστατικό εγκρίθηκε με την υπ' αριθμό 6958/2009 απόφαση του Πρωτοδικείου Αθηνών. Η έδρα της Εταιρείας είναι στην Αθήνα και συγκεκριμένα στην οδό Λητούς 6, Μαρούσι, ΤΚ 15124. Νόμιμος εκπρόσωπος της Εταιρείας για την περίοδο 01/03/2009 – 28/02/2011 είναι ο Νεκτάριος Καραδήμας.

Σκοποί

Σκοποί της Εταιρείας είναι:

1. Η μελέτη, η έρευνα και η διάδοση της προϊστορικής αρχαιολογίας του ελλαδικού – και εν γένει αιγαιακού – χώρου, των όμορων περιοχών, καθώς και όσων περιοχών συνδέονται ιστορικά με αυτόν, από την Παλαιολιθική περίοδο έως και την Εποχή του Χαλκού, και, συγκριτικά, και στους ιστορικούς χρόνους.
2. Η ευαισθητοποίηση των πολιτών σχετικά με την προϊστορική πολιτιστική κληρονομιά του αιγαιακού χώρου, μέσα από την προβολή και ανάδειξη της τελευταίας στην Ελλάδα και στο εξωτερικό.
3. Η συμβολή στην προστασία των προϊστορικών μνημείων πάντα σε συνεργασία με τους εκάστοτε αρμόδιους, κατά το νόμο, φορείς.
4. Η ενίσχυση διεπιστημονικών συνεργασιών και ειδικοτήτων της αιγαιακής αρχαιολογίας, όπως η βιοαρχαιολογία, η αρχαιοβοτανική, η αρχαιοζωολογία, η γεωαρχαιολογία, κ.λπ.
5. Η προώθηση των συνεργασιών με άλλες κοινωνικές και ανθρωπιστικές επιστήμες, όπως η φιλολογία, η κοινωνική ανθρωπολογία, η ιστορία, η φιλοσοφία, κ.λπ.

Προς επίτευξη των παραπάνω σκοπών, η Εταιρεία μπορεί να κάνει χρήση κάθε νόμιμου μέσου, όπως ενδεικτικά:

1. Η δημιουργία δίγλωσσου δικτυακού τόπου (website) (στα ελληνικά και στα αγγλικά), στον οποίο θα παρουσιάζεται το έργο της Εταιρείας.
2. Η έκδοση πολύγλωσσου περιοδικού με αντικείμενο την προϊστορική αρχαιολογία του Αιγαίου.
3. Η έκδοση επιστημονικών δημοσιευμάτων (διατριβών ή άλλων μονογραφιών) για το προϊστορικό Αιγαίο, στα ελληνικά και σε άλλες γλώσσες.
4. Η δημιουργία ηλεκτρονικής βάσης βιβλιογραφικών δεδομένων με τους τίτλους δημοσιεύσεων για την προϊστορική αρχαιολογία του Αιγαίου, από τον δέκατο πέμπτο αιώνα μ.Χ. έως σήμερα.
5. Η δημιουργία ψηφιακής βιβλιοθήκης με δημοσιεύσεις για το προϊστορικό Αιγαίο, των οποίων τα πνευματικά δικαιώματα έχουν λήξει.
6. Η δημιουργία βιβλιοθήκης διατριβών για το προϊστορικό Αιγαίο, και ευρετηρίου σχετικών διατριβών, που έχουν εκπονηθεί στην Ελλάδα και στο εξωτερικό.

7. Η ετήσια συνδρομή της Εταιρείας σε ηλεκτρονικά περιοδικά.
8. Η διοργάνωση επιστημονικών συναντήσεων (συνεδρίων, ημερίδων, σεμιναρίων, διαλέξεων, εκθέσεων και άλλων εκδηλώσεων, εκδρομών κ.λπ.) με αντικείμενο το προϊστορικό Αιγαίο.
9. Η δημιουργία βιογραφικού λεξικού των σημαντικότερων Ελλήνων και ξένων αρχαιολόγων του προϊστορικού Αιγαίου.
10. Η δημιουργία λεξικού αιγαιακών προϊστορικών χώρων και μνημείων.
11. Η δημιουργία ολοκληρωμένης γραμματοσειράς (True Type Fonts) για τη Γραμμική Α και Β.
12. Η δημιουργία φωτογραφικού αρχείου κινητών προϊστορικών ευρημάτων, ακινήτων μνημείων και αρχαιολογικών χώρων, καθώς και βιοαρχαιολογικού, αρχαιοβοτανολογικού και αρχαιοζωολογικού υλικού.
13. Η εκπόνηση ερευνητικών προγραμμάτων σε συνεργασία με άλλους αρμόδιους φορείς και με Πανεπιστημιακά και Μορφωτικά Ιδρύματα της Ελλάδας και του εξωτερικού.
14. Η ψηφιακή ανασύσταση προϊστορικών αρχαιολογικών χώρων και μνημείων (εικονικές αναπαραστάσεις), για την καλύτερη κατανόηση και ερμηνεία τους και την ευκολότερη πρόσληψή τους.
15. Η αναζήτηση υποτροφιών και άλλης οικονομικής ενίσχυσης για μεταπτυχιακούς, υποψήφιους διδάκτορες και νέους ερευνητές, των οποίων το ερευνητικό έργο σχετίζεται με την προϊστορική αρχαιολογία του Αιγαίου.
16. Η δημιουργία και ο εξοπλισμός χώρου, που θα φιλοξενεί τις δράσεις της Εταιρείας.

Κάθε εν γένει επιστημονική, πνευματική και κοινωνική δραστηριότητα που προωθεί τους σκοπούς της Εταιρείας, τη δημιουργία τεχνικής και οικονομικής υποδομής και την ανάπτυξή της.

ΑΙΓΕΥΣ – ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ

ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑΤΑ ΜΕΛΩΝ

Μέλη μπορούν να γίνουν όσοι έχουν συστηθεί από κάποιον Εταίρο, ή σε διαφορετική περίπτωση όσοι μπορούν εμπράκτως να αποδείξουν την ενασχόλησή τους με την αιγαιακή αρχαιολογία, με κάποιον από τους παρακάτω τρόπους:

- 1) Με την κατοχή (ή την υπό εκπόνηση) μεταπτυχιακού διπλώματος ή διδακτορικής διατριβής (σε σχετικό ΑΕΙ της Ελλάδας ή του εξωτερικού) με γνωστικό αντικείμενο την αιγαιακή προϊστορική αρχαιολογία,
- 2) Ή με δύο τουλάχιστον άρθρα σε έγκυρα αρχαιολογικά περιοδικά,
- 3) Ή με επαγγελματική προϋπηρεσία σε σχετικό φορέα (π.χ. ΥΠ.ΠΟ. της Ελλάδας, Εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία, κ.λπ.),
- 4) Ή με τρεις τουλάχιστον συμμετοχές σε προϊστορικές έρευνες πεδίου.

Ανά τακτά χρονικά διαστήματα, μέλη, που προσέφεραν αμιγώς τις υπηρεσίες τους στην Εταιρεία για την πραγματοποίηση των σκοπών της, θα γίνονται Εταίροι.

Τα μέλη

- 1) Έχουν την αμέριστη συνδρομή του *Αιγέα* – στα πλαίσια των σκοπών και δυνατοτήτων του – σε οποιαδήποτε αρχαιολογική εργασία χρειαστούν βοήθεια (π.χ. εύρεση άρθρων, ερωτήσεις σχετικά με αρχαιολογικό υλικό, αναζήτηση εργασίας κ.λπ.).
- 2) Διατηρούν δική τους προσωπική σελίδα στον δικτυακό τόπο του *Αιγέα*, εφόσον μπορούν εμπράκτως να αποδείξουν την επιστημονική ενασχόληση τους με την προϊστορική αρχαιολογία του Αιγαίου (βλ. αίτηση δημιουργίας προσωπικής ιστοσελίδας).
- 3) Μπορούν να δημιουργήσουν δωρεάν επιπλέον ιστοσελίδες, όπου θα μπορούν να προβάλλουν την ανασκαφή τους ή άλλη έρευνά τους, και η οποία θα φιλοξενείται στο δικτυακό χώρο του *Αιγέα* χωρίς κανένα κόστος (βλ. αίτηση δημιουργίας ιστοσελίδας τρεχουσών ανασκαφών και ερευνητικών προγραμμάτων).
- 4) Τα ταμειακώς εντάξει μέλη έχουν δικαίωμα δωρεάν πρόσβασης στα ηλεκτρονικά περιοδικά στα οποία είναι εγγεγραμμένος ο *Αιγέας* (βλ. όροι πρόσβασης σε ηλεκτρονικά περιοδικά).
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AEGEUS – SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

Aegeus - Society of Aegean Prehistory was established on 1 March 2009 by: Sophia Antoniadou, Despina Catapoti, Ioanna Galanaki, Nektarios Karadimas, Evi Margaritis, Giorgos Vavouranakis and Lefteris Zorzos. It is a non-profit organisation with research, cultural and educational objectives. The Society is based in Athens at 6 Litous street, Marousi, TK 15124. The legal representative of the Society for the period of 1 March 2009 to 28 February 2011 is Nektarios Karadimas.

Aims and scopes

The aims and scopes of the Society are:

- The study, research and dissemination of prehistoric archaeology of the Aegean, the neighboring regions, as well as regions that are historically related to Aegean; from the Paleolithic until the Early Iron Age, and comparatively with the subsequent eras.
- To increase public awareness of prehistoric cultural heritage in the Aegean region, through the promotion and advancement of Aegean archaeology.
- To assist in the efforts to protect prehistoric monuments, in close collaboration with the State and other authorities.

- The strengthening of multidisciplinary collaborations and specializations of Aegean archaeology, such as bioarchaeology, archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology, etc.
- The promotion of collaborations with other social sciences and humanities (such as philology, social anthropology, history, philosophy, etc.).

In order to achieve the aims listed above, the Society may use any legal means necessary, such as:

- The creation of a bilingual website (in Greek and English), through which to present the work of the Society.
- The publication of a multi-lingual journal that will focus on the prehistoric archaeology of the Aegean.
- The publication of academic research (Ph.D. theses or other monographs) about the prehistoric Aegean, in Greek and other languages.
- The creation of an electronic database of bibliographical references with publication titles about prehistoric archaeology in the Aegean from the fifteenth century A.D. until present.
- The creation of a digital library database with publications about the prehistoric Aegean, whose copyright has seized to apply.
- The creation of a library containing Ph.D. theses about the prehistoric Aegean and a database of the relevant theses that have been completed in Greece and abroad.
- The annual subscription of the Society to electronic journals.
- The organisation of scientific meetings including conferences, seminars, workshops, lectures, exhibitions, and other events, such as field trips related to the prehistoric Aegean.
- The creation of a biographical dictionary of the most influential archaeologists of the study of the prehistoric Aegean.
- The creation of a dictionary with archaeological sites and monuments of the prehistoric Aegean.
- The creation of a complete True Type font for Linear A and B.
- The creation of a photographic archive of prehistoric artefacts, monuments and archaeological sites, as well as bioarchaeological, archaeobotanical, and zooarchaeological material.
- The undertaking of research projects in collaboration with other relevant authorities, as well as Universities and other educational institutions in Greece and abroad.
- The digital reconstruction of archaeological sites and monuments (visual reproductions) for the better understanding, interpretation and conception of them.
- The search for scholarships and other funding opportunities for Masters students, Ph.D. candidates and young academics, whose research focuses on the prehistoric archaeology of the Aegean.

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AEGEUS – SOCIETY OF AEGEAN PREHISTORY

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Individuals may become members if they have been invited by a Fellow; otherwise they must prove their genuine involvement in Aegean archaeology through one of the following qualifications:

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- Or they must have published at least 2 articles concerning Aegean prehistory in established archaeological periodicals,
- Or they must have participated in at least 3 fieldwork projects in Aegean prehistoric sites.

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8) The annual membership fee is currently 40 euros. However, the fee for undergraduate students is 30 euros. If an applicant wishes to pay in any other currency, the amount will be established based on the currency exchange on the day of the payment (ca. 55 US Dollars, 35 UK pounds, 65 Canadian dollars, etc).

Νεκτάριος Καραδήμας
nekkaradimas@yahoo.gr

INTERNET SITES

LATE ANTIQUE OSTIA EXCAVATIONS

2009

During the next month a team from the University of Kent, in collaboration with students from UCLA and a group from Berlin, will be excavating at the ancient city of Ostia, port of Rome.

You can follow our progress on-line at: www.lateantiqueostia.wordpress.com, focusing on the palaestra of the forum baths and again on the foro della statua eroica, and adjacent streets. Our aim is to document a number of radical changes in public space in the late antique period, particularly in the street system of the city.

Please forward this address to interested parties.

Best wishes

Luke Lavan

Email: luke.lavan@gmail.com

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IKLAINA 2009 REPORT

Dear Colleagues,

A brief report on the results of the 2009 excavation season at Iklaina, in the area of Pylos, is now posted on the project website, www.iklaina.org. If anyone is interested in more information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With best wishes,

Michael Cosmopoulos

Michael B. Cosmopoulos, Ph.D.
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MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCES

Dear All,

I'd like to inform you that my website, Mediterranean Archaeology Resources, can now be found at: <http://medarch.weebly.com/>

Please, update your bookmarks.

Best,
Ioannis

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ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

**IVORIES FROM NIMRUD VI: IVORIES
FROM THE NORTH WEST PALACE
(1845-1992)', BY GEORGINA HERRMANN,
STUART LAIDLAW WITH HELENA
COFFEY**

Format: 444 pages; 148p prelims & text, 134 pp catalogue & appendices, 138 pp B/W plates & 24 p colour plates. Size 25 x 31 cm ISBN 978-0-903472-26-5 Price: £75 Available from <<http://www.oxbowbooks.com/>>

The great, ninth century palace which Ashurnasirpal II (883-859) built at his new capital of Kalhu/Nimrud has been excavated over 150 years by various expeditions. Each has been rewarded with remarkable antiquities, including the finest ivories found in the ancient Near East, many of which had been brought to Kalhu by the Assyrian kings.

The first ivories were discovered by Austen Henry Layard, followed a century later by Max Mallowan, who found superb ivories in Well NN.

Neither Layard nor Mallowan was able to empty Well AJ: this was achieved by the Iraqi Department of Antiquities and Heritage, who retrieved arguably the finest pieces found at Nimrud. Finally, an interesting collection of ivory and bone tubes was found by Muzahim Mahmud, the discoverer of the famous Royal Tombs, in Well 4.

This volume publishes for the first time the majority of the ivories found in the Palace by location. These include superb examples carved in Assyria proper and across the Levant from North Syria to Phoenicia and provide an outstanding illustration of the minor arts of the early first millennium. In addition ivories found in the Central Palace of Tiglath-pileser III and fragmentary pieces found in the domestic contexts of the Town Wall Houses are also included.

In addition to a detailed catalogue, this book also aims to assess the present state of ivory studies, discussing the political situation in the Levant, the excavation of the palace, the history of study, the various style-groups of ivories and their possible time and place of production. This volume is the sixth in the Ivories from Nimrud series published by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq (now the British Institute for the Study of Iraq).

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CSABA A. LA'DA (ED.), GREEK DOCUMENTARY PAPYRI FROM PTOLEMAIC EGYPT

Corpus Papyrorum Raineri (CPR) Bd. 28. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter, 2008. Pp. xxii, 229. ISBN 9783110195231. \$137.00.

Reviewed by T. V. Evans, Macquarie University (trevor.evans@mq.edu.au)
Word count: 1756 words

[Table of contents is listed at the end of the review.]

Papyrology has transformed our understanding of the ancient Mediterranean world over the past 130 years, and every new scrap of papyrus has the potential to develop our knowledge still further. This 28th volume in the Corpus Papyrorum Raineri (CPR) series should therefore receive a warm welcome. It introduces to modern scholarship 14 previously unpublished Greek documents of the Ptolemaic period. Csaba La'da's careful editions include transliterations, translations, and detailed commentaries. A sleeve-insert at the end of the volume provides 19 fine plates and illustrates every text.

A glance at the plates immediately demonstrates La'da's editorial achievement. The work of the papyrologist is challenging in the most favourable circumstances. The papyri in question here are particularly unpromising specimens, and the descriptions of no. 4 on p. 21 and no.

14 on p. 199 (see also plates 2, 18, and 19) give a clear sense of some of the difficulties confronting the editor. La'da states that 'most pieces' have been recovered from mummy cartonnage (p. xi), and this is explicitly indicated in all but three cases (nos. 1, 12, and 13). It is hardly surprising, then, that most of the documents are in a highly fragmentary and damaged state, and it is important to acknowledge at the outset the great skill and labour which has clearly gone into the preparation of this book.

Given the fragmentary nature of the documents, the contents may not at first seem especially inspiring. The group has no particular thematic unity, other than that the papyri are all datable to the Ptolemaic period. As La'da observes, 'they all concern the administration, economy and everyday life of Egypt in the last three centuries before Christ' (p. xi). We encounter fragments of two letters, a tax receipt, a royal decree, a petition to an official, a register of taxpayers, one line of a land survey, a specimen of official correspondence, and six accounts of various sorts.

Apart from nos. 2 and 14, the provenance of which is quite unknown (pp. 6, 198), these new pieces are either certainly, probably, or at least possibly from Middle Egypt, more specifically the Arsinoite (at least seven texts, possibly up to nine), Herakleopolite (at least one text, possibly up to three), and Hermopolite (possibly no. 13) nomes. Their dating is in most cases approximate and often dependent solely or largely on palaeographic considerations. Internal and external evidence provides various kinds of help, and in two cases (nos. 1 and

11) more or less precise dates are recoverable. As it happens, the temporal distribution of the documents accords with general patterns for the Ptolemaic period, that is, declining numbers by century. The editor assigns 10 or even 11 of the documents to the third century, between two and four to the second century, and possibly one to the first.

Even in the case of poorly preserved papyri, potentially valuable new data can be extracted from close analysis of the material. The present collection is no exception. I highlight a few examples, chosen at random, by way of illustration.

No. 2 is cautiously identified (p. 6) as written with an Egyptian brush (though possibly with a very broad Greek pen). If the identification is accurate (and plate 1 shows it is certainly plausible), it adds to the small quantity of brush-written texts known (see the references at p. 6 n. 1). These have important implications for the analysis of bilingualism in Ptolemaic Egypt. Nos. 8 and 9 contain valuable additions to our knowledge of Egyptian onomastics in the Ptolemaic era (p. 57). No. 10 appears to preserve the name of the Herakleopolite village Thmoiothis, which was previously attested in only three papyri (p. 174). The opening formula of the highly fragmentary no. 14, apparently a royal prostagma, is attested in only two other ancient documents (p. 199). Such details, slight in themselves, can have considerable informative potential when compared and contrasted with previously known data from other documentary sources.

There is inevitably new food for thought in these documents concerning the language of the papyri as well. To give just one example, the 'incorrect' use of the imperative instead of a participle after καλῶς ποιέσης (no. 2 ll. 5-6, and see p. 9 on l. 5) indicates the transformation of the 'please' expression into a lexical rather than grammatical feature in some varieties of early Egyptian Koine.

Grammatical analysis is not a particular strength of La'da's commentaries, but this is a fact essentially reflecting the general need for new linguistic research into the papyri.

La'da's discussions also present numerous interesting details on palaeography and scribal practice. For the latter, again to give a solitary example, see his observation regarding the 'quite deformed' shape of the δ of δέ in no. 7 l. 6 (p. 50 n. on l. 6 end).

It needs to be stated that the returns for the editor's hard work are fairly limited. This volume is essentially a collection of fragments and the reader too will have to work for the various scraps of valuable data. Its main significance resides in its complementing of previously published Ptolemaic material. This brings me to my one substantive criticism of the book.

La'da's editorial style represents a recent trend in the publication of papyri. His commentaries are very extensive for the amount of original new material included. Thus, for instance, the entry for no.

12 runs to nearly three pages for a single, incomplete line. What is very striking in this particular volume is the relative emphasis given to different kinds of material included in the commentaries. The notes show heavy focus on explanation of editorial decisions in the reading of letter traces and related issues. This can bury other components of La'da's discussions, which are likely to be of more general interest to scholars using the book. One may observe, for instance, a long note on no. 12 ll. 3-4 (on the verso), which appear

in the transcription as a sequence of dots 'in too poor a condition to allow any conclusions to be drawn with any certainty' (p. 190). The allocation of space to these lines is arguably excessive, though the speculation that the dots may reflect Demotic Egyptian writing is certainly interesting (to this reviewer at least) as far as it goes.

To a certain extent one can defend La'da's minutely detailed account of his readings of poorly preserved letter-forms. The essential point is that papyri recovered from cartonnage are often very difficult to interpret. So as a discussion of papyrological method there is much of value here. It is useful to see the approaches of editors to difficult texts set out at length, especially given that the academic world seems unable to support more than a few specialists in papyrology in any one generation. The rest of us can profit from seeing how they go about their craft. On the other hand, if one pares away this level of discussion, there is not that much commentary of other sorts offered in the book.

These reservations aside, the volume is clear and easy to use in terms of format and presentation. One can, for instance, pick up at a glance the basic details on provenance and date. The Greek too, most importantly in the transcriptions, is impressively presented. Random sampling suggests the book is largely free of the kinds of errors, e.g. in accentuation, which are increasingly familiar in epigraphic and papyrological publications. In the texts I observed only three apparent errors/inconsistencies:

- 1) a lunate sigma (against La'da's usual practice) at no. 3 col. ii l. 2;
- 2) an unaccented name at no. 9b col. ii l. 19;
- 3) a missing acute accent probably needed for the antepenultimate syllable of the name-ending at no. 11 l. 1.

In short, La'da's volume provides a valuable supplement to our corpus of documentary papyri from the Ptolemaic period. These 14 new texts may not offer the exciting possibilities of the major archives or of thematically linked material, but the importance of their new data should not be underestimated. The book rewards close reading and the editor deserves high praise for transforming these forbiddingly fragmentary pieces into accessible form.

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Please visit the site : <http://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/2009/2009-09-30.html>

TIME IN ANTIQUITY. SCIENCES OF ANTIQUITY, ROBERT HANNAH

Bryn Mawr Classical Review 2009.09.48

Robert Hannah, *Time in Antiquity. Sciences of Antiquity*. London/New York: Routledge, 2009. Pp. xiii, 206. ISBN 9780415331562. \$39.95 (pb).

Reviewed by Tiberiu Popa, Butler University (tropa@butler.edu) Word count: 2125 words

This study provides a comprehensive view of various means of marking and measuring time in the Greco-Roman world (although references are also made to other cultures as well, notably the Egyptians and the Babylonians) and succeeds in outlining the main facets of this complex and rather daunting topic in a generally approachable manner. It is not structured around a unifying argument; rather, the chief goal of the author appears to have been to produce a synthesis based on the latest contributions to our understanding of how time was marked, measured and perceived in antiquity. This synthesis is meant to be occasionally -- but not pervasively or radically -- original in its explanations and textual interpretations. Classicists as well as historians of science will likely find it very helpful.

The first of the seven chapters of *Time in Antiquity* is a brief introduction that formulates the principal issues to be tackled in the rest of this study. It becomes clear from the first pages that Hannah is careful to avoid arcane terminology and unnecessarily intricate accounts of the topics at hand. Anyone who is interested in learning about this important aspect of everyday life in antiquity but is not well versed in mathematics or astronomy will find Hannah's style and general approach to be quite clear, although never diluted. Two dominant features of *Time in Antiquity* are introduced in this opening segment: the author's insistence on eliminating any possible modern misconceptions that we might bring along when trying to grasp the ancients' conceptions of time, and his constant emphasis on ordinary people's perception of time (hence his special interest in devices that mark and measure time), rather than on esoteric philosophical theories. In his attempt to reconstruct what he calls "the human facet of time-keeping and time-measurement" (3), Hannah relies on archaeological and epigraphic evidence and on an impressively extensive survey of texts (ranging from Homer, Hesiod and the Hippocratic corpus to late commentators such as Simplicius).

The second chapter, "Cosmic Time," reminds us how persistent certain images and formulas are despite the extraordinary progress of astronomy (e.g., we still speak of the rising and setting of the sun) and implicitly encourages us to assume the mindset of someone living, for instance, in classical Athens and taking advantage of prominent geographical features in order to mark the points where the sun rises at winter solstice and summer solstice. Understanding the relation between topography and the perception of time can help us to better appreciate historical data, such as the fact that Meton set up an astronomical instrument called heliotropion on the Pnyx. The Pnyx was not just the meeting place of the ekklesia but also the vantage point from which the Athenians could see the sun rise above Mount Lykabettos precisely at summer solstice. Again, Hannah does not assume any expert command of astronomy on the part of the readers and readily explains basic concepts that will then allow them to follow more easily his observations

regarding the ancients' distinction between, e.g., solar calendar and lunar calendar, between the equator and the ecliptic, or the reasons for which the ancients would sometimes take into account the rising and settings of various stars and constellations (rather than just of the sun) in determining the right time for religious festivals or agricultural events. The 'competition' between lunar and solar periods in the Greco-Roman world (and implicitly the evolution of the very concept of month) is examined with due attention by the author, in order to bring into sharper focus its impact on social activities, on medical practices and on various forms of superstition. Analysis of the relevant Greek and Latin terminology and a plethora of etymologies (here and in other chapters) add further substance and clarity to this investigation.

The third chapter is devoted to how the Greeks and the Romans marked time. It is centered on an elaborate account of the Antikythera Mechanism which correlates the motions of the moon, of the sun and of various 'fixed stars,' and indicates the signs of the zodiac and some stages in the Egyptian calendar. The invention of this complex contraption was originally thought to have been made possible by some of Hipparchos' discoveries, although it is now believed to be indirectly linked with Archimedes. As Hannah repeatedly points out, the purpose of this device remains a matter of speculation (despite our recently acquired ability, thanks to high resolution X-ray tomography, to see details, such as interlocking gears and Greek letters and words, that would otherwise remain completely concealed by mineral accretions). This, however, does not prevent him from providing relatively extensive accounts of the body of knowledge and set of beliefs that this mechanism seems to reflect. Consequently, he delves into a number of topics including the eight-year cycle or octaeteris and the Metonic or nineteen-year cycle (intended to overcome the difficulty of equating the incommensurate periods of the solar and lunar cycles). As he does elsewhere, Hannah illuminates ancient practices and methods by comparing them to notions that we are better acquainted with; for example, the sophistication of and need for the Metonic cycle is illustrated, among other things, by reference to major holidays (Passover, the Christian Easter, the Chinese New Year) whose positions in modern calendars are still determined by their relationship with certain phases of the moon. The zodiac's function to mark time through the solar year, the relevance of the Egyptian calendar to long-term astronomical calculations, the role of almanacs or *parapegmata* in keeping track of the solar year by pointing out star phases, and various comments on astrometeorology and reforms of the Roman calendar nearly complete this set of excursions related to the Antikythera Mechanism. Still, the reader is in for a surprise towards the end of this chapter. After submitting the hypothesis that the main purpose of this device was probably astrological, Hannah, following Beck, notes that the Antikythera Mechanism, more than other devices, can be seen as a way of pointing to the intelligible order beyond observable heavenly bodies and phenomena and, by virtue of its dependence on numbers, is "a closer approximation of the Platonic, idealised conceptualisation of the cosmos" (65-66). He concludes that, from the time of Plato on, the purpose of the Greek astronomers "was to provide a theoretical basis, an overarching system, into which the observable phenomena, especially regarding the planetary system, could be fitted" (67). The argument for this rather tantalizing claim could be somewhat more elaborate, even if the author promised in his Introduction not to dwell at length on philosophical doctrines (only a couple of lines are devoted to Aristotle's *Physics* here). One wonders whether a longer discussion of seminal theories about the nature of time would not have been profitable in this context, at least in order to reveal their connections with various scientific theories and their common points with and telling differences from 'ordinary people's' perception of time.

The next two chapters are entitled "Telling Time" and "Measuring Time" and they convey the fascinating stories of the sundial and of the water clock respectively. The description of different types of sundials (plane, spherical, conical) is accompanied by a discussion of their particular advantages and disadvantages (e.g., the plane type of sundial is easy to construct, but difficult to mark out because of the projection of the dome of the sky onto a flat surface), of the connections between the evolution of sundials and that of calendars, and of the evolution of the concept of hour and its practical consequences. Ancient literary sources prove again to be extremely helpful in capturing concrete ways in which the ancients were trying to tell the time (e.g., by measuring the ratio between one's height and the length of one's shadow). The Eastern provenance of some of the techniques and instruments presented in the fourth chapter is treated with caution and helps us to place its central topic in a deeper cultural perspective. Equally interesting are Hannah's comments on the process of denaturalisation symbolized and partly stimulated by the use of sundials (thus, Cassiodorus mentions that, unlike other species, humans could resort to artifacts, i.e. to sundials, in order to find out when it was time for dinner), and on the measure in which changes in society, politics (e.g. the establishment of city leagues) and warfare (conquests of immense territories) likely drove the development of timekeeping technology. Dials could be used to measure -- not just to tell -- time, but their quasi-universal flaw in this respect was due to the fact that hours were unequal throughout the year (since there were twelve hours before dawn and dusk and twelve between dusk and dawn, irrespective of the season). Water clocks, however, were more reliable timers, since their functioning obviously did not hinge on the motion of heavenly bodies, although they had other limitations, discussed in Chapter 5. The evolution of water clocks and other types of outflow timing devices from mere timers (measuring the amount of time allotted to activities such as speeches delivered in political or juridical contexts) to more complicated mechanisms, and the standardization of time that they entailed are at the heart of this chapter. Analysis of literary testimony is wonderfully combined here with technical description. Finally, Hannah stresses that the variable seasonal hour held sway throughout antiquity and into the Middle Ages (the subsequent invention of the mechanical clock consolidating the adoption of the equinoctial hour) partly because ancient ingenuity was absorbed too much by the search for a way to display seasonal hours, and less by the search for an instrument that would divide the day uniformly into equinoctial hours.

Chapter 6, "Conceptions of Time," is centered on the use of the sundial by the Greeks and the Romans. Although some of the material is imported from earlier chapters in the book, most of this chapter provides new angles from which we can fully appreciate the place of the sundials in the private and public spheres in antiquity. Hannah reemphasizes the near-ubiquity of this device in the ancient world by analyzing relevant artistic evidence and investigating a number of surviving sundials, whose likely mode of functioning she brings to life in minute detail. Of special interest in this context are, according to the author, the gradual introduction of shorter units of time (e.g., half-hours) and the transition from dials designed to lie flat on the ground or to be placed vertically on walls to dials set on a base in such a way that they are angled in alignment with the local latitude. In roughly the last third of this chapter we find a rather enthralling depiction of everyday life in Athens and Rome *sub specie temporis*. The structure of daily activities and routine -- especially for the Roman elite -- turns out to have hinged to a surprising extent on the division of day into seasonal hours. Some of the examples under scrutiny here are meant partly "to illustrate the differences between ancient and

modern perceptions of time" (138-9. The chapter ends with an interesting glance at connections between geographical distance and the perception of time, as related to ancient postal systems, for example.

In the final and fairly short segment of this book, "Epilogue," Hannah moves on to consider aspects of the built environment in Rome that can cast light on the Romans' marking, measuring and perceiving time. Although he mentions the Golden House of Nero in this respect, he devotes most of his attention to the Pantheon, whose dome was presumably meant to symbolize the sky, i.e. the dwelling of the gods, the oculus in the dome serving "the same purpose as the hole in the roof of the spherical sundial" (152). This chapter, and indeed much of the book, is quite richly illustrated, the photographs, drawings and tables further enhancing the clarity of the author's descriptions, interpretations and reconstructions.

Hannah does not lay claim to an exhaustive study; indeed, some readers would probably prefer to see, the qualifications announced in the Introduction notwithstanding, more robust comments on philosophical theories and on the tension between and complementariness of divine time and profane time (to use M. Eliade's well known formulas). Even some points that are crucial to the central topics of this book are maybe too laconic; for instance, Hannah's own view (p. 95) concerning the early evolution of the sundial would probably benefit from more detailed elaboration. That said, *Time in Antiquity* is quite an achievement, relying on a vast bibliography and on an impressive wealth of archaeological evidence, as well as on the author's interpretative acumen. Classicists interested in virtually everything from the history of private life in antiquity to ancient architecture, as well as historians of science and technology, will find this synthesis very helpful and quite enjoyable.

Please visit the site: <http://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/2009/2009-09-48.html>

**MARBLE PAST, MONUMENTAL
PRESENT. BUILDING WITH
ANTIQUITIES IN THE MEDIAEVAL
MEDITERRANEAN, SERIES: THE
MEDIEVAL MEDITERRANEAN, VOL. 80,
GREENHALGH, MICHAEL**

Greenhalgh, Michael. *Marble Past, Monumental Present. Building with Antiquities in the Mediaeval Mediterranean*. Series: The Medieval Mediterranean, vol. 80. Leiden-Boston: Brill, 2009. Pp. xviii, 634. EUR 159.00/US\$ 254.00. ISBN 978-90-04-17083-4.

Reviewed by Paolo Liverani
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This book offers a view of extraordinary scope, both in terms of space and time, about the use and re-use of marble. The area is the Mediterranean between the 7th and the 15th-16th centuries, and this study considers not only the two parts which were heirs to the Roman Empire and to classical civilisation, but also the various cultures of Islam down to the Mamluks and the Ottoman Empire. The imposing volume is still further enriched by a DVD at the back with more than 5,000 images and several discussions extending various topics of the printed book. The disk also contains a useful electronic databank, concerning on-line resources, as well four interactive maps (Italy, Mediterranean, Spain, Turkey) to jump from one centre to another while exploring the resources of the DVD. Unfortunately I was not able to benefit from this last feature although I used two different computers with different programs.

As the author specifies, "this book is focused on marble rather than specifically on re-use" (10). A sound caution and healthy scepticism run throughout the entire study to temper the overinterpretation of evidence which is quite common in this field and that leads some scholars to extreme positions as, for example, the claim that re-use has nothing to do with shortage of materials or lack of technical skills.

On the contrary the author is always attentive to the technical, logistic (Ch. 3. Quarrying, Transport and Preparation of Marble; Ch. 4. Looted and Trophy Marble; Ch. 5. Marble Members by Type and Destination) and, of course, the cultural and political factors in the use of marble (Ch. 8. King, Pope, Emir and Caliph). He also devotes attention to the major religious dynamics--like pilgrimage and piety for relics--which interact with the use and re-use of marble, the exchange and competition of architectural experience throughout Europe and the Mediterranean.

Marble was prized first of all as material, because of its strength, colour and beauty, apart from any ancient associations. In the West the models were provided by early Christian architecture, more than by classical buildings, and by details more than the whole

structure. In contrast, in the East, from the birth of the new religion until perhaps the 1100, Muslims probably used more marble than did the Europeans and undoubtedly were aware that they competed with the past. Nevertheless they never carried the overwhelming burden of the classical tradition.

The differences between East and West are outlined in a very clear way: in the Islamic East--which is less familiar to many of the scholars interested in this topic--the golden period for building and city-planning coincides with the most difficult phase for the West. Furthermore the building types greatly differ between the two halves of the Mediterranean: Islam needs caravanserais, madrasas, hospitals and minarets which have no counterparts in the Christian West and hypostyle halls are also radically different from Christian basilicas. Large projects are palatial or religious rather than civic: here the mosque, the palace and the public baths are the forum-substitutes, where the architectural emphasis is on interior space so that façades can be less important than courtyards. Finally the West does not know the deliberate destruction or the "obliterating restoration" of the monuments built by rival dynasties or even forebears, which is typical of Muslim rulers. This situation provokes a different attitude: Islam did not frequently build for solidity and durability, and the marble is not for eternity but for re-use.

Well aware of the many differences, the author nevertheless stresses the general tendencies which are more important for a general comprehension of the relationship between--so to say-- Muhammad and Charlemagne. There is a "spirit of competition blowing alongside the winds which encouraged international trade, raiding and war" (530). In this competition Muhammad starts first: the traditional view of Charlemagne's position as an architectural innovator (and marble re-user) is challenged in the context of the many new and extensive Islamic projects: according the author, one thing motivating the Carolingian Renaissance--quite an inflated term--is the desire to compete with the many and vast splendours of Islamic architecture.

Of course this idea does not mean a direct stylistic or typological influence on western architecture. Some elements may have filtered down to Pisa (the Leaning Tower) or Venice (the façade of S. Marco) but up to now it has not been easy to understand how this happened in any detail.

Some minor defects concerning very limited details are probably unavoidable in so vast a subject: sometimes the reader has the impression of a mixture of sources from too distant periods (62). Some oversights clearly depend on the difficulty to master a boundless (and always well updated) bibliography: in Rome there are public buildings but no temples dismantled as early as the time of Constantine (175), the capitals of S. Paolo fuori-le-mura were restored by Leo the Great (not by the emperor Honorius) and the Porticus of Octavia is Severan (not Theodosian) (415), in the narthex portico of S. Saba I do not know the existence of two porphyry columns with tetrarchic busts carried off by Pius VI (366 without bibliographic reference); in Jerusalem Justinian and not Constantine built the Nea (347); in Gaza the marbles of the Marneion were re-used for the square in front of the Basilica and not for the pavement of the building itself (65). I mention these details only reluctantly for the sake of completeness, but they cannot diminish the importance of this great synthesis, which will remain for many years a standard reference work, and will be very difficult to replace in the future.

CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY, VOLUME **50, NUMBER 5, (OCTOBER 2009)**

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Editorial: The Continuing Conversation about the Origins of Agriculture

Mark Aldenderfer

Current Anthropology October 2009, Vol. 50, No. 5: 585.

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Anthropological Currents

Current Anthropology October 2009, Vol. 50, No. 5: 587-588.

Citation | Full Text | PDF Version (112 KB)

Current Applications

E. R. Edwards

Current Anthropology October 2009, Vol. 50, No. 5: 589.

Citation | Full Text | PDF Version (151 KB)

Special Section: Rethinking the Origins of Agriculture

Introduction: Rethinking the Origins of Agriculture

Mark Nathan Cohen

Current Anthropology October 2009, Vol. 50, No. 5: 591-595.

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Brian Hayden

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Maria C. Bruno

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Rethinking the Origins of Agriculture: Replies

Mark Nathan Cohen

Mark Nathan Cohen

Current Anthropology October 2009, Vol. 50, No. 5: 707.

Citation | Full Text | PDF Version (107 KB)

Peter Bellwood

Peter Bellwood

Current Anthropology October 2009, Vol. 50, No. 5: 707-708.

Citation | Full Text | PDF Version (114 KB)

Brian Hayden

Brian Hayden

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Kristen J. Gremillion and Dolores R. Piperno

Kristen J. Gremillion and Dolores R. Piperno

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Citation | Full Text | PDF Version (88 KB)

Ian Kuijt

Ian Kuijt

Current Anthropology October 2009, Vol. 50, No. 5: 711-712.

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EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

ANCIENT BURIAL SITE DISCOVERED IN NORTHERN GREECE, BY NICHOLAS PAPHITIS

ATHENS, Greece — Archaeologists said Friday they have unearthed a lavish burial site at the seat of the ancient Macedonian kings in northern Greece, heightening a 2,300-year-old mystery of murder and political intrigue.

The find in the ruins of Aigai came a few meters (yards) from last year's remarkable discovery of what could be the bones of Alexander the Great's murdered teenage son, according to one expert.

Archaeologists are puzzled because both sets of remains were buried under very unusual circumstances: Although cemeteries existed near the site, the bones were taken from an unknown first resting place and re-interred, against all ancient convention, in the heart of the city.

Excavator Chrysoula Saatsoglou-Paliadeli said in an interview that the bones found this week were inside one of two large silver vessels unearthed in the ancient city's marketplace, close to the theater where Alexander's father, King Philip II, was murdered in 336 B.C.

She said they arguably belonged to a Macedonian royal and were buried at the end of the 4th century B.C.

But it is too early to speculate on the dead person's identity, pending tests to determine the bones' sex and age, said Saatsoglou-Paliadeli, a professor of classical archaeology at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

She said one of the silver vessels is "very, very similar" to another found decades ago at a nearby royal tumulus, where one grave has been identified as belonging to Philip II.

Alexander was one of the most successful generals of all times. In a series of battles against the Persian Empire, he conquered much of the known world, reaching as far as India.

After his death in 323 B.C., at the age of 32, Alexander's empire broke up in a series of wars by his successors that saw the murder of his mother, half brother, wife and both sons.

Archaeologist Stella Drougou said the new find is "very important, as it follows up on last year's."

"It makes things very complex," she said. "Even small details in the ancient texts can help us solve this riddle. We (now) have more information, but we lack a name."

Drougou told The Associated Press that the fact the funerary urns were not placed in a proper grave "either indicates some form of punishment, or an illegal act."

"Either way, it was an exceptional event, and we know the history of the Macedonian kings is full of acts of revenge and violent succession."

Drougou, who was not involved in the discovery, is also a professor of classical archaeology at the Aristotle University.

Saatsoglou-Paliadeli believes the teenager's bones found in 2008 may have belonged to Heracles, Alexander's illegitimate son who was murdered during the wars of succession around 309 B.C. and buried in secret. The remains had been placed in a gold jar, with an elaborate golden wreath.

"This is just a hypothesis, based on archaeological data, as there is no inscription to prove it," she said.

At a cemetery in nearby Vergina, Greek archaeologists discovered a wealth of gold and silver treasure in 1977. One opulent grave, which contained a large gold wreath of oak leaves, is generally accepted to have belonged to Philip II. The location of Alexander's tomb is one of the great mysteries of archaeology.

The sprawling remains of a large building with banquet halls and ornate mosaics at Aigai — some 190 miles (300 kilometers) north of Athens — has been identified as Philip's palace.

The city flourished in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C., attracting leading Greek artists such as the poet Euripides. The Macedonian capital was moved to Pella in the 4th century B.C., and Aigai was destroyed by the Romans in 168 B.C.

Please visit the site:

http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5j90gd4jX6JB-oH0-Ev2k_MkJFZVAD9AC26CG0

EGYPTIAN TEMPLES FOLLOWED HEAVENLY PLANS

ANCIENT Egyptian temples were aligned so precisely with astronomical events that people could set their political, economic and religious calendars by them. So finds a study of 650 temples, some dating back to 3000 BC.

For example, New Year coincided with the moment that the winter-solstice sun hit the central sanctuary of the Karnak temple (pictured) in present-day Luxor, says archaeological astronomer Juan Belmonte of the Canary Astrophysical Institute in Tenerife, Spain.

Hieroglyphs on temple walls have hinted at the use of astronomy in temple architecture, including depictions of the "stretching of the cord" ceremony in which the pharaoh marked out the alignment for the temple with string. But there had been little evidence to support the drawings. Belmonte and Mosalam Shaltout of the Helwan Observatory in Cairo found that the temples are all aligned according to an astronomically significant event, such as a solstice or equinox, or the rising of Sirius, the brightest star in the sky (Advances in Space Research, DOI: 10.1016/j.asr.2009.03.033).

"Somebody would have had to go to the prospective site during a solar, stellar or lunar event - as we did - to mark out the position that the temple axis should take," Belmonte says. "For the most important temples, this may well have been the pharaoh, as the temple drawings show."

Please visit the site:

<http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg20327243.000-egyptian-temples-followed-heavenly-plans.html>

ANCIENT FIGURINES WERE TOYS NOT MOTHER GODDESS STATUES, SAY EXPERTS AS 9,000-YEAR-OLD ARTEFACTS ARE DISCOVERED, BY DAVID DERBYSHIRE

They were carved out of stone and squeezed out of clay 9,000 years ago, at the very dawn of civilisation.

Now archaeologists say these astonishing Stone Age statues could have been the world's first educational toys.

Nearly 2,000 figures have been unearthed at Catalhoyuk in Turkey - the world's oldest known town - over the last few decades. The most recent were found just last week.

Made by Neolithic farmers thousands of years before the creation of the pyramids or Stonehenge, they depict tiny cattle, crude sheep and flabby people.

In the 1960s, some researchers claimed the more rotund figures were of a mysterious large breasted and big bellied "mother goddess", prompting a feminist tourism industry that thrives today.

But modern day experts disagree.

They say the "mother goddess" figures - which were buried among the rubbish of the Stone Age town - are unlikely to be have been religious icons.

Many of the figures thought to have been women in the 1960s, are just as likely to be men.

Archaeologist Prof Lynn Meskell, of Stanford University, said: "The majority are cattle or sheep and goats. They could be representatives of animals they were dealing with - and they could have been teaching aides.

"All were found in the trash - and they were not in niches or platforms or placed in burials."

Out of the 2,000 figurines dug up at the site, less than five per cent are female, she told the British science Festival in Surrey University, Guildford.

"These are things that were made and used on a daily basis," she said.
"People carried them around and discarded them."

Catalhoyuk is one of the most important archaeological sites in the world. Established around 7,000 BC, it was home to 5,000 people living in mud brick and plaster houses.

Their buildings were crammed so tightly together, the inhabitants clambered over the roofs and used ladders to get into their homes.

The town dwellers were early farmers who had domesticated a handful of plants and kept wild cattle for meat and milk. Cattle horns were incorporated into the walls of their homes.

The town contains the oldest murals - paintings on plastered walls. Unlike later towns, there is no obvious hierarchy - no homes for priests or leaders, no temples and no public spaces.

The dead were buried in spaces under homes, rather than in cemeteries.

Some researchers believe it was an equalitarian society.

The town survived for around 2,000 years. It is not known what happened to its inhabitants, but they may have been killed by invaders or driven away by the loss of nearby farmland.

Please visit the site: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-1212320/Ancient-figurines-toys-mother-goddess-statues-say-experts-9-000-year-old-artefacts-discovered.html> [Go there for pix]

EUROPE MILK DRINKING BEGAN 7,500 YEARS AGO

British researchers have determined the ability to digest the milk sugar lactose evolved in central European dairy farming communities about 7,500 years ago.

University College London scientists said the genetic change that enabled early Europeans to drink milk without becoming sick has been mapped to dairying farmers who lived in a region between the central Balkans and central Europe.

In the new study, the researchers said they used a computer simulation model that integrated genetic and archaeological data using newly developed statistical approaches.

Traces of fats point to dairying at the onset of farming in England some 6,100 years ago, said Professor Mark Thomas, who led the study. But he said it's most likely milk was first fermented to make yogurt, butter and cheese, and not drunk fresh.

"Our study simulated the spread of lactase persistence and farming in Europe, and found that lactase persistence appears to have begun around 7,500 years ago ... probably among people of the Linearbandkeramik culture," said Thomas.

Thomas said the spread of fresh milk drinking from the Balkans across Europe explains why most European lactase-persistent people carry the same version of the gene that causes it.

The study appears in the journal PLoS Computational Biology.

Please visit the site: http://www.upi.com/Science_News/2009/09/02/Europe-milk-drinking-began-7500-years-ago/UPI-97391251904557/

COLOSSAL APOLLO STATUE **UNEARTHED IN TURKEY ROSSELLA** **LORENZI, DISCOVERY NEWS**

A colossal statue of Apollo, the Greek god of the sun, light, music and poetry, has emerged from white calcified cliffs in southwestern Turkey, Italian archaeologists announced.

Colossal statues were very popular in antiquity, as evidenced by the lost giant statues of the Colossus of Rhodes and the Colossus of Nero. Most of them vanished long ago -- their material re-used in other building projects.

"This colossal statue of Apollo is really a unique finding. Such statues are extremely rare in Asia Minor. Only a dozen still survive," team leader Francesco D'Andria, director of the Institute of Archaeological Heritage, Monuments and Sites at Italy's National Research Council in Lecce, told Discovery News.

Split in two huge marble fragments, divided along the bust and the lower part of the sculpture, the 1st century A.D. statue was unearthed at the World Heritage Site of Hierapolis, now called Pamukkale.

Founded around 190 B.C. by Eumenes II, King of Pergamum (197 B.C.-159 B.C.), Hierapolis was given over to Rome in 133 B.C. space station

The Hellenistic city grew into a flourishing Roman city, with temples, a theatre and popular sacred hot springs, believed to have healing properties.

Standing at more than four meters (13 feet) in height, the newly discovered statue, which is missing the head and the arms, might have been one of the most impressive sights in the city.

"It depicts the Greek god Apollo sitting on a throne and holding the cithara with his left arms. The god wears a wonderfully draped tunic. The cloth has a transparency effect to reveal mighty muscles," said D'Andria.

Inspired by the great classical masterpieces, the artist did not pay the same peculiar attention to the back of the statue.

"This shows that the sculpture was placed against a wall and was supposed to be seen only frontally," D'Andria noted.

Standing in all its massive regality, the statue was particularly important for the city, since Apollo was venerated as Hierapolis' divine founder.

The colossal statue was probably the main sculpture at the sanctuary of Apollo, which was intentionally built over an active fault.

"Hierapolis is a unique site, and archaeologists are bringing to light incredible findings each year. As with all the other ancient buildings, the statue will be virtually reconstructed in full detail,"

Francesco Gabellone, an architect at the National Research Council in Lecce, told Discovery News.

Gabellone and his team are working on "Virtual Hierapolis," a project which has made it possible to virtually walking in the ancient city as it appeared during the reign of the Roman emperor Tiberius (42 B.C.-37 A.D.), when it was reconstructed following a devastating earthquake.

The city survived until 1334, when it was abandoned forever after another earthquake.

"We have not lost hope to physically reconstruct the statue in its entirety. We are still digging, and we might be able to find the missing head at least," D'Andria said.

Please visit the site: <http://dsc.discovery.com/news/2009/09/08/apollo-statue.html>

2000 YEAR OLD AMPHITHEATRE DISCOVERED NEAR TIBERIAS BY ELI ASHKENAZI

A 2000-year-old Roman amphitheatre was finally revealed after 19 years of excavation work since its first discovery.

15 meters below ground remnants of a Roman amphitheatre peak through the sand in a place which was "a central meeting point" according to Archeologist, Doctor Valid Atrash, from the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The 1990 findings came as a surprise to the archeologists digging near Mount Berniki in the Tiberias hills as there are no references to such a place anywhere in scriptures.

Only at the beginning of 2009, 19-years after the primary discovery, did the uncovering of the theatre in its entirety begin.

The late Professor Izhar Hirshfeld and Yossi Stefanski, the archeologists heading the excavation, initially assessed the remains to belong to the 2nd or 3rd century CE, but quickly realized that they go all the way back to the beginning of the 1st century CE, closer to the founding of Tiberias.

"The most interesting thing about the amphitheatre," said Hirshfeld upon the discovery, "is its Jewish context. Unlike Tzipori, which was a multi-cultural city, Tiberias was a Jewish city under Roman rule.

The findings demonstrate the city's pluralistic nature and cultural openness, a fact uncommon in those days."

In light of the findings Tiberias appears as particularly liberal for a city that was established over 2000 years ago, said Atrash and added that "the theatre was enormous, and being so it attracted a lot of attention. It seated over 7000 people, and appears to have been a prominent landmark for the entire area."

Mayor of Tiberias Zohar Oved said the discovery of the amphitheatre is undoubtedly "one of the most important findings in the history of the Jewish people" and is planned to open to the public as part of Tiberias archeological gardens in the near future.

The site will be named after Amir Drori, the first director of the Israel Antiquities Authority.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=1115642>

NEW FINDS AT RICH ANCIENT CEMETERY IN GREECE

THESSALONIKI, Greece — Archaeologists in Greece say a sprawling ancient cemetery dating to the 6th century B.C. has yielded dozens of rich grave offerings, including weapons and gold ornaments.

Archaeologist Pavlos Chrysostomou says 50 new graves were discovered at Arhontiko, near the ancient city of Pella, birthplace of Alexander the Great. Among the finds were two bronze helmets with gold inlay, iron weapons, statuettes and pottery.

He said Thursday that some of the dead had ornaments of gold foil — specially made for funerals — covering their mouths and chests.

A total of 965 graves have been excavated over the past nine years at Arhontiko, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) west of Thessaloniki. Archaeologists estimate this represents little more than five percent of the cemetery.

Please visit the site:

http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5iGh1VYGTj9D9WCvA3CgmA8Q_t8jgD9AP65T85

ALEXANDER THE SEXY' SEEN IN NEW PORTRAIT ROSSELLA LORENZI, DISCOVERY NEWS

An unprecedented miniature portrait of a young, resolute, sexy Alexander the Great has emerged during excavations in Israel, archaeologist announced this week.

Engraved on a brilliantly red gemstone, the finely carved tiny head portrait is estimated to be 2,300 old, possibly dating to after the Macedonian king's death in 323 B.C.

Less than a half-inch long, the gemstone was found by a University of Washington student in the remains of a large public building from the Hellenistic period at Tel Dor, an archaeological site that once was a major port on Israel's Mediterranean coast.

Located about 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) south of Haifa, the village was indeed known to Alexander the Great, who passed through there in 332 B.C. on his way to Egypt. The people of Dor submitted to Alexander without resistance and remained a center of Greek culture in Israel for about two centuries, until it was conquered by Alexander Jannaeus, King of Judea, in 100 B.C.

A compelling evidence of exquisite Hellenistic minor art, the carving shows a head in left profile, with rather sexy features: wavy locks of hair, wide, deep-set eyes with an intense stare, high brows and fine-cut neck.

"The engraver portrayed Alexander without omitting any of the ruler's characteristics. The emperor is shown as young and forceful, with a strong chin, straight nose and long curly hair," Ayelet Gilboa, chairman of the archaeology department at Israel's University of Haifa, told Discovery News.

The distinct facial features of the work helped the researchers identify the subject as the legendary conqueror and emperor. But there was more.

"There is a diadem -- a white cloth band tied around the head -- which marks this portrait clearly as a Hellenistic ruler. Also, in the lower right hand corner, below the break, traces of a radiate crown can be seen," said Jessica Nitschke, the professor of classical archaeology at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. who identified the engraved motif as a bust of Alexander.

"Only images of Alexander the Great (rarely) and the Ptolemies of Egypt (much more commonly) are known to have the radiate crown. However, the facial features of our example here do not conform to the many known images of the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt," Nitschke said.

The gem, which is probably carnelian, would have originally been set in a gold ring, and was probably intended for private ownership.

"Carnelian is a variety of crystalline quartz infused with iron impurities, which is found in antiquity in the deserts of Arabia and Egypt. The combination of the stone as well as the iconography, perhaps suggests that this piece originated in Egypt," Nitschke said.

According to Ayelet Gilboa, co-director of the excavations with Ilan Sharon of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the discovery shows that not only leading members of the Hellenistic courts, but also local elites at places such as Tel Dor, on the periphery of Alexander's huge empire, could afford ownership of superior objects of art.

Although Alexander used his image as a propaganda tool, resulting in numerous portraits distributed throughout his empire, gem portraits of the Macedonian king are quite rare.

The most widely known gemstone portrait of Alexander is the Neisos gem, now located in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia, which features a full-length portrait of the Macedonian king.

"The Dor gem is of equally high quality, and of course has more facial detail since it is of just the head," Nitschke said.

Moreover, it is one of the few portraits uncovered in a controlled excavation, and in a proper Hellenistic context.

"It didn't simply emerge on the antiquities market or auction house, and thus we can be sure of its authenticity," Nitschke said.

Please visit the site: <http://dsc.discovery.com/news/2009/09/17/alexander-portrait.html> [Go there for pict]

BULGARIA ARCHAEOLOGIST FINDS **UNIQUE GOLDEN CHARIOT FROM** **ANCIENT THRACE**

An exhibition displaying an absolutely unique golden decoration of a chariot from Ancient Thrace was opened Wednesday in the Mall of Sofia, in the downtown of the Bulgarian capital.

The Thracian chariot in question was technically in fact found in 1976 near the village of Karanovo but no one had realized its existence.

Only at the beginning of 2009, archaeologist Veselin Ignatov, who is the head of the history museum in the town of Nova Zagora, Southeast Bulgaria, and a specialist on Thracian chariots, actually discovered it as he was inspecting earlier finds stored in the museum basement.

X-ray test showed that a corroded metal plate actually contains remains of a chariot - including an absolutely unique decorative plaque made of gold alloy which decorated a Thracian chariot dated back to the 2 century AD.

It is both the decoration and the gold-copper alloy that make the chariot on display in downtown Sofia without any analogy among similar finds from ancient times.

The decorative plaque is 52 cm long and 12 cm wide, and 0,3 cm thick. It was placed on the lower back part of the chariot, which was actually a luxury passenger car rather than a war chariot. It pictures what appears to be an ancient building, most likely a temple.

Other decorations on the chariot include a bust of Heracles (Hercules), and two heads of Medusa, the mythical gorgon monster.

Over 200 chariots dated back to Thracian and Roman times have been discovered in Bulgaria so far by both archaeologists and treasure hunters. In comparison, only 2 more chariots have been found in the rest of Roman Empire - one in Pompeii, and another one in Ephesus; and about 20 chariots have been discovered in Hungary.

The extremely high number of chariots found in Bulgaria is due to the funeral customs of the ancient Thracians who place two- or four-wheel chariots in the graves so that the deceased can use them in their afterlife.

After Ancient Thrace was fully conquered by the Romans about 40 AD, the Thracian aristocracy was well integrated; the aristocrats owned several chariots each so that they could afford to bury a chariot with a deceased relative of theirs.

The chariot will be on display there until September 22; the exhibit is organized by the Nova Zagora Municipality, the Cultural Projects Association, and the United Bulgarian Bank. The project provides for a traveling exhibit across Bulgaria in 2010, and the

restoration of the chariot, whose worth is estimated at BGN 250 000 by the National Archaeology Institute.

Archaeologist Veselin Ignatov is a leading European specialist on Ancient Cars. In 2007, he found two chariots, and another one in 2008, when the US magazine "Archaeology" published an article about him.

Please visit the site: http://www.novinite.com/view_news.php?id=107904

BULGARIA ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIND **UNIQUE CULT COMPLEX AT** **PERPERIKON**

A team led by Bulgarian archaeologist Prof. Nikolay Ovcharov has uncovered an enormous cult complex at the ancient Thracian city of Perperikon in the Rhodope Mountains.

The complex consists of at least 9 altars each 2 meters in diameter located on an area of 12 square km. They are dated back to about 1 500 BC thanks to objects discovered around them, which is about the time of Ancient Egypt and the civilization of Mycenae and Minoan Crete. This is the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age.

On those altars, the ancient Thracians practiced fire rituals; similar rituals were practiced at about the same time in Ancient Egypt, on the island of Crete, and in the Hittites state in Asia Minor.

Professor Ovcharov, who gave a special press conference in the southern city of Kardzhali Wednesday, said the discovery of the cult complex may lead to the discovery of a connection between Ancient Thrace and the Minoan Crete civilization.

One of the altars Ovcharov's team found is built of stone plates with thickness of 1,5-2 meters; this is believed to be the largest altar in Southeast Europe.

During their excavations at Perperikon over the summer, the archaeologists found items from the late period of the Roman Empire, and a medieval citadel dated to 13-14th century, which is a testimony that Perperikon was an important city during all time periods.

Please visit the site: http://www.novinite.com/view_news.php?id=107916

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS - A MASS CEMETERY CARVED IN ROCKS DISCOVERED IN SYRIA EDITED BY MAHA KARIM SUNDAY

Syrian Department of Antiquities in Tartous (Syrian city in the Coast) unearthed a mass cemetery carved in rocks near al-Basel Hospital. The cemetery consists of 7 rooms including burial chambers with some bodies inside. There were no findings or any clay or bone fragments in those chambers, said Marwan Hassan, Director of the Department.

A hole discovered in the western wall of the cemetery, was thought to be a passage to a small hall. Another hole, opposite to this one, was found in the eastern wall leading to another hall which includes two rooms and a solo tomb. Three vessels, two small golden pieces and clay lamp were also discovered inside the tomb. A room was unearthed in the southern wall of the first hall, inside which a highly constructed basalt sarcophagus was found. This sarcophagus takes a human shape, consisting of a basin, a lid and a protuberant shelf all around the edges of the basin.

A human face was engraved on the sarcophagus lid with a decorated head cover under which curly hair shows up partly. The forehead appears with a sunken line, signaling the old age of the dead person. Under the thin eyebrows, almond eyes and long straight nose reveal themselves clearly. Pruned mustaches and a neatly trimmed and wavy beard surround the mouth, and both ears are distinctly located on both sides of the head. The body status appears undecorated.

The sarcophagus was transported to the National Museum. Archeologists at the directorate are working on identifying the age of the cemetery and studying its contents, including a crumbled skeleton.

A solo tomb carved in lime rocks was uncovered 23 m to the northeast of the cemetery, including three damaged human skulls as a result of pressure and time. Bronze and gold jewelry and clay jars were also found in the tomb.

The excavation team finished its work at the site and documented all stages of work in photos and geometrical designs.

Global Arab Network

Fadi Allafi/ Mazen Eyon/H.Said /R.Raslan /Kh.Aridi, Tartous, Syrian Coast (SANA)

Please visit the site:

<http://www.english.globalarabnetwork.com/200909122670/Culture/archaeological-findings-a-mass-cemetery-carved-in-rocks-discovered-in-syria.html> [Go there for pict of a sarcophagus]

EXCAVATIONS AT PRASTION – MESOROTSOS, 09/09/2009

The Department of Antiquities announces the completion of the 2009 Prastion-Mesorotsos project that took place from 22 June to 30 July, and involved investigation of the stratified remains of Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Antique and Medieval archaeology. Excavations were carried out in eight areas across the circa 10 hectare site in the Pafos district. In total, over 100m² were exposed and architecture and features from multiple periods were revealed.

This first season of excavation has confirmed the presence of deeply stratified (at present 1.5m+) occupation at the site, which may eventually shed light on a series of important social changes that occurred, for instance the transition from the Neolithic into the Chalcolithic period. Particularly encouraging was the presence of Middle Cypriot Bronze Age architecture, which is situated in the same location where Early Cypriot Bronze Age and Late Chalcolithic materials are being found, which could eventually lead to a stratified sequence throughout these important periods. Equally important is the apparent abandonment of the site in the Middle Cypriot III period, which coincides with the burgeoning importance of Palaipafos (Kouklia) as a regional centre of western Cyprus. Understanding and dating the abandonment of Prastion-Mesorotsos could tell us when and why Palaipafos came to be such an important place in the Late Bronze Age.

After the tumultuous end of the Late Bronze Age, the site of Prastion-Mesorotsos was re-occupied in the Iron Age and continued to be the focus of inhabitation and activity until fairly recently, as shown by the excavation of substantial Medieval remains, and a large threshing floor. Continued excavation at the site may provide valuable information on social changes through time, and provide an important perspective on the changing ways of life in western Cyprus.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/pio/pio.nsf/All/26189729EB1B5441C225762C004FE95E?Opendocument>

FRAGMENT FROM WORLD'S OLDEST BIBLE FOUND HIDDEN IN EGYPTIAN MONASTERY ACADEMIC STUMBLES UPON PREVIOUSLY UNSEEN SECTION OF CODEX SINAITICUS DATING BACK TO 4TH CENTURY BY JEROME TAYLOR, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A British-based academic has uncovered a fragment of the world's oldest Bible hiding underneath the binding of an 18th-century book.

Nikolas Sarris spotted a previously unseen section of the Codex Sinaiticus, which dates from about AD350, as he was trawling through photographs of manuscripts in the library of St Catherine's Monastery in Egypt.

The Codex, handwritten in Greek on animal skin, is the earliest known version of the Bible. Leaves from the priceless tome are divided between four institutions, including St Catherine's Monastery and the British Library, which has held the largest section of the ancient Bible since the Soviet Union sold its collection to Britain in 1933.

Academics from Britain, America, Egypt and Russia collaborated to put the entire Codex online this year but new fragments of the book are occasionally rediscovered.

Mr Sarris, 30, chanced upon the fragment as he inspected photographs of a series of book bindings that had been compiled by two monks at the monastery during the 18th century.

Over the centuries, antique parchment was often re-used by St Catherine's monks in book bindings because of its strength and the relative difficulty of finding fresh parchment in such a remote corner of the world.

A Greek student conservator who is studying for his PhD in Britain, Mr Sarris had been involved in the British Library's project to digitise the Codex and quickly recognised the distinct Greek lettering when he saw it poking through a section of the book binding. Speaking from the Greek island of Patmos yesterday, Mr Sarris said: "It was a really exciting moment. Although it is not my area of expertise, I had helped with the online project so the Codex had been heavily imprinted in my memory. I began checking the height of the letters and the columns and quickly realised we were looking at an unseen part of the Codex."

Mr Sarris later emailed Father Justin, the monastery's librarian, to suggest he take a closer look at the book binding. "Even if there is a one-in-a-million possibility that it could be a Sinaiticus fragment that has escaped our attention, I thought it would be best to say it rather than dismiss it."

Only a quarter of the fragment is visible through the book binding but after closer inspection, Father Justin was able to confirm that a previously unseen section of the Codex had indeed been found. The fragment is believed to be the beginning of Joshua, Chapter 1, Verse 10, in which Joshua admonishes the children of Israel as they enter the promised land.

Speaking to The Art Newspaper, Father Justin said the monastery would use scanners to look more closely at how much of the fragment existed under the newer book binding. "Modern technology should allow us to examine the binding in a non-invasive manner," he said.

Mr Sarris said his find was particularly significant because there were at least 18 other book bindings in the monastery's library that were compiled by the same two monks that had re-used the Codex. "We don't know whether we will find more of the Codex in those books but it would definitely be worth looking," he said.

The library in St Catherine's does not have the laboratory conditions needed to carefully peel away the binding without damaging the parchment underneath but the library is undergoing renovations that might lead to the construction of a lab with the correct equipment to do so.

The Bible: A brief history

Although earlier fragments of the Bible have survived the passage of time, the Codex Sinaiticus is so significant because it is by far the most complete. The full text that has been discovered so far contains virtually all of the New Testament and about half of the Old Testament.

But whenever an ancient version of the holy book is found, it often raises questions about the evolution of the Bible and how close what we read today is to the original words of Christ and his early followers.

The Old Testament was written largely in Hebrew (with the odd Aramaic exception) but it is by no means a homogenous entity. Protestant and more recent Catholic versions of the Bible tend to use the Masoretic Text, a variation of the Hebrew Old Testament that was copied, edited and distributed by Jewish Masorete scholars between the 7th and 11th centuries. Earlier Catholic translations and the Greek and Russian Orthodox churches use the Septuagint, an ancient Greek version of the Hebrew text that was translated between the 3rd and 1st centuries BC.

In studying the early history of the New Testament, historians have about 5,650 handwritten copies in Greek on which they can draw, many of which are distinctly different. As Christianity consolidated its power through the first millennia, the four gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John came to form the key elements of the New Testament.

But other apocryphal writings were discarded along the way. The Shepherd of Hermas, for instance, is a Christian literary work of the 2nd century which appears in the Codex Sinaiticus and was considered part of the Bible by some early Christians but was later expunged. The most well-known apocryphal gospel is that of Thomas, a collection of 114

numbered sayings attributed to Jesus that was discovered in 1945. As it never refers to Jesus as "Christ", "Lord" or the "Son of Man" (and lacks any mention of the miracles attributed to Jesus in the other gospels) it is perhaps not surprising that it never made it into later versions of the Bible.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/fragment-from-worlds-oldest-bible-found-hidden-in-egyptian-monastery-1780274.html>

EGYPT'S OLDEST CHURCH TO REOPEN THIS YEAR SUBMITTED, BY SEAN WILLIAMS

Egypt's oldest church will finally reopen its doors this December, after Antiquities chief Zahi Hawass announced that a project to save it from harmful air is coming to an end. The 3rd century AD Hanging Church has been decaying sharply over the past few hundred years, with much of its ornate imagery and wooden iconography in danger of disappearing forever.

The plan first involved installing security and fire alarms, and redecorating much of the famous building's exterior. An Italian team has since been drafted in to relieve the church from the pressures of hot air with precise cooling equipment. The task has been made more difficult by the constant burning of incense, which is taking its own toll on some of the country's most treasured Coptic relics. Hawass confirmed that as the project has received the blessing of the church's priest Father Marqus Aziz, and has been green-flagged by the Permanent Committee for Islamic and Coptic Monuments. The project follows the recent reopening of Horemheb's tomb at the Valley of the Kings, after similar work. Likewise, many famous Luxor monuments have recently been restored in an effort worth an estimated 127 million Egyptian Pounds (£13.9 million).

The Hanging Church is Coptic Cairo's most important building, and the basis for several high-profile legends

The Hanging Church is the oldest church in Egypt's capital, and rests in the Old Cairo district in an important Coptic region called Religion Compound. It is so called because it rests partly upon the 2nd century AD Babylon Fortress; a vital Roman stronghold built by Emperor Trajan to compound his dominance of the north African coast.

The church has seen a myriad restoration projects in its time, the major of which include 8th century work commissioned by the Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid, and Pope Abraham's 10th century overhaul. As well as its 110 precious icons, the church is the final resting place of a number of high-profile patriarchs. It is also widely thought to be built upon the ruins of a place where the Holy Family stayed during their exile from the Holy Land. Some people even claim it to have been constructed on the chamber of a mysterious reclusive monk, who worshipped there alone. Its restoration will surely provide more firepower for the election of Egypt's minister for culture Farouq Hosni to Secretary General of UNESCO.

Please visit the site: <http://heritage-key.com/blogs/sean-williams/egypts-oldest-church-reopen-year>

DIONYSUS MYTH A CLUE TO ANCIENT NEONATAL CARE?

Ancient Greeks may have had considerable knowledge about how to care for premature babies, according to an analysis presented on Sunday during the 15th Hellenic Conference on Perinatal Medicine taking place in Thessaloniki. This was posted by doctors from Agios Savvas oncological hospital in Athens, working in collaboration with private colleagues in Hania.

In an essay entitled "Mythological description of an incubator", the doctors say that the description given in ancient myths of the birth of the god Dionysus and how he was cared for very closely approximates the requirements for an incubator used in modern hospitals.

According to some versions of the myth, Dionysus was born prematurely in the eighth month of pregnancy and had a low birth weight. He was carried by the god Hermes to Mount Nysa and delivered into the care of the Hyades, the nymphs of warm rain, that placed him in a cave having all the requirements of an incubator - an air filter, double lining and protection from draughts.

The ancient myth-makers did not, of course, describe technological appliances or fixtures but rather natural items that appear to serve an equivalent purpose. The 'air filter' is a stand of pines planted by the Hyades at the entrance of the cave, the 'double lining' is formed by the branches of a virgin vine and the small god is protected from draughts by a covering of thick-leaved ivy. Combined, these served to maintain a warm and slightly moist - in other words thermally neutral - environment for the newborn.

The above is all in the realm of myth and may only indicate a flight of the imagination by some bolder story-teller of antiquity, rather than evidence that the ancients knew how to care for premature babies. According to the doctors, however, it would be a strange coincidence if the makers of the myth had hit upon the requirements needed without this knowledge having arisen from some specific experience or practice of the time.

Caption: ANA-MPA file photograph of an ancient sculpture depicting the god Dionysus.

Please visit the site: http://www.hri.org/news/greek/apeen/2009/09-09-20_2.apeen.html#03

ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIND SUSPECTED TROYAN WAR-ERA COUPLE

Archaeologists in the ancient city of Troy in Turkey have found the remains of a man and a woman believed to have died in 1,200 B.C., the time of the legendary war chronicled by Homer, a leading German professor said on Tuesday.

Ernst Pernicka, a University of Tübingen professor of archaeometry who is leading excavations on the site in northwestern Turkey, said the bodies were found near a defense line within the city built in the late Bronze age.

The discovery could add to evidence that Troy's lower area was bigger in the late Bronze Age than previously thought, changing scholars' perceptions about the city of the "Iliad."

"If the remains are confirmed to be from 1,200 B.C. it would coincide with the Trojan war period. These people were buried near a mote. We are conducting radiocarbon testing, but the finding is electrifying," Pernicka told Reuters in a telephone interview.

Ancient Troy, located in the northwest of modern-day Turkey at the mouth of the Dardanelles not far south of Istanbul, was unearthed in the 1870s by Heinrich Schliemann, the German entrepreneur and pioneering archaeologist who discovered the steep and windy city described by Homer.

Pernicka said pottery found near the bodies, which had their lower parts missing, was confirmed to be from 1,200 BC, but added the couple could have been buried 400 years later in a burial site in what archaeologists call Troy VI or Troy VII, different layers of ruins at Troy.

Tens of thousands of visitors flock every year to the ruins of Troy, where a huge replica of the famous wooden horse stands along with an array of excavated ruins. (Writing by Ibon Villeda; Editing by Ralph Boulton)

Please visit the site:

<http://www.reuters.com/article/scienceNews/idUSTRE58L2A820090922>

THE UK'S LARGEST HAUL OF ANGLO-SAXON TREASURE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED BURIED BENEATH A FIELD IN STAFFORDSHIRE

Experts say the collection of 1,500 gold and silver pieces, which may date to the 7th Century, is unparalleled in size and worth "a seven figure sum".

It has been declared treasure by South Staffordshire coroner Andrew Haigh, meaning it belongs to the Crown.

Terry Herbert, who found it on farmland using a metal detector, said it "was what metal detectorists dream of".

It may take more than a year for it to be valued.

The Staffordshire Hoard contains about 5kg of gold and 2.5kg of silver, making it far bigger than the Sutton Hoo discovery in 1939 when 1.5kg of Anglo-Saxon gold was found near Woodbridge in Suffolk.

Leslie Webster, former keeper at the British Museum's Department of Prehistory and Europe, said: "This is going to alter our perceptions of Anglo-Saxon England as radically, if not more so, as the Sutton Hoo discoveries.

"(It is) absolutely the equivalent of finding a new Lindisfarne Gospels or Book of Kells." The Book of Kells and Lindisfarne Gospels are intricately illuminated manuscripts of the four New Testament Gospels dating from the 9th and 8th Centuries.

'Just unbelievable'

Mr Herbert, 55, of Burntwood in Staffordshire, who has been metal detecting for 18 years, came across the hoard as he searched land belonging to a farmer friend over five days in July. The exact location has not been disclosed.

"I have this phrase that I say sometimes; 'spirits of yesteryear take me where the coins appear', but on that day I changed coins to gold," he said.

"I don't know why I said it that day but I think somebody was listening and directed me to it.

"This is what metal detectorists dream of, finding stuff like this. But the vast amount there is is just unbelievable."

BBC correspondent Nick Higham said the hoard would be valued by the British Museum and the money passed on to Mr Herbert and the landowner.

A total of 1,345 items had been examined by experts, although the list included 56 clods of earth which had been X-rayed were are known to contain further metal artefacts.

This has meant the total number of items was likely to rise to about 1,500. Experts have so far established that there were at least 650 items of gold in the haul, weighing more than 5kgs (11lb), and 530 silver objects totalling more than 1kg (2.2lb) in weight.

Copper alloy, garnets and glass objects were also discovered at the undisclosed site.

Duncan Slarke, finds liaison officer for Staffordshire, was the first professional to see the hoard which contains warfare paraphernalia, including sword pommel caps and hilt plates inlaid with precious stones.

He said he was "virtually speechless" when he saw the items.

"I saw boxes full of gold, items exhibiting the very finest Anglo-Saxon workmanship," he added.

Roger Bland, head of portable antiquities and treasure at the British Museum, said: "The most we can say is, I think we're fairly confident it is likely to be a seven-figure sum."

'Truly remarkable'

The collection is currently being kept in secure storage at Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery but a selection of the items are to be displayed at the museum from Friday until 13 October.

Dr Kevin Leahy, who has been cataloguing the find for the Portable Antiquities Scheme, said it was "a truly remarkable collection".

He said it had been found in the heartland of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

"All the archaeologists who've worked with it have been awestruck," he added.

"It's been actually quite scary working on this material to be in the presence of greatness."

He said the most striking feature of the find was that it was almost totally weapon fittings with no feminine objects such as dress fittings, brooches or pendants.

"Swords and sword fittings were very important in the Anglo-Saxon period," Dr Leahy added.

"The Anglo-Saxon poem Beowulf describes after a battle a sword being stripped of its hilt fittings.

"It looks like a collection of trophies, but it is impossible to say if the hoard was the spoils from a single battle or a long and highly successful military career.

"We also cannot say who the original, or the final, owners were, who took it from them, why they buried it or when.

"It will be debated for decades."

Please visit the site: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/staffordshire/8272058.stm>

'NERO'S DINING ROOM FOUND', ROOM ROTATED ON WOODEN PLATFORM TO FOLLOW MOVEMENT OF EARTH

A 'rotating room' built by Roman Emperor Nero to please his dinner guests has been unearthed, Italian archaeologists say. Excavations in the Domus Aurea ('Golden House') on the Palatine Hill have revealed remains of a room experts think is the one described by the ancient historian Suetonius in his Lives of the Caesars.

The room contained a wooden platform, Suetonius said, which rotated day and night to follow the movement of the Earth.

It was one of the many attractions of the pleasure dome of the ill-famed emperor who reigned from 54 to 68 AD.

"This discovery has no equal among ancient Roman architectural finds," said the superintendent of work on the Palatine, Maria Antonietta Tomei.

Tomei is overseeing a project to shore up the hill that houses the villas of ancient Rome's great.

Architect Antonella Tomasello is leading the efforts while archaeologists like Françoise Villedieu, leader of the team that made Tuesday's discovery, have taken the opportunity to make fresh digs.

Rome's commissioner for urgent archeological work, Roberto Cecchi, on Tuesday earmarked new funds to verify the "hypothesis" that the dig has indeed found Nero's fabled dining room. Recent work has shown that the Domus Aurea is even bigger than previously thought and takes up a huge chunk of the Palatine as well as spilling over onto the Oppian Hill across from the Colosseum.

The only part of the immense structure that has been opened up is a series of underground halls on the Oppian.

But they have been opened and closed several times over the last few decades as restorers and structural engineers struggle to keep the mighty complex from collapsing.

DOMUS CLOSED FOR TWO YEARS.

In June the Domus was again closed, this time for two years, for work to make it completely safe.

In 2005 the palace was shut after masonry fell from flaking walls and a high level of dangerous seepage was detected.

Officials said some 2,600 square metres of the site would be opened after the two-year scheme, leaving several areas still needing attention.

The top of the Domus Oppian Hill is covered with parks, trees and roads whose weight and polluting effect are a constant threat.

Meanwhile, archaeological experts are still trying to unearth more of the massive baths that Emperor Trajan (reigned 98-117 AD) built over the Domus.

The golden palace first re-opened in June 1999 after 21 years in which it was Rome's best-kept secret - open only to art officials and special guests.

Some five billion lire (2.5 million euros) were spent in refurbishing the visitable rooms filled with surprisingly fresh and lively frescoes of weird animals like winged lions, griffins and tritons which led to the original coinage of the word 'grotesque', from the Italian word for cave (grotto).

FLAVIANS BURIED IT.

After Nero's suicide in 68 AD the Flavian emperors who succeeded him proceeded to bury all trace of the man who already in life was a byword for dissolution, cruelty and excess.

The Flavian amphitheater, better known as the Colosseum, was built on the site of Nero's palace-side lake, while Trajan built his baths on top of the main part of the sprawling pleasure dome.

Ironically, the Colosseum is so-called because of the massive statue of Nero that his successors dragged beside their own monument - after changing the head, according to some ancient accounts.

Another irony is that, by burying the palace, they actually preserved it so that the finest wall-paintings outside Pompeii, with almost equally vivid colours, can be admired today.

Other interesting touches are the chalk and tallow marks left by Renaissance masters like Raphael who were let down through a hole in the roof to admire its splendours.

Architecturally, the piece de resistance is the eight-sided Sala Ottagonale where Nero is supposed to have entertained his guests with his singing and lyre-playing, all on a rotating floor.

At suitable moments in the fun, the sybaritic emperor is also reported by Suetonius to have given the signal for marble panels to slide back, showering guests with petals and perfume.

When it was completed, a 50-hectare complex spanning the Palatine, Celian and Oppian hills, Nero was reputed to have remarked that finally he was beginning to be "housed like a human being".

Please visit the site:

<http://www.archaeologynews.org/story.asp?ID=502242&Title=%27Nero%27s%20dining%20room%20found%27>

5,000-YEAR-OLD VENUS FIGURE FOUND IN ÇANAKKALE

The excavation began in the field three weeks ago in cooperation with Germany's University of Tübingen. Assistant Professor Rüstem Aslan, who is vice head of the excavation, told the Anatolia news agency that the aim of the dig is to find settlements outside Troy from the Bronze Age.

Some interesting findings have been unearthed during the excavation, Aslan said. “We found a 5,000-year-old Venus figure, which used to represent woman at the time, as well as a seal with which people used to mark their belongings in prehistoric ages. Such a seal is a rare piece. In addition to these items, we also found stone axes, well-processed and embellished pots and spindle-whorls, which were used for spinning wool.”

Please visit the site: <http://www.todayszaman.com/tz-web/news-187938-101-5000-year-old-venus-figure-found-in-canakkale.html>

FIBERS HELP DATE RISE OF CULTURE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDING HELPS DATE THE RISE OF CIVILIZATION, BY HENRY A. SHULL

While most students are familiar with flax in the context of breakfast cereals, the fibrous plant transcended its crunchy, delicious role to provide Harvard archaeologist Ofer Bar-Yosef with some surprisingly ground-breaking findings.

An archaeological expedition funded by the American School of Prehistoric Research at Harvard's Peabody Museum resulted in the discovery of the oldest fibers known to have been used by humans—a finding that helps date the rise of civilization due to the importance of string in the origins of human culture.

The fibers were discovered in the Republic of Georgia by a team of archaeologists, including Bar-Yosef, a professor of prehistoric archaeology, and archaeologists from universities in Israel and the Republic of Georgia.

The team's findings, published in the Sept. 11 issue of *Science*, indicate that the fibers are at least 34,000 years old. The earliest-known fibers before the discovery, found at the Dolni Vestonice site in the Czech Republic, date to 30,000 years ago.

According to Bar-Yosef, the discovery was “accidental.” When team member Eliso V. Kvavadze of the Institute of Paleobiology at the National Museum of Georgia analyzed the pollen content in soil samples to determine the change in climate over time, she came upon what appeared to be fiber fragments.

These fragments were later identified as flax fibers. This flax would have been gathered from the environment, most likely by women, according to Bar-Yosef. Flax was not domesticated until the Neolithic era thousands of years later, he added.

Some of the fibers found were spun, twisted, or knotted, and many appear to have been dyed, said Bar-Yosef. Though only small fragments of fibers were found at the dig site, archaeologists “can infer from looking at these kinds of fibers that they were making strings [and] ropes,” said Bar-Yosef. The strings and ropes could then be used to “serve as baskets [or] carrying equipment” or to tie fur clothing together.

According to Naomi F. Miller, an anthropologist and research project manager at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, “string and twine are very important for the development of human culture,” making this a “remarkable discovery.”

In addition to the flax fibers, the team discovered other particles such as insect remains and fungi that would indicate that textiles were once present in the area, Bar-Yosef said.

For recent research, faculty profiles, and a look at the issues facing Harvard scientists, check out *The Crimson's* science page.

Please visit the site: <http://www.thecrimson.com/article.aspx?ref=529173>
