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5TH EUROPEAN COMMISSION CONFERENCE
ON RESEARCH FOR PROTECTION,
CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE

CRACOW, POLAND, 16TH TO 18TH MAY 2002

Dear colleagues,

The next 5th European Commission Conference on Research for Protection, Conservation and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage will be held in Cracow, Poland, from 16th to 18th May 2002!

The end of the 5th Framework Programme and the preparations for new opportunities in the 6th Framework Programme is a proper time to survey the state of collaborative European research in the field and to consider what still needs to be done and explored!

The Cracow conference will be a platform to:

- foster co-operation between EU and Newly Associated States,
- **present results of concluded or ongoing projects of the 5th EC Framework Programme,**
- **explore the place of cultural heritage research in the forthcoming 6th Framework Programme and modalities of participation.**

The participation of researchers, end-users, practitioners, enterprises, administrations, public and private organisations responsible for the cultural heritage is warmly welcomed.

Please, visit the website of the conference at www.heritage.ceti.pl where you can register and find all necessary information, including calls for posters and oral presentations!

Should you have any further questions please contact the Secretariat of the Conference at the address: office@heritage.ceti.pl.

Thank you very much and we are looking forward to meeting you in Cracow in May 2002!

On behalf of the International Scientific and local Organising Committees.

Yours sincerely

Roman Kozlowski
Polish Academy of Sciences

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PALYNOLOGISTS

CONFERENCES OF INTEREST TO PALYNOLOGISTS

The following list of conferences has been extracted from various newsletters and on-line sources and is arranged chronologically. If you know of meetings that should be added to this list, please send details to [Alwynne B. Beaudoin](mailto:Alwynne.B.Beaudoin). Dates and arrangements for conferences may change, so please check with the organizers for up-to-the-minute details.

2002

- Date: TBA. 7th International Association for Aerobiology Congress, Quebec, Canada
March 3-6, 2002. *NEW DATE!* The Society for Organic Petrology (TSOP), 18th Annual Meeting, Houston, Texas, USA (Postponed from September 2001). Information: Dr Coleman Robison, ChevronTexaco, Energy Research Technologies Company, 4800 Fournace Place, Bellaire, Texas, TX 77401-2324, USA. Phone: (713) 432-6828; Fax: (713) 838-4628; E-mail: ColeRobison@chevrontexaco.com, Website for further details including program: <http://www.tsop.org>.
- April 9-14 2002. Fourth C¹⁴ and Archaeology Conference Oxford, England, UK. Details Tom Higham, Email: thomas.higham@archaeology-research.oxford.ac.uk Website: <http://www.rlaha.ox.ac.uk/c14conf.html>
- May 22-25, 2002. The Northern Environment, 36th Congress Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society, Rimouski, Quebec, Canada. Conference theme: The Northern Environment. We welcome oral and poster presentations in the fields of meteorology, climatology, oceanography, and hydrology dealing with all aspects of the Northern Environment such as the dynamic and variability of the cryosphere, the exchanges between the atmosphere and ocean, the carbon cycle, contaminants, and all studies dealing with the limnology, biogeochemistry, and chemistry in arctic and subarctic ecosystems, including fjords, polynyas, marginal sea-ice zones, and the boreal forest. Contributions are also welcomed in all fields of meteorology, climatology, oceanography and hydrology, such as boundary layers, cloud physics, energy and radiation, measurement methods, marine forecasting or operational meteorology, climate modelling, and climate change and variability including palaeoclimatology. Details: Anne Marie Cabana, E-mail: cabanaam@dfo-mpo.gc.ca, Website: <http://scmo-cmos-2002.osl.gc.ca/>
- May 26-29 2002. GAC/MAC Meeting, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Features a CAP-sponsored Special Session on "The Palynology and Micropaleontology of Boundaries", Website: <http://www.usask.ca/geology/sask2002/index.html>
- June 2-5 2002. 45th Annual Conference of the International Association for Great Lakes Research, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Details: David Mosscrop, Conference Chair, E-mail: David.Mosscrop@Umanitoba.ca Website: <http://www.iaglr.org>
- June 24-28 2002. 10th International Conference on Luminescence and Electron Spin Resonance Dating (LED2002), University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nevada, U.S.A. Details: Conference Secretary, Ms. M. Jones, Division of Hydrological

- Sciences, Desert Research Institute, 2215 Raggio Parkway, Reno, NV 89512-1095, USA. Email: LED2002@dri.edu Website: <http://www.dri.edu/DEES/LED2002/led2002-home.html>
- August 9 - 11 2002. AMQUA (American Quaternary Association) 17th Biennial Meeting Anchorage, Alaska. Theme: Environmental Change and Human Migration in the North Pacific Basin Details: Margaret J. Guccione, Geosciences Department, OZAR-113, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, AR 72701, USA, Tel: (501) 575-3354, Fax: (501) 575-3177, E-mail: guccione@comp.uark.edu
- August 14-21 2002. 17th World Congress of Soil Science (WCSS), Thailand. Details: The Secretariat, 17th WCSS, 17th WCSS Office, Kasetsart University, PO Box 1048, Bangkok 10903, Thailand. Tel: (662) 9405787, 9405707-8, Fax: (662) 9405788, Email: o.sfst@nontri.ku.ac.th Website: <http://www.17wcsc.ku.ac.th>
- August 28-31 2002. 4th International Meeting On Phytolith Research, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, England, UK
- August 29 - September 2 2002. 6th European Palaeobotany - Palynology Conference Athens, Greece. Details: Prof. D. Evangelos Velitzelos, Organizing Committee, 6th European Palaeobotany-Palynology Conference, Department of Historical Geology-Palaeontology, Faculty of Geology, University of Athens, Panepistimioupolis, Zografou, 157 84 Athens, Greece. Tel./Fax: +30-1-7274162, E-mail: velitzel@geol.uoa.gr
- August 31 - September 4 2002. "Emerging Concepts in Organic Petrology and Organic Geochemistry". Canadian Society for Coal Science and Organic Petrology (CSCOP) - The Society for Organic Petrology (TSOP), Joint Annual Meeting, Banff, Alberta, Canada. Information: Dr. Martin Fowler, Geological Survey of Canada, 3303-33rd Street NW, Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7 Canada; Phone: (403) 292-7038; Fax: (403) 292-7159; E-mail: Mfowler@nrcan.gc.ca Website for further details: <http://www.cscop-tsop2002.com> Abstract deadline: January 31, 2002
- September 1-6, 2002. The Third International Congress "Environmental Micropaleontology, Microbiology and Meiobenthology", EMMM'2002, Vienna, Austria. Conference objectives: The main objectives of the Congress are: (1) to present innovative multidisciplinary research on recent and fossil micro- and meioorganisms, addressing environmental/ paleoenvironmental problems in the biological, geological, and environmental sciences, as well as in agriculture and industry; (2) to bring together specialists with biological and geological backgrounds for the enhancement of professional and public educational programs and research benefiting the environment, human health and welfare; (3) to increase public awareness of the importance and value of recent and fossil micro- and meioorganisms in the environmental sciences, in order to bridge the gap between science, industry, and regulatory environmental agencies. Details: Dr Irena Motnenko, Technical Director of the EMMM'2002 Congress, P.O. Box 60013, 110-2025 Corydon, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3P 2G9, Canada. Tel: (204) 489-4569, Fax: (204) 489-5782 (Winnipeg), congress@isemmm.org Website: <http://www.isemmm.org>
- September 5-7 2002. CIMP Symposium and Workshops, Lille, France. Details: Thomas Servais (thomas.servais@univ-lille1.fr) or Ludovic Stricanne (ludovic.stricanne@univ-lille1.fr), University of Lille
- September 11-13 2002. Joint Meeting of AASP, BMS and NAMS (American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists, British Micropalaeontological

Society, North American Micropaleontology Section of SEPM), University College London, England, UK. Details: James Powell, Dinosystems, 105 Albert Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6DJ, England, UK, Tel: +44 20 8948 6443; Fax: +44 20 8940 5917, E-mail: ajp@dinosystems.co.uk.

October 14-18 2002. X Russian Palynological Conference, Theme: Methodical Aspects of Palynology. Under the auspices of the Russian Palynological Commission. Institute of Geology and Development of Fossil Fuels, Moscow Russia. The working language of the conference is Russian, however, the Organizing Committee will accept presentations in English. Details: Prof. Lydia V. Rovnina, Fersmana, 50, Institute of Geology and Development of Fossil Fuels, Fax (095) 129-41-07, Phone (095) 124-95-77 or Natalia E. Zavialova, E-mail: 10vpk@rambler.ru

October 27-30 2002. Geological Society of America, Annual Meeting, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. Theme: "Science at the Highest Level". Details: GSA HQ, Box 9140, 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, Colorado 80301, U.S.A. Tel: (303) 447-2020, X133, E-mail: meetings@geosociety.org

2003

Date: TBA. GAC/MAC Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Date: TBA. CANQUA Meeting, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada (proposed).

Date: TBA. 9th International Paleolimnology Symposium, Helsinki, Finland.

March 29 - April 2 2003. 3rd International Limnogeology Congress, Tucson, Arizona. Theme session proposals to Andrew Cohen, General Chair of the Congress (acohen@geo.arizona.edu). Field trip proposals to David Dettman, field trip coordinator for the Congress (dettman@geo.arizona.edu).

July 23 - 31 2003. INQUA XVI Congress, Reno, Nevada, USA, Website: http://www.dri.edu/DEES/INQUA2003/inqua_home.htm

September 1-5 2003. 18th International Radiocarbon Conference, Wellington, New Zealand. Details: 14Conf-info@gns.cri.nz, Website: <http://www.14Conference2003.co.nz>

November 2-5 2003. Geological Society of America, Annual Meeting, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. Details: GSA HQ, Box 9140, 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, Colorado 80301, U.S.A. Tel: (303) 447-2020, X133, E-mail: meetings@geosociety.org

2004

Date: TBA. GAC/MAC Meeting, St Catharines, Ontario, Canada

July 4 - 9, 2004. XI IPC (International Palynological Congress), Granada, Spain
Website: <http://www.ugr.es/~bioveg/ingles.htm>

2005

Date: TBA. GAC/MAC Meeting, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Please visit the site: <http://www.scirpus.ca/cap/cap.shtml>

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL
RESEARCH ANNUAL MEETING
ARTIFACTS: THE INSIDE STORY
(TORONTO NOVEMBER 20-23RD, 2002)

CALL FOR PAPERS!

This session welcomes submissions in which the analysis of Near Eastern artifacts by means of physical or chemical techniques has led to a new or re-interpretation of the archaeological record. Studies generally focus on ancient technology and social dynamics.

One session is planned for 4 speakers.
Papers will be limited to 25 minutes.

Abstracts are limited to 250 words and should be emailed to the section chair: Elizabeth Friedman, e-mail: esf@hydepark-chicago.org

Deadline for abstracts is April 1st, 2002 but the section chair would welcome them sooner.

Please check the ASOR website for membership and participation requirements:
<http://www.asor.org>

**"ANCIENT STUDIES; NEW TECHNOLOGY II:
THE WORLD WIDE WEB AND SCHOLARSHIP
IN ANCIENT, BYZANTINE, AND MEDIEVAL
STUDIES"**

**(RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ
DECEMBER 6-8, 2002)**

CALL FOR PAPERS

A series of conferences has been initiated addressing ways in which the World Wide Web is being, and can be, developed, in the fields of Classical, Medieval, and Byzantine studies. The first was held at Salve Regina Univ. in Newport, RI, in December, 2000. The second will occur in the Scholarly Communication Center, Alexander Library, College Avenue Campus, Rutgers University, December 6-8, 2002.

Classical, Medieval, and Byzantine scholars long have relied on printed media to disseminate their research. In the last two decades, however, the Internet and the World Wide Web have made new forms of publication possible. Electronic journals now provide wide audiences with primary materials, scholarly studies, and access to other resources. Search engines like Argos have been developed to help navigate the rapidly multiplying resources available via this new medium. In other ways the Internet is just beginning to fulfill its scholarly promise.

Potential participants in this conference are encouraged to use their imaginations in considering different ways in which the WEB can help to promote ancient and medieval studies. Presentations of both a theoretical nature and a practical, "how-to", nature are welcome. Just some of the topics on which abstracts are invited include the following:

1. Electronic publication. E.g. The operation of e-journals. Increasing the status of electronic publication to the point where it stands more on a par with traditional print publication; Copyright issues.
2. Tenure/Promotion. Pros and cons of electronic vs. print publication of books and articles; At what point does a Web Site become scholarship?
3. Reference WEB sites. Case studies of the creation of fully functioning WEB storehouses of information, which assemble, sometimes locally and sometimes from other WEB sites, reference material (such as texts and translations) that previously had been available only in printed form, if at all.
4. Scholarly WEB sites. Case studies of fully functioning web sites that make scholarly research accessible via the internet. Issues such as the nature of the scholarly topic, database construction, the means by which data have been converted to web-accessible form, and user interactivity might be discussed.

5. Standards. What standards have been (or should be) adopted for electronic publishing and for the creation of scholarly web sites?; The future of various mark-up styles; Archiving and the issue of the "permanence" of web publications and sites; Dealing with dead-end URL's; Peer review of web resources (what is the most effective manner for validating and endorsing web publications and web sites)?

6. Security: Safeguarding material; Protecting against hackers and viruses.

7. Coordination: What are some practical means (such as the creation of clearing-house sites) of coordinating web-based research activities, and reducing duplication of effort?

8. Promotion: How can the scholarly facilities and resources of the Internet become known to the audiences that can benefit from them?

9. Communication. How can the web be used to further scholarly discussion and interaction, as by means of discussion lists.

10. Research: Navigation and Search Engines; Discussions of "how to find" scholarly resources on the WEB, and how they can best be applied to scholarly research.

11. Technology: What is the state of current WEB technology as applied to scholarly publication/research? What are its limitations? How can it be improved? What kinds of purely *technical* standards should be applied to the dissemination of scholarly resources on the WEB?

12. Authoring: What kinds of authoring tools are available to assist academics in the creation of resources that take full advantage of web capabilities?

13. Education: How can the scholarly community be educated to use WEB resources effectively and efficiently?

14. Access: Who is our audience?; How can electronic resources be packaged so as to be accessible to non-specialist audiences, such as undergraduates, or the general public? How to take into account the differing backgrounds of potential users?

15. Philosophical issues: The WEB as a "state of mind"; The WEB and academic freedom; "Open Source" philosophy (how it affects issues of security, funding, confidentiality, copyright); Whither the WEB?; The significance of the "Gift Economy" vs. Commercial use of the WEB.

16. Open source. How do open source tools facilitate the use of the web for scholars? Operating systems like Linux and Plan 9, database software like MySQL and PostgreSQL are becoming the foundation for web projects at many institutions.

Those interested in participating should send a 300-word electronic abstract of a proposed 20-minute presentation to Ralph Mathisen, Program Chair, at ralph.w.mathisen@sc.edu (snail-mail: Department of History, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208). Abstracts should indicate clearly the nature of the problem or issue being addressed, the methods for doing so, and the current status of the project. If a

web site is being discussed, please include a URL. Roundtable and panel proposals also are welcome. Deadline for submissions is May 15, 2002. Abstracts will be made available on the Web in advance of the conference.

Information regarding Local Arrangements is available from Conference Convener Brian Hancock, bhancock@harvest.rutgers.edu (snail mail: Humanities Librarian, Coordinator for CETH, Alexander Library, Rutgers University Libraries, 169 College Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1163). For conference background and philosophy, contact Michael Dimaio (mdimaio@ids.net).

Conference Web Site: http://tabula.rutgers.edu/conferences/ancient_studies2002

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DENDROCHRONOLOGY

(QUEBEC CITY (CANADA), AUGUST 22ND TO 27TH 2002)

The Centre d'etudes nordiques of Laval University invites all interested researchers and students to participate to the Sixth International Conference on Dendrochronology. This prestigious event hosted by the Centre d'etudes nordiques will be held in Quebec City (Canada), August 22nd to 27th 2002. The conference title is: Dendrochronology, environmental change and human history. This event will bring together some 400 to 600 researchers from about 40 countries around the world working in a large spectrum of disciplines such as climatology, hydrology, ecology, plant biology, forestry, geography and archeology.

This conference represents a unique occasion for researchers from around the world to discuss their results and the latest developments in the various disciplines where dendrochronology is useful such as archeology. One of the main session of presentations will be dedicated to the latest developments in dendroarcheology around the world.

You will find more information on the conference web site:
<http://www.cen.ulaval.ca/dendro2002/>

Any questions should be addressed to dendro2002@cen.ulaval.ca.

Yves Begin
President of the Sixth International Conference on Dendrochronology
Director of the Centre d'etudes nordiques

COST ACTION G7 - ARTWORK **CONSERVATION BY LASER**

Dear Colleagues,

I would like to announce again the COST ACTION G7 - ARTWORK CONSERVATION BY LASER (<http://alpha1.infim.ro/cost/>) 5th MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING & 4th WORKING GROUPS MEETING and WORKSHOP "SAFETY ASPECTS IN LASER CONSERVATION", April 25-27, 2002, at the Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Berlin, Germany.

It will start on April 25, 16:00 ! Enclosed is the final general programme.

Please, make your reservation and quote the reservation code "BAM-COST-G7" at:

Best Western
Hotel Steglitz International
Albrechtstraße 2
12165 Berlin (Steglitz)
Stadtplan
Telefon: 0049 30 7 90 05-0
Telefax: 0049 30 7 90 05-5 30
E-Mail: info@si-hotel.com
Internet: www.si-hotel.com
Special BAM prize:
Single room 90.- EUR
Double room 110.- EUR
Breakfast 12.- EUR

Additional Hotels
(please make your own reservation as soon as possible by quoting the reservation code "BAM"):

Hotel Morgenland
Finckensteinallee 23/27
12205 Berlin (Lichterfelde)
Telefon: +49 (0) 30/8438 890
Telefax: +49 (0) 30/8438 8979
E-Mail: morgenland@ejf.de
Internet: www.hotel-morgenland.de
Single room 84,- DM - 189,- DM
incl. breakfast

Hotel-Pension Mulino
Adolf-Martens-Straße 2
12205 Berlin (Lichterfelde)
Telefon: +49 (0) 30/832 8856
Telefax: +49 (0) 30/832 4412

Single room 90,- DM,
incl. breakfast

Landhaus Schlachtensee
Bogotastraße 9
14163 Berlin (Zehlendorf)
Telefon: +49 (0) 30/8099 470
Telefax: +49 (0) 30/8099 4747
E-Mail: hotel-landhaus-schlachtensee@t-online.de
Single room 137,- DM - 152,- DM
incl. breakfast

Haus Leopold
Fischerhüttenstraße 113
14163 Berlin (Zehlendorf)
Telefon: (0 30) 8 13 29 64
Telefax: (0 30) 8 13 94 10
BAM-Firmenrate:
Single room 130,- DM
incl. breakfast

Tourist Info:

<http://www.berlin.de/home/English/>
http://www.berlin-info.de/index_e.html
<http://www.berlinonline.de/homepage/>

Map:

<http://www.stadtplandienst.de>
<http://www.berlinonline.de/service/stadtplan/explorer/system/BOL/D>
<http://www.berlin.de/home/Stadtplan/>

U-Bahn:

<http://www.bvg.de>
<http://www.subwaynavigator.com/bin/select/english/germany/berlin>
<http://www.informatik.hu-berlin.de/cgi-bin/CityGuide/14>

Sincerely,
Wolfgang Kautek

Dr. Wolfgang KAUTEK
Head of Laboratory

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Fax (+49)(0)30 8104-1827

E-mail: Wolfgang.Kautek@bam.de

<http://www.bam.de/lab-822.htm>



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE **"SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS IN** **GREECE, 9000-1000 BC"** **(Rhodes, 7-11 October 2002)**

2nd ANNOUNCEMENT

The Archaeology & Archaeometry Branch of the Department of Mediterranean Studies of the University of the Aegean, Rhodes, Greece holds an international conference on the settlers and settlements in the Greek peninsula during prehistoric times (9000 to 1000 BC). The conference will be held at the Grand Amphitheatre at the University of the Aegean in Rhodes. It focuses on the following topics of social, technological and environmental context:

Settlement pattern recognition.

Early technological advancement.

Agricultural revolution.

Testing of theories of migration and its respective autochthonous, semi-autochthonous or imported development.

Evidence of interactions between islanders and mainland Greece.

Evidence of interactions between Greece and neighboring regions (SE Mediterranean, Egypt, Cyprus, Asian Minor, Balkans, Italy).

The problem of localized and regional development.

Signs of earliest writing.

Addressing the corrosion problem of early metal finds and cellulose material (e.g. bones).

DNA of early human remains in Greece.

New evidence of settlement with the onset of Holocene and interglacial period.

Sea level fluctuations and coastal changes in the Aegean islands and their effects on settlement lose.

Evidence of flooding, pollen analysis.

Evidence of food gathering.

Physical methods of analysis (dating, provenance, prospection, archaeoastronomy, analysis of raw materials and artifacts).

The language of the conference will be in English. Due to the anticipated large number of submissions, participants will be allowed 15mins each for their delivery. Presentations are meant to give the main points of the work, while the longer version can be submitted for publication in the proceedings. Slide, overhead projectors and PowerPoint will be available.

The proceedings will be published in the Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry Journal (MAA), provided that they follow the strict refereeing procedure of the journal (web site: www.rhodes.aegean.gr/maa_journal).

Those who are interested in attending and giving a paper should send an abstract of c.

500 words by e-mail to the Secretary of the conference by 31 March, 2002.

Speakers will be responsible for making and paying for their own travel to Greece. The registration fees are 150 euro, which includes conference material, a copy of the proceedings, guided excursions in Rhodes, accommodation (B&B) and two conference meals.

On behalf of the OC

Prof. Ioannis Liritzis
Director of the Laboratory of Archaeometry,
University of the Aegean

Contact information

Prof. Ioannis Liritzis (Chairman)
Dept. of Mediterranean Studies, University of the Aegean,
1 Demokratias Ave., Rhodes 85100, Greece.
Tel & Fax: +30-2410-99320
e-mail: liritzis@rhodes.aegean.gr

Prof. Adamantios Sampson (Co-chairman)
Dept. of Mediterranean Studies, University of the Aegean,
1 Demokratias Ave., Rhodes 85100, Greece.
Tel: +30-2410-99136
e-mail: adsampson@rhodes.aegean.gr

Dr Panagiotis Kousoulis (Secretary)
Dept. of Mediterranean Studies, University of the Aegean,
1 Demokratias Ave., Rhodes 85100, Greece
Tel: +30-2410-99385 & 99386
e-mail: kousoulis@rhodes.aegean.gr

UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN
DEPARTMENT OF MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES
1 DEMOKRATIAS AVE, RHODES 85100, GREECE

Organizing Committee: Prof. I. Liritzis (Chairman), Prof. A. Sampson
(Co-Chairman), Dr P. Kousoulis (Secretary, Bursar), Ass. Prof. E. Karatzola
(Member), Dr. M. Stefanakis (Member), Dr S. Syropoulos (Member).

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Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry International Journal  
[http://www.rhodes.aegean.gr/maa\\_journal](http://www.rhodes.aegean.gr/maa_journal)  
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ANNOUNCEMENT:
SPECIAL SESSION (SE26) AT THE
AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL UNION
WESTERN PACIFIC GEOPHYSICS MEETING
(Wellington, New Zealand July 9-12, 2002)

We would like to draw your attention to a special session (SE26) titled: NEW AND DEVELOPING GEOCHRONOMETRES AND THEIR FUTURE ROLE IN MEASURING LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION: INTEGRATING COSMOGENIC NUCLIDE, APATITE THERMOCHRONOLOGY AND LUMINESCENCE TECHNIQUES that will be conducted at the American Geophysical Union Western Pacific Geophysics Meeting in Wellington, New Zealand from July 9-12 , 2002. A full description of this special session is attached below and can be located at <http://agu.org/meetings/wp02Sessions.html>

We invite abstracts across the spectrum of earth science applications that use, integrate or demonstrate the potential of these geochronological techniques in landscape evolution (denudation, glacial geomorphology, sediment burial, etc) and also those related to calibration such as in U-Th /14C chronology in corals. Depending on the number of abstracts, we plan to allow for extended presentations and conclude with an open forum discussion on the potential, the benefits and the limitations of integrating these techniques. We hope to secure funding to host one or two invited speakers to set the background for this special session.

The deadline for abstract submission is only 3 weeks away (15th March) for postal / express mail abstracts and 4 weeks (Mar 22nd) for email submission of abstracts (use the Abstract Submission Tool Box on <http://www.agu.org/meetings/wp02top.html>)

Special Session SE26 WPGM Convenors:

Dr. David Fink, Physics Division, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, fink@ansto.gov.au

Dr. Roderick Brown, School of Earth Sciences, The University of Melbourne, rwbrown@unimelb.edu.au

Dr. Derek Fabel, Research School of Earth Sciences, Australian National University, derek.fabel@anu.edu.au

Dr. Richard Roberts, School of Geosciences, Univ of Wollongong, rgrob@uow.edu.au

Over the past decade the arsenal of tools in the field of isotope geoscience has experienced an unprecedented rise in analytical and technological innovation. Our need to document and measure changes of Earth's surface systems over ever wider spatial and temporal scales has also intensified as we seek a more robust understanding of Earth's recent history.

The expansion of applications using in-situ cosmogenic radionuclides ^{14}C , ^{10}Be , ^{26}Al ,

^{36}Cl , and the noble gases, ^3He and ^{21}Ne , has redefined the level of quantification we can expect - both temporal and spatial – of earth surface process during the Plio-Quaternary epoch. Integration of these new and emerging capabilities with established methods such as OSL, U-Th series, Ar-Ar and ^{14}C dating and fission track and U-Th/He apatite thermochronology, has the potential to revolutionise our ability to address fundamental questions concerning the evolution of the Earth's surface.

Papers that emphasise integrated or multi faceted approaches to using in-situ produced cosmogenic nuclides to study the Earth's recent history are particularly encouraged, as are studies with a Southern Hemisphere focus. Innovative sample preparation procedures, new applications and production rate calibration studies are also welcome.

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**Ελληνικό τμήμα του Διεθνούς Ινστιτούτου Συντήρησης
Ιστορικών και Καλλιτεχνικών Έργων**

ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗ ΣΕ ΟΜΙΛΙΑ

Το **Σάββατο 2 Μαρτίου** και ώρα **10:30** σας προσκαλούμε να παρακολουθήσετε την ομιλία που θα δώσει ο **David Bomford** με θέμα:

"Conservation and Art History at the National Gallery, London"

Ο David Bomford είναι ο Γ. Γραμματέας του Διεθνούς Ινστιτούτου Συντήρησης Ιστορικών και Καλλιτεχνικών Έργων (IIC) και συντηρητής (Senior conservator) στην Εθνική Πινακοθήκη του Λονδίνου.

Η ομιλία θα πραγματοποιηθεί στο **Βυζαντινό και Χριστιανικό Μουσείο Βασιλίσσης Σοφίας 22**, Αθήνα (Στάση Μετρό - Ευαγγελισμός) και θα είναι στα Αγγλικά.

KATHIMERINI – NEWS RELEASE

25/1/2002

By Thanassis Tsinganis



Rock carvings in northern Greece tell their own story. Scenes of prehistoric life are documented by a devoted researcher.

This mounted archer seems to be shooting an arrow at a running animal. Believed to date from the early Iron Age, it was discovered near Philippi, Kavala at an altitude of 200 meters.

When rock carvings were first discovered in Greece 45 years ago, some archaeologists saw them as being of little value and difficult to interpret. But recent, more attentive, examination has led to them receiving greater respect. Hunters on horses, deer, foxes and other animals, arrows and spears, boats and tools, human figures and ideograms ranging in length from just a few centimeters to one meter, all carved into rock at various sites from Lake Heimaditida in Florina to Evros, open a window onto the past.

"They reveal the tools people used for thought and the ways in which they first gathered knowledge," says archaeologist and geologist Dr Lazaros Hatzilazaridis, who has spent 20 years studying the rock carvings in northern Greece that a resident of Kryoneri, Kavala, happened to show him one day.

The beginnings of writing

How far are the rock carvings in the Pangaios river bed in Kavala, the Angiti Gorge in Serres, and caves in Alistrati and Roussa in Thrace from the beginnings of writing? "Making them satisfied some human need," explains Hatzilazaridis.

"They are a traditional form of expression and probably aided communication," he writes in his recent doctoral dissertation "Prehistoric Rock Paintings in Northern Greece."

He traversed all of Macedonia and Thrace, making the first photographs, drawings and records of thousands of carvings of various subjects with rich layers of meaning.

Similarities and differences

Perhaps the most impressive pictures are those of the deer at Palaio Hortokopi, in Kavala, with their astonishing plasticity, and the carvings at Loutra, Aridaia, which are reminiscent of those done by indigenous Australian people.

"Some of the carvings are fine, others broad, some deep and some shallow," says Hatzilazaridis. "This is probably because there were different artists over different periods and with different tools. But there are general characteristics and similarities in the way in which the body and legs of animals are depicted (firm carving with great vigor and movement), which shows that different people carved but portray the same subjects in the same way."

"In many cases, standardization is observable and this, along with the large body of pictures, indicates a cultural phenomenon," he added.

The oldest rock carvings depict deer and other animals (in the caves of the Angiti Gorge and on rocks at Palaio Hortokopi and on bows found at Philippi, which recent research tentatively dates to the late Neolithic Age (4,500-3,500 BC).

The plowing scenes found at Palaio Hortokopi belong to the Bronze Age (2,800-1,100 BC), and a large group of rock paintings found in recent years belong to the early Iron Age (1,100-800 BC).

Many of the paintings that depict horses, probably with saddles, belong to a later period, possibly the Byzantine era.

"Rock carvings comprise a significant chapter in the history of humanity, which can illuminate the unknown past," remarks Hatzilazaridis.

Deer, horsemen, bows and arrows

The largest rock carving found in northern Greece (2.5 x 1.9 meters) is on the banks of Lake Heimaditida, but the most impressive are those in Serres and Kavala.

Those found most recently are in the Angiti Gorge in Serres, where there are about 60 carvings at the entrance to the cave, which Hatzilazaridis says were done at different times, thousands of years apart.

All are a reddish clay or iron-oxide color. Some are perfectly proportioned, indicating that the artist was a specialist at this difficult task.

There are pictures of male and female deer, bows and arrows, horsemen with and without armor, a person leading a bear, someone else leading a laden beast, a deer with an arrow or lance in its belly and many other drawings which are abstract or difficult to understand. Other pictures show horsemen ready to fight, and someone holding a lance or banner. At Palaio Hortokopi is a picture of some kind of cattle attached to a plow.

At Folia, near the top of Mt Simvolos, are more than 200 scenes carved by succeeding generations. They include the depiction of boats (the smallest of which has four stone anchors), axes, humans, animals, plants, trees, crosses, circles, semicircles, labyrinths and other lines.

Hidden treasure

The worst enemies of rock paintings are contemporary treasure hunters. Unlike other rural inhabitants who recognize that these are ancient artifacts in and of themselves, treasure seekers think the marks point to the location of hidden treasure, and they destroy them, either while searching or in the attempt to prevent others from searching the same area.

Rock paintings of the world

Rock paintings are found wherever there has been human habitation. The best known are those in southwestern France, northern Spain, Italy, Scandinavia, the Sahara, Tanzania, Bulgaria, Siberia and Australia.

In Greece, where rock paintings have been studied since 1950, they have been found in Naxos (the largest collection is at Apeiranthos), Pangaios, Roussa, Goniko in Evros, Petroti Maroneias in Rhodope, Crete (at Asfentou), the Mani, Evia, Milos, Kero, Yioura, the mountains of Lekani and Simvolos in Kavala (in the villages of Kryoneri, Zygos and Philippi), Simvoli and Alistrati in Serres (especially beside the Angiti River), the highlands of Drama, Loutra Aridaias in Pella, around Lake Heimaditida in Florina, Halkidiki and at Mount Athos.

The paintings in Greece were created using different methods, being scratched or carved with hard, fine, sharp objects. It is not certain what tools were used, but tools made from obsidian and quartz have been found in the past.

DNA ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΕΓΟΝΟΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΙ

Ένα βιβλίο για τη μεταμόρφωση της επιστήμης των ανθρώπινων απαρχών

Εφημερίδα ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ 7/2/2002



Στη Μεσοποταμία του Τίγρη και του Ευφράτη και στην κοιλάδα του Νείλου εμφανίστηκαν οι πόλεις και μαζί τους ο πολιτισμός. Ο ναός του Ραμσή Γ' στο Καρνάκ με τον Φαραώ να φορά το διπλό στέμμα της Ανω και της Κάτω Αιγύπτου (20ή Δυναστεία, 1202-1102 π.Χ.).

Εδώ και τριάντα χρόνια η αρχαιολογία έχει αλλάξει ριζικά. Εως τότε ήταν κατ' ουσίαν σκάψιμο, συλλογή στοιχείων και καθαρισμός τεχνουργημάτων. Η ερμηνεία των ευρημάτων εναπόκειται (σε ένα μεγάλο μέρος) σε διακειμενική γνώση και εμπνευσμένη εικονολογία.

Τα βασικά εργαλεία παρέμεναν η αξίνα, το φτυάρι και το ανθρώπινο μάτι με τη βοήθεια της οδοντόβουρτσας για το ξύσιμο της λάσπης από την επιφάνεια των πήλινων

οστράκων. Σήμερα αυτά είναι αρχαία ιστορία για τους αρχαιολόγους και τους λόγους για την εξέλιξη αυτή (που δε την κρίνει) αναπτύσσει ο Μάρτιν Τζόουνς στο πολύ διαφωτιστικό βιβλίο του «Το κυνήγι του μορίου: Η αρχαιολογία και η αναζήτηση του αρχαίου DNA» (Πενγκουίν Πρες, 280 σελίδες, 18.99 στερλίνες).

Πού η αλήθεια;

Ο κυριότερος από τους λόγους αυτούς είναι η βιοχημική ανάλυση με τις εκλεπτυσμένες τεχνικές της που σήμερα λειτουργεί ως τηλεσκόπιο στραμμένο όχι μπροστά αλλά πίσω, προς το παρελθόν, δουλεύοντας με τρόπους που θα άφηναν κατάπληκτους τους αρχαιολόγους πριν από τριάντα χρόνια. Το έργο τους έχει μεταβληθεί από τέχνη σε επιστήμη. Και, όπως συμβαίνει με την επιστήμη, το αποτέλεσμα είναι μια εισροή πληροφοριών νέων στοιχείων και ιδεών του εκπαραθύρωσαν τις παλιές σιγουριές. Χάθηκαν οι παλιές βεβαιότητες επειδή τα νέα στοιχεία της βιοαρχαιολογίας καθιστούν το παρελθόν πιο πολύπλοκο, πιο πολυσύνθετο, πιο διεσπαρμένο και πιο πολύσημο. Αυτό βέβαια δείχνει ότι η επιστήμη μας φέρνει κοντύτερα στην αλήθεια (ένα πολύπλοκο, διεσπαρμένο, πολύσημο πράγμα) απ' ό,τι η φαντασία. Και κάποτε η φαντασία ήταν το εργαλείο των μεγάλων αρχαιολόγων οι οποίοι όρθιοι πάνω στα μαζωμένα τους λάφυρα, ατένιζαν τα αινιγματικά χνάρια των αρχαίων πολιτισμών που τα φτυάρια τους είχαν ξεθάψει.

Ένα παράδειγμα για να γίνει αυτό πιο κατανοητό. Κάποτε η γενικά επικρατούσα ιδέα ήταν ότι η γεωργία αναπτύχθηκε στο γόνιμο μισοφέγγαρο της Μέσης Ανατολής μεταξύ του Νείλου στα δυτικά και των ορέων ανατολικά των πεδιάδων του Τίγρη και του Ευφράτη. Η φαντασία εκόμισε μια περίοδο στην ιστορία πριν από 10 χιλιάδες χρόνια περίπου, όταν οι νομάδες εγκαταστάθηκαν στην περιοχή και εξημέρωσαν άγρια χλωρίδα σε καλλιεργημένα δημητριακά. Από τη σταθερή αυτή ζωή η γεννήθηκαν οι πόλεις και μαζί τους ο πολιτισμός.

Όμως, καθώς γράφει ο Α. Σ. Γκρέιλινγκ στη «Φαϊνάνσιαλ Τάιμς», οι σπόροι που βρέθηκαν στα αρχαία αγγεία και η ανάλυση του DNA των εξημερωμένων ζώων και

των οστών των αγρίων προγόνων τους έδειξαν ότι και η εξημέρωση των ζώων και η ανάπτυξη της γεωργίας συνέβη πλείονες της μιας φορές και ανεξάρτητα μεταξύ τους.

Άλλες αναλύσεις δείχνουν ότι η άποψη πως η αύξηση του πληθυσμού του την οποία επέφερε η γεωργία, απέστειλε μεταναστευτικά κύματα από τη Μέση Ανατολή στην Ευρώπη, παίρνοντας μαζί τους τη γεωργία, είναι λάθος. Αυτό που ταξίδεψε δεν ήταν οι γεωργοί αλλά η ιδέα της γεωργίας, την οποία υιοθέτησαν οι γηγενείς ευρωπαϊκοί πληθυσμοί.

Δυστυχώς όταν χρειάζεται κανείς να αναφερθεί στην «επικρατούσα γενική αντίληψη» θα πρέπει να καταφύγει και στις χολιγουντιανές ταινίες. Από κινηματογραφικά έργα προερχόμενα εκείθεν, φαινόταν ότι η βιοαρχαιολογία ήταν η ανάκτηση του αρχαίου DNA και η επαναφορά στη ζωή των δεινοσαύρων. Στην πραγματικότητα, η ανεύρεση αυτού του DNA είναι εξαιρετικά δύσκολη υπόθεση όπως και η ανάλυσή του για οργανισμούς που έζησαν πριν από 100 χιλιάδες χρόνια και πάνω και οι δεινόσαυροι εξαφανίστηκαν πριν από 64 εκατομμύρια χρόνια. Η έρευνα δειγμάτων του DNA περιορίζεται σ' εκείνην την περίοδο την έως πριν από 100 χιλιάδες χρόνια και τότε είναι η ανθρώπινη ιστορία που καλύπτει η έως τώρα γνώση. Γι' αυτό και η έρευνα αυτή έχει χρησιμοποιηθεί επωφελώς στην εξερεύνηση των ανθρώπινων προγόνων, στηρίζοντας τη θεωρία ότι το ανθρώπινο είδος προήλθε από την Αφρική απαξιώνοντας την υπόθεση περί πολλαπλών τόπων εμφάνισης του ανθρώπου, καταδείχνοντας επίσης ότι ο άνθρωπος του Νεάντερταλ είναι ανατομικά εξάδελφος του σύγχρονου ανθρώπου· μολονότι οι Νεάντερταλ και οι σύγχρονοι κατοικούσαν μαζί στη Μέση Ανατολή και την Ευρώπη από το σαράντα χιλιάδες έως το είκοσι χιλιάδες προ Χριστού (τότε περίπου εξαφανίστηκαν οι Νεάντερταλ στην Ισπανία), οι δύο τους δεν ζευγάρωσαν.

Πολύ διαφωτιστική είναι η περιγραφή από την Τζόουνς των δυσκολιών οι οποίες ενέχονται στη χρησιμοποίηση αναλύσεων του DNA. Η επιλογή ποιων κρίκων προς σπουδή από την μοριακή άλυσσο, η ανεύρεση τρόπων για την επαυξητική απομίμηση μικρών ποσοτήτων ώστε να είναι αρκετές για την έρευνα, η εξασφάλιση ότι το αρχαίο DNA δεν είναι αλλαγμένο από την παρεμβολή σύγχρονου DNA, η ερμηνεία των στοιχείων που επίπονα έχουν συλλεγεί – όλα αυτά είναι δύσκολη και επίμοχθη δουλειά και έχουν δώσει αφορμή για απατηλά συμπεράσματα, αντιμαχίες και μετωπικές συγκρούσεις. Η αρετή του βιβλίου του Τζόουνς είναι ότι δείχνει ακριβώς πόσο κοπιαστική δουλειά είναι η επιστήμη.

Τα ωραιότερα ευρήματά της είναι τα λιγότερο θεαματικά. Ένα παράδειγμα είναι η ανάλυση των υπολειμμάτων λίπους στα αρχαία πήλινα αγγεία τα οποία μας μιλούν για τις διαιτολογικές συνήθειες των προγόνων μας κι επομένως κάτι για τον τρόπο ζωής τους. Η επιστήμη που μπορεί να κάνει τέτοιες αναλύσεις είναι πρώτα απ' όλα εξαιρετικά εύστροφη και σε αυτή την ευστροφία είναι μάρτυρας το βιβλίο του Τζόουνς. Γιατί ποιος παλιότερα, θα είχε σκεφθεί να μαζέψει τα λιποειδή απομεινάρια σε διάφορα ύψη και σε διαφορετικές ποσότητες στα όστρακα παλιών αγγείων ανακαλύπτοντας έτσι όχι μόνο ότι το λαχανικό που ήταν μέσα ήταν κουνουπίδι αλλά και ότι ήταν βρασμένο; Τούτο έδειξε η επιφάνεια των εξωτερικών φύλλων του κουνουπιδιού που είχαν μαζευτεί επάνω στο νερό κι έτσι είχαν απομείνει ψηλά στο αγγείο.

Αστυνομικό θρίλερ

Το γράψιμο είναι εναργές και πειθαρχημένο, με χάρη και πνεύμα. Ο συγγραφέας έχει την ικανότητα να κάμει μια λεπτομερή και ενδελεχή καταβύθιση στον κόσμο της βιοαρχαιολογίας, γλαφυρό ανάγνωσμα, δίνοντας στην επιστήμη τη μορφή αστυνομικού αναγνώσματος θρίλερ με όλες τις κρούσεις, αντικρούσεις, ελέγχους, επανελέγχους, αλήθειες που αποκαλύπτονται ως ψεύδη ή ελπίδες – όλα με ισχυρή την αρωγή της ευφυίας.

Website:

http://www.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/news/civ_582525KathiLev&xml/&aspKath/civ.asp?fdate=07/02/2002

CARVINGS SET OFF DEBATE ABOUT **EARLY ALPHABET**

By Salah Nasrawi, Associated Press writers

CAIRO, Egypt -- A new scholarly debate reveals it's not as easy as A-B-C to determine when civilization moved toward its first alphabet.

Yale researcher John Coleman Darnell announced in November he had found alphabetic tracings in an Egyptian valley dating to between 1900 and 1800 B.C. Soon after, word came that Greek archaeologist Panikos Chrysostomou was claiming to have found even older traces -- dating to 5300 B.C. -- of a possible writing system in northern Greece.

Both men will have to work hard to persuade experts to adopt any new theories about origins of the alphabet. For now, most researchers believe the soundest evidence of an early alphabet dates to 1600 B.C. and was found near or in turquoise mines in Egypt.

The invention of the alphabet revolutionized humanity by extending the ability to read to the common person. Before that, only scribes and rulers had the time to memorize the multiple meanings of hundreds of images in pictographic writings.

Darnell says the two inscriptions he found on the track of an ancient road north of the Pharonic city of Luxor "actually appeared to be the oldest of the alphabetic inscriptions ... and I can date them to about 1800 B.C."

"It looks like what we can say definitely is that the alphabet is invented in Egypt. It is not invented in Syro-Palestine," Darnell said.

His Greek counterpart is more cautious, conceding it may be impossible to decipher the zigzag lines and dots he found incised in a small stone at Yiannitsa, about 300 miles northwest of Athens.

Chrysostomou calls his marking a protoscript -- simple forms and patterns that meant the same thing to many people. A contemporary analogy could be the way a slash drawn over a word or picture means "prohibited."

A deeper understanding of the markings could shed light on the development of written communication and reshape the view of Neolithic culture in the Balkans as far more complex than previous evidence suggests.

Chrysostomou refuses to allow the markings to be photographed or sketched by journalists. Photos will be made available in February during a formal presentation of the find, he said.

The Yiannitsa markings resemble the irregular peak-and-valley pattern of a stock market chart in some places. Others show forms similar to the letter X or an upside down V.

In both the Greek and Egyptian cases, experts in ancient writing warn it's too early to form a scholarly opinion about the finds. Among the many question marks: how to decipher whether the marks represent sounds or concepts or whether they are just crude designs or random scratchings?

Darnell, who was assisted by his wife, Deborah, also an Egyptologist, said he came upon the limestone graffiti while surveying the ancient road during the archaeological digging season in 1993-94.

He later returned to the site, known as Wadi el-Hol (Valley of Horror), with writing specialists to try to decipher the inscriptions on the walls with computer assistance.

Their conclusion was that the inscriptions provide evidence of the oldest alphabetic writings, he said.

Darnell presented his findings to a meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature in Boston and the American Oriental Society at Yale last month and to an international conference of Egyptologists in Cairo in February.

Please visit the site: <http://www.s-t.com/daily/12-99/12-13-99/b05wn066.htm>

NEW BOOK

LES TABLETTES DE LA ODOS PELOPIDOU

Dear colleagues,

I'm happy to announce that the following book has just been published:

V. Aravantinos, L. Godart, A. Sacconi, Thèbes. Fouilles de la Cadmée. I. Les tablettes de la Odos Pelopidou. Edition et commentaire, Pisa - Roma, Istituti Editoriali e Poligrafici Internazionali, 2001, 462 pp. (Biblioteca di "Pasiphae", 1) ISBN: 88-8147-228-7

It contains the texts of the 238 linear B tablets found at Thebes between 1993 and 1995. These texts, which are all dated to the last decades of the XIII cent. BC, are of great importance mainly because they help us to improve our knowledge of the mycenaean religion. Most of the new tablets, which refer to the last year of the theban palace, record distributions of barley, meal, wine and olives to gods, sacred animals, craftsmen and other individuals in occasion of feasts celebrated in honour of a number of deities, and in particular of the great mycenaean goddess, Demeter. The volume, which consists of two parts, containing respectively the edition and the commentary of the 238 new texts, represents the first result of a wider study, which will include the description of the archaeological context of Odos Pelopidou (Thèbes. Fouilles de la Cadmée. II. Le tablettes en linéaire B de la Odos Pelopidou. Le contexte archéologique, forthcoming) and the entire corpus of linear B texts from Thebes (Thèbes. Fouilles de la Cadmée. III. Corpus des textes en linéaire B de Thèbes, forthcoming).

The book can be ordered from:

Istituti Editoriali e Poligrafici Internazionali
via G. Carducci 60
I-56010 Ghezzano La Fontina (Pisa)

fax: +39 050 878732

e-mail: iepi@iepi.it

web: <http://www.libraweb.net/>

Best regards

Anna Sacconi

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NEW BOOK FROM THE LEVENTIS
FOUNDATION
GREEK ARCHAEOLOGY WITHOUT
FRONTIERS

The following announcement is from the A.G. Leventis Foundation. For more information please contact them directly at: leventcy@zenon.logos.cy.net

GREEK ARCHAEOLOGY WITHOUT FRONTIERS

The A. G. Leventis Foundation, in collaboration with the National Hellenic Research Foundation and the Foundation of the Hellenic World of Greece organized in 1999 (from April to December) in Athens a series of lectures on the theme 'Greek Archaeology without frontiers'. Scholars specializing in this field from all over the world were invited to talk on Greek civilization in various parts of the world, as manifested by archaeological discoveries and monuments. The lectures covered the south-eastern world (Egypt, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Bactria and India) and the western and northern parts of the Mediterranean (Black Sea, Albania, Magna, Graecia, Sicily and Libya). Professor Vassos Karageorghis spoke about Hellenism in Cyprus. The English and French texts of the fourteen lectures have just been published in a richly illustrated volume by the National Hellenic Research Foundation and the A. G. Leventis Foundation.

The volume is on sale at the premises of the "Anastasios G. Leventis" Foundation in Nicosia (tel:22667706). Price: CYP18.00.

Size: 4o , 248 pages of text, numerous colour illustrations.

Best wishes

Lina Kassianidou

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NEW VOLUME ON TAPHONOMY

Dear all,

I am announcing the recent issue of a new volume on Taphonomy: the proceedings volume of the 3rd "International Conference on Taphonomy and Fossilization". This international Meeting has just taken place this last week (14-16 Feb 02) in the city of Valencia (E. Spain) sponsored by the International University: "Menendez Pelayo". The 544 page volume, titled: "Current Topics on Taphonomy and Fossilization" has been edited with the economic support of the City Hall of Valencia as the Nr. 5 of the cultural series: "Encontres". It contains the full text of the 50 poster presentations plus the extended Summaries of the 8 invited lectures. The conferences and Key-notes cover the following topics:

1. Theory of Taphonomy (5 presentations)
2. Taphonomy and Palaeobiology
 - (2.1) Evolutionary Paleobiology (3 presentations)
 - (2.2) Palaeoecology and Palaeobiogeography (6 presentations)
3. Taphonomy of shell concentrations (8 presentations)
4. Special Preservation Cases (7 presentations)
5. Taphonomy of Vertebrates and other Chordates (9 presentations)
6. Taphonomy and Palaeobotany (2 presentations)
7. Taphonomy, Sedimentology and Biostratigraphy (4 presentations)
8. Taphonomy and Archaeology (10 presentations)
9. Taphonomy in Didactics and Museums (1 presentation)

Main Invited Lectures are presented by the following specialists:

- A. Seilacher (Taphonomy of coprolites and cololites)
- R.E. Martin (Biogeochemical cycles)
- R. Faripa (South American giant Mammals)
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"The scientific celebrities, forgetting their molluscs and glacial periods, gossiped about art, while devoting themselves to oysters and ices with characteristic energy.." -Little Women, Louisa May Alcott

MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY & ARCHAEOLOGY JOURNAL

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CSA NEWSLETTER

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS & ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS

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Announcing the Winter, 2002, issue of the *CSA Newsletter*. Volume XIV, No. 3, of the *CSA Newsletter* is now available at <http://csanet.org/newsletter/#winter02>

Included in this issue are the following articles:

"Linking Text and Data to CAD Models" A robust, easily-migrated system for linking external files to a CAD model. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II) <http://www.csanet.org/newsletter/winter02/nlw0201.html>

"The Way Your Computer Handles Text is Changing" If you need non-Latin characters, you will want to know more about Unicode - and how to get there from here. (Susan C. Jones) <http://www.csanet.org/newsletter/winter02/nlw0202.html>

"Digital Preservation Meets Electronic Publishing: Towards an Integrated Resource" Mixed media publication provides the best of 2 worlds. (William Kilbride) <http://www.csanet.org/newsletter/winter02/nlw0203.html>

"The CSA Propylaea Project - Reconstructing the Pinakotheka Roof" A CAD reconstruction is much more than a drawing. <http://www.csanet.org/newsletter/winter02/nlw0204.html>

"CAD Archival Preservation - and Some Practical Consequences" The best CAD model for archiving is the one that can be most reliably migrated. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)

<http://www.csanet.org/newsletter/winter02/nlw0205.html>

"AutoCAD® Drawings as Computer Files" A quick guide to making AutoCAD drawing from transmission over the internet. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)
<http://www.csanet.org/newsletter/winter02/nlw0206.html>

"The CSA Linux Workstation - a Work in Progress" Linux workstations are only for the adventurous today. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)
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The latest (Winter 2001) issue of the Bulletin of the Society for Archaeological Science is now available online at: <http://www.socarchsci.org/sasb.htm>

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The Webmaster, Claire Britton-Warren, collates the latest archeological news each day and posts links to the full text of stories on the site. You can also listen to the top news stories in RealAudio, as read by Warren herself. News sources range from BBC News to the Athens News Agency and Gulf Daily News and include items like Bronze Age village uncovered and Medusa carving found in Syria. The site also features a forum for posting comments on archeological issues and a long list of bookmarks in the field. For an amateur site with basic design, Archaeologica provides helpful resources for the novice archeology buff.

BEST: Daily news update links from wire services and newspapers around the world take a rare current-events approach to this historical field.

WORST: Audio news clips are listed by date only, so you don't know what the topics are.

Please visit the site: <http://www.archaeologica.org/NewsPage.htm>

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Please send your extended CV (including research interests, project ideas, etc.) to Daniel Richter at the address below. Closing date is march 1st 2002.

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The deadline for receipt of applications is March 1, 2002 Forms are found at: <http://rock.geosociety.org/arch/> <<http://rock.geosociety.org/arch/>>

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