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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

THE HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY INTRODUCES ROYALTY, RELIGION AND RUST! A SPRING MEETING AND AGM

This meeting that will explore the role of metals in both religious and high status contexts. We have a range of papers discussing a variety of different metals including to name a few copper bell casting in Mexico, Anglo-Saxon royal gold, Early Medieval pewter and various ironworking sites from monasteries to castles. The full provisional programme is available on the HMS Website <http://hist-met.org/agm2011.html> and our facebook page is <http://www.facebook.com/event.php?eid=175470292481558&ref=mf>

This meeting will also include a guided field trip to nearby Rievaulx Abbey and Helmsley Castle, with a particular focus on the production and use of metals at these sites. There will also be limited places for the trip to the Bilsdale sites.

For more information please contact eleanor.blakelock@ironsmelting.net
The booking form is now available online at <http://hist-met.org/agm2011.html>

Please note accommodation in the village is limited, and the local hotels and B&Bs are filling up fast. Early booking of accommodation is essential, a list of with accommodation options is available on the HMS website. The organisers have also booked several beds in a local hostel, for both the Friday and Saturday nights. These are reasonably priced and would be ideal for students. Alternatively the feathers hotel at www.feathershotelhelmsley.co.uk is offering a 10% off if you quote Helmsley Arts Centre/Historical Metallurgy Society booking on the 4th/5th June.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL
BYZANTINE STUDIES CONFERENCE
(BSC), DEPAUL UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO,
OCTOBER 20-23, 2011

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BYZANTINE STUDIES CONFERENCE CALL FOR PAPERS Deadline for abstracts: Friday, 25 March, 2011 The Thirty-Seventh Annual Byzantine Studies Conference (BSC) will be held at DePaul University in Chicago from Thursday evening, October 20, through Sunday lunch, October 23. The conference is the annual forum for the presentation and discussion of papers on every aspect of Byzantine studies, and is open to all, regardless of nationality or academic status. For more information, please see our website: <http://www.bsana.net> We welcome proposals on any aspect of Byzantine studies.

The abstract is the basis for judging the proposed paper for acceptance. All abstracts, including those bundled for proposed panels, will be reviewed by each member of the Program Committee and accepted on their own merits. The program chair will group individually submitted papers into sessions, with the expectation that many sessions will be interdisciplinary. The session topics in the final program will depend on the subjects represented in the submissions. Papers in all disciplines of Byzantine Studies are welcome. We particularly invite abstracts the following topics: Orthodox-Catholic interactions and ecumenical dialogue; methodologies in Byzantine archaeology; papers in honor of Walter Kaegi; Byzantium and modernity; secular arts and culture; collections of Byzantine art; Byzantium and Islam; Byzantine Italy and Sicily; Papyrology; Sinai; Coptic studies.

All proposed papers must be substantially original and never have been published or presented previously in a public forum. Each contributor may deliver only one paper. The Program Committee may give preference to those who did not present a paper at the last BSC. All abstracts will be reviewed by each member of the Program Committee. If accepted, the abstract will be published in the Byzantine Studies Conference's annual Abstracts of Papers. Submission of the accepted abstract for publication constitutes agreement to present the paper at the conference. To deliver your paper at the BSC, you must be a member of BSANA in good standing: <http://www.bsana.net/membershipform.pdf> Notice of acceptance or rejection will be sent by email by May 15th. For further inquires contact the Program Chair: Anthony Kaldellis (kaldellis.1@osu.edu) The abstract should be no more than 500 words in length and should indicate the paper's original contribution in sufficient detail and with some indication of the contributor's conclusions so that the Program Committee can assess its merits. Papers will be limited to 20 minutes in length. On a separate cover sheet include: name, address, your preferred academic affiliation (or the designation "Independent Scholar" with city and state of residence); graduate status, if applicable; * phone and fax numbers; e-mail address that will be active on May 15; the paper's title, indication of proposed panel or preferred session (if any); indication of any projection or other special facilities needed; statement of whether you would prefer to be notified of acceptance or rejection by post rather than by e-mail. Graduate students must indicate their status on

this sheet in order to be eligible for the Graduate Prize Competition and/or travel subsidy (see below). Method of Submission!

n Please submit your proposals by e-mail as described below. The deadline for submission in all cases is 25 March, 2011

Dr. Linda Jones Hall
Professor of History, Late Antiquity
St. Mary's College of Maryland
18952 E. Fisher Rd., St. Mary's City, MD 20686 office phone 240-895-4434; FAX 240-895-4450 email ljhall@smcm.edu http://www.smcm.edu/history/faculty_staff/lhall.html
Greece Study Tour 2010 <http://www.smcm.edu/greece/>



THE 1ST CSPS POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE, UNDERSTANDING THE PELOPONNESE: WORK-IN-PROGRESS, 11-12 MARCH 2011, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, INVITATION TO ATTEND

All members are invited to attend the first CSPS Post-Graduate Conference, to be held at the University of Nottingham on the 11th and 12th of March, 2011. As well as a keynote speech by Dr Chrysanthi Gallou of the CSPS on Investigating the world's oldest submerged town: Pavlopetri in Laconia, this conference, organised under the auspices of the Centre for Spartan and Peloponnesian Studies (CSPS), will see papers showcasing the research of a number of PhD students from Nottingham, other universities across the UK, and abroad, working on the Peloponnese and its regions. These will include:

Jean-Sebastien Balzat (University of Oxford) Messenian elites under the Roman Empire
Nina Charami (University of Nottingham) Fortified sites and settlements in Laconia during the Classical and Hellenistic times (5th – 2nd c. B.C.)
Peter Davies (University of Nottingham) Formation, Maintenance and Abandonment: Population Movement in the Survey Data of the Hellenistic Peloponnese
Philip Davies (University of Nottingham) Status Attainment, Social Mobility and Spartan Political Office
Nikolaos Dimakis (University of Nottingham) Social Identity and Status in the Classical and Hellenistic Northern

Peloponnese: the evidence from burials

Samuel Farnham (University of Nottingham) Burial rites in the north-east Peloponnese during the Geometric period
Socrates Koursoumis and Dimosthenis Kosmopoulos (Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism) The boundary line between Messenia and Laconia on Mt Taygetos
Nicolette Pavlides (University of Edinburgh) The heroes of Sparta: Invention and Tradition
Eleni Poimenidou (King's College of London) The Messenian Sculptor Damophon
Aikaterini-Iliana Rassia (King's College of London) The Ethical Messages of the Cult of Helen
David Smith (University of Liverpool) 'Hierarchy' in the Early Helladic Peloponnese
James Smith (University of Exeter) Alkman PMGF 3: The Transformation from Choregos to Bride
Jackie Whalen (University of St. Andrews) Hellenic black sheep: Fighting the Spartan stereotype

The conference will begin on the evening of Friday the 11th, with the Annual CSPS Lecture and keynote speech by Dr Chrysanthi Gallou, followed by a reception. The work-in-progress papers will follow on the Saturday, with lunch and refreshments provided. There is no fee for attendance, but anyone interested is asked to fill out and email to us the registration form, so that we can gauge numbers, dietary requirements etc.

Details, including the programme and the registration form, can be found on the CSPS website at <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/csps/conferences.aspx>.

If you should have any queries, please feel free to contact the organisers at any of the email addresses below.

Thank you very much for your time, and we look forward to seeing you!

Philip Davies abxpd@nottingham.ac.uk

Nina Charami acxrc1@nottingham.ac.uk

Nikolas Dimakis acxnd@nottingham.ac.uk

Sam Farnham

Secretary for the Centre for Spartan and Peloponnesian Studies Postgraduate Researcher
University of Nottingham

**CALL FOR PAPERS: THE AEGEAN
BRONZE AGE FROM THE “OTHER’S”
PERSPECTIVE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE OF AMERICA ANNUAL
MEETING 2012, PHILADELPHIA, PA
5TH-8TH JANUARY 2012**

Colloquium for Archaeological Institute of America annual meeting 2012, to be held in Philadelphia, PA 5th-8th January 2012.

It is a truism to point out that archaeological and historical narratives privilege men as the prime actors involved in historical developments or simply as the default gender. This trend is compounded in the prehistoric periods. The total or relative lack of literary sources widens the gaps of our knowledge about society in the past and encourages generalizations and gender vagueness. This colloquium wishes to shift the focus onto women in the Aegean and investigate the role and contribution of women not only in the everyday life of Aegean communities, but also their direct or indirect participation in articulating social networks and structures and in affecting long term history processes.

Please send abstracts of no more than 250 words for 15 or 20 minute papers to Evi Gorogianni (eg20@uakron.edu) and Joanne Cutler (jo_cutler@hotmail.com) before March 5th, 2011. You may direct questions to Evi Gorogianni (eg20@uakron.edu). Presenters should be prepared to attend the 2012 meetings and cover their expenses.

AIA'S 113TH ANNUAL MEETING, PHILADELPHIA, PA, JANUARY 5-8, 2012

The first submission deadline for the AIA's 113th Annual Meeting, to be held in Philadelphia, PA, January 5-8, 2012, is rapidly approaching. The AIA invites archaeologists and scholars from related fields to submit a session or paper for consideration for inclusion in the Academic Program.

Deadlines for Submissions

The schedule for submission of sessions and papers has two deadlines.

The first deadline is in March for all colloquia (including joint AIA/APA sessions), workshops, and any open-session presenters who require an early decision. This will allow all accepted presenters adequate time to apply for funding and for any non-U.S. Resident to apply for a visa. The second deadline is in August and is for all other open session paper and poster submissions and resubmission of provisionally accepted colloquia. We have also implemented a two-week grace period for both deadlines. Submissions will still be accepted for two weeks following each deadline but with an administrative fee of \$25. The two deadlines are:

Sunday, March 13, 2011 and Sunday, March 27 (with \$25 fee)

This deadline is applicable to all workshops and colloquia including joint AIA/APA colloquia, and any open-session submissions needing an early decision to acquire a visa or obtain funding.

Sunday, August 7, 2011 and Sunday, August 21 (with \$25 fee)

This deadline is applicable for all other workshops, open session paper and posters submissions, and any provisionally accepted colloquia that are resubmitting.

The submission system will be open through August 21, 2011. If you expect to be in the field without internet access you may submit your abstracts early, but you will not be notified of the PAMC's decision until September 16, 2011.

The full Call for Papers and submission instructions are available on the AIA website (www.archaeological.org/annualmeeting). Please be sure to review these instructions prior to submitting your abstract or session. All submissions must be made by means of online submission via the AIA website. All submissions, of course, must pass the PAMC's vetting process to be put onto the program. As with past meetings, all submissions must be made electronically. The online submission forms and supporting documents are available on the AIA website.

* View the 2012 Call for Papers - <http://aia.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10453>

* Online Submission Forms - <http://aia.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10193>

ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

PHYSICIST / ACCELERATOR
SCIENTIST, FULLTIME CONTINUING,
COMPETITIVE SALARY PACKAGE

ANSTO is one of Australia's foremost scientific research and development organisations, focused on delivering the benefits of nuclear science to the Australian community.

The Institute for Environmental Research (IER) is a centre of excellence in the southern hemisphere in understanding how environmental systems function and interact, and the impact that humans are having on the environment by applying nuclear and isotopic techniques. The Institute's research is discovery directed and focused on addressing major environmental issues such as climate change, water resource sustainability, air pollution, human impact on Earth systems and waste in the environment. Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) scientists conduct research involving long-lived radioisotopes, including C-14 (radiocarbon), Be-10, Al-26, and I-129, using ANSTO's 10 MV ANTARES and 2 MV STAR tandem accelerators.

We are currently looking for a Physicist/ Accelerator Scientist to join our team. Reporting to the Task and Project Leaders and working within the Accelerator Mass Spectrometry team, you will maintain, develop and operate equipment related to AMS research and commercial outcomes. You will be responsible for analysis of samples for internal and external clients, contribute to ongoing collaborative AMS research projects, maintain equipment at best international standard and participate in continual improvement of ANSTO's AMS capability through identification and development of new equipment and techniques.

Your experience and demonstrated ability in performing high quality scientific measurements will complement your experience in the operation of particle accelerators using AMS techniques and knowledge of radioisotope applications in Earth Science and climate change research. Candidates with a strong research focus are also encouraged to apply

To be eligible for appointment, applicants will require a security and medical assessment. Australian citizenship preferred.

For further technical details please contact Dr David Fink on (02) 9717-3048 or e-mail David.Fink@ansto.gov.au

TO APPLY and view the Position Information package please visit www.ansto.gov.au and follow the links to the vacancies page or contact Joanne Bartley on (02) 9717 9402. Applications **must** be submitted on-line via our website.

Applications close: 7th March 2011

FULBRIGHT POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS - PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The United States-Israel Educational Foundation (USIEF) plans to award 8 grants to American post-doctoral scholars who are about to begin a program of research at Israeli institutions of higher education which will commence during the 2012/2013 academic year. The total length of the proposed program of work in Israel must be at least two academic years (20 months net in Israel).

The Fulbright award totals \$40,000, \$20,000 per academic year.

Fulbright funding supplements basic post-doctoral stipends provided by Israeli host institutions.

This program is open to post-doctoral researchers in all academic disciplines.

USIEF awards are granted on the basis of academic excellence, the leadership promise of the applicant, and the potential of the proposed visit to both advance knowledge and enhance mutual understanding between the peoples of the U.S. and Israel.

The Foundation gives preference to applicants who have not had significant prior professional experience in Israel.

Knowledge of Hebrew is helpful but not required, except as necessary for the conduct of proposed research projects.

Post-doctoral fellows must be hosted by an accredited Israeli institution of higher education. For the complete list of accredited institutions, [click here](#).

Each candidate should try to arrange his/her institutional affiliations in Israel independently, including development of the program of work for the proposed visit, through contacts with possible host institutions. If assistance is required, USIEF will attempt to help candidates to identify suitable host institutions.

Candidates should take into account that, according to USIEF policy, host institutions will be required to provide to the program fellows a grant no smaller than their own usual basic post-doctoral award, in addition to USIEF's grant. Thus, candidates should submit applications for post-doctoral stipends to potential host institutions, in parallel to presentation of their candidacy for Fulbright fellowships. Host institution awards vary from university to university. The Fulbright award in every case will be \$40,000 - \$20,000 per academic year, for two academic years (20 months net in Israel).

A letter from an Israeli researcher, expressing at least preliminary interest in hosting the candidate, should be included among the materials submitted to the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) by the August 1 application deadline. A formal hosting commitment, including the commitment to provide financial support, must be received by USIEF from the host institution by November 2011 in order for a candidate to be evaluated in the final stage of the grant allocation process.

The Foundation reserves the exclusive right to determine, within the framework of applicable law and regulations, the qualitative standards for the evaluation of applications forwarded to it by the responsible agency in the United States. The Foundation is not under any obligation to provide the reasons for its decisions regarding the allocation of Fellowships.

USIEF is deeply grateful to the Planning and Budgeting Committee of the Council for Higher Education for the special budgetary allocation which has made it possible to expand this program from 2 to 8 fellowships, while increasing each award from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

Grant Benefits

- * USIEF stipend of \$40,000 (\$20,000 per academic year for two years), payable in dollars. In addition, each grantee will receive from his/her host institution a grant no smaller than its own basic post-doctoral award.
- * Limited health insurance for the grantee only
- * Orientation meetings in the US (attendance compulsory) and in Israel and other grantee events during the course of the academic year

Eligibility Criteria

- * Applicants must be U.S. citizens; permanent resident status is not sufficient.
- * Candidates must be planning to begin a period of post-doctoral research at an accredited institution of higher education in Israel during the course of the 2012/2013 academic year. Individuals who have already begun or who plan to begin post-doctoral research in Israel before October 2012 are not eligible to apply for Fulbright Post-doctoral Fellowships.
- * Candidates must be planning to conduct post-doctoral research in Israel for a period of at least two academic years (20 months net).
- * Candidates who have received a Fulbright Student Fellowship are not eligible to begin a visit to Israel as Post-Doctoral Fellows until five years have passed from the conclusion of their stay abroad as Student Fellows. See the regulations regarding repeat fellowships in the Fellowships section above. Further information may be found on the CIES website.
- * Holders of a tenure-track position are ineligible.
- * Candidates must be in good health. All applicants selected for a Fulbright grant are required to submit a Medical History and Examination Report before their grants can be activated.
- * A formal hosting commitment, including a commitment to provide financial support, must be received by USIEF from an eligible institution by November 2011 in order for a candidate to be evaluated in the final stage of the grant allocation process.
- * Prior to activation of grants awarded, candidates selected must give proof of completion of all requirements for receipt of the doctoral degree.
- * Prior conviction or current indictment for a felony may result in disqualification.

Evaluation Criteria

In its evaluation of candidates, USIEF applies the following criteria:

- * Academic excellence is the primary criterion for the evaluation of candidates.
- * Possession of skills required to promote mutual understanding between the United States and Israel is an important evaluation criterion. Thus, in addition to describing the

research planned, a post-doctoral project proposal should also provide a concise description of the broader cultural goals of a post-doctoral experience in Israel: what would the candidate like to learn about Israel; in what activities in addition to research does he/she expect to become involved; how does the candidate expect to share his/her Israeli experiences upon return to the US.

* Leadership qualities are an important evaluation criterion.

* Preference will be given to candidates who have received their doctorates within the three-year period prior to the presentation of their applications.

* Preference will be given to candidates who have not had substantial, recent professional experience in Israel.

* Preference will be given to candidates who have not had previous Fulbright grants.

* Hebrew language proficiency is not an evaluation criterion, unless such proficiency is required in order to carry out the proposed plan of work.

Application Procedures

The application deadline for 2012/2013-2013/2014 Fellowships is August 1, 2011.

The Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program is administered for the Department of State by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES). Details on the program and on submission of applications may be found on the CIES website.

Those interested may also contact the CIES staff member responsible for the Middle East region for further information:

Mr. Gary Garrison

Telephone: 202-686-4019

Email: ggarrison@iie.org

Please visit the site: <http://www.fulbright.org.il/index.php?id=1317>

**I - NARNIA: NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH NETWORK FOR INTEGRATING
APPROACHES TO ANCIENT MATERIAL
STUDIES, A MARIE CURIE INITIAL
TRAINING NETWORK**

FP7-PEOPLE-2010-ITN

**EARLY STAGE RESEARCHER FELLOWSHIP
ANNOUNCEMENT**

Fellowship Title and ID code

Marie Curie Early Stage Research Fellowship (ESR06) at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium).

Title of Research Project

“Provenance research on Cypriot pottery classes circulating in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Bronze and early Iron Age”

Fellowship Description

The main scope of the research project is a contribution to the understanding of the long-distance exchange in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Bronze and early Iron Age. More specifically, the project aims at elucidating the provenance of Cypriot pottery classes circulating in the Eastern Mediterranean during this particular time span, by determining the regional isotopic fingerprint of Cyprus. This builds upon current research at the VUB that investigates the use of isotopic tracers (lead and strontium) in pottery provenance research. Next to isotopic analyses, the fellow will apply other techniques such as thin section petrography and chemical analyses to compare and standardise the data. The fellow will carry out fieldwork in Cyprus and follow training courses offered in the NARNIA network.

The successful candidate will have the competence to combine archaeological and scientific information within an integrated programme of research.

Academic Requirements

Eligible applicants for this Fellowship (equivalent to a PhD position) must be in possession of a Master in the field of archaeology, or geology, or archaeological science, or earth science, or material science, or chemistry, or physics.

Previous experience in the practice and research design of ceramic analysis and a background in Mediterranean archaeology will be considered as an advantage.

It is required that the degree has been acquired not more than 4 years earlier to the envisaged starting date.

Marie Curie ITN programs mobility requirement

At the time of the selection, applicants must not have resided or carried out their main activity (work, studies, etc.) in Belgium for more than 12 months in the 3 years immediately prior to the starting date.

Duration of fellowship

3 years – starting from September 2011.

Submitting an application

Deadline for Fellowship application: 30 April 2011

Applicants should contact Prof. Karin Nys and Prof. Philippe Claeys (details provided below) via e-mail, attaching their CV and a cover letter including a brief description of the reason they apply for the specific fellowship and their research plans.

Financial regime

The fellowship covers tuition fees and monthly salary in line with the FP7-PEOPLE-2010-ITN (http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/understanding/marie-curieinbrief/home_en.html).

Contact persons

Prof. Karin Nys: Karin.Nys@vub.ac.be & Prof. Philippe Claeys: phclaeys@vub.ac.be

More information on NARNIA:

<http://www.ucy.ac.cy/data/archreun/narnia%20information.pdf>

<http://www.narnia-itn.eu> (will be available from March 2011)

More information on the Vrije Universiteit Brussel:

<http://www.vub.ac.be>

Maria Dikomitou

FP7 (Marie Curie) NARNIA Project Manager and Research Fellow

New Archaeological Research Network for Integrating Approaches to ancient material studies

Archaeological Research Unit

University of Cyprus

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II - NARNIA: NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH NETWORK FOR INTEGRATING APPROACHES TO ANCIENT MATERIAL STUDIES

A MARIE CURIE INITIAL TRAINING NETWORK

FP7-PEOPLE-2010-ITN

EARLY STAGE RESEARCHER FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

Fellowship Title and ID code

Marie Curie Early Stage Research Fellowship (**ESR01**) at the Archaeological Research Unit, Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus.

Title of Research Project

“The production and trade of Cypriot copper in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age”.

Fellowship Description

This research fellowship (equivalent to PhD research) focuses on the production and trade of Cypriot copper during the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. Archaeometallurgical remains from various Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age sites in Cyprus will be studied using a variety of analytical techniques (Optical Microscopy, SEM-EDS, XRF etc.) in an attempt to understand the different processes and the organisation of the copper industry during these important periods of the island’s history. The project builds on the successful work of earlier research on Cyprus, and expands it into the later periods when Cyprus dominated the copper supply in the eastern Mediterranean.

Academic Requirements

Eligible applicants for this Fellowship (equivalent to a PhD position) must be in possession of a Master degree (MA/MSc) in the field of archaeometallurgy, or archaeology, or materials science, or chemistry, or geology.

It is required that the degree has been acquired not more than 4 years earlier to the envisaged starting date.

Marie Curie ITN programs mobility requirement

At the time of the selection, applicants must not have resided or carried out their main activity (work, studies, etc.) in Cyprus for more than 12 months in the 3 years immediately prior to the starting date.

Duration of fellowship

3 years – starting from September 2011.

Submitting an application

Deadline for Fellowship application: 31 March 2011

Applications should include:

- I. the applicant’s Curriculum Vitae
- II. a covering letter including brief description of their research interests and activities
- III. a relevant recent essay
- IV. two reference letters. Reference letters should be sent directly by the referees to narnia@ucy.ac.cy

All application documents should be sent to narnia@ucy.ac.cy with the indication **ESR01** written in the subject field of the email.

Financial regime

The fellowship covers tuition fees and monthly salary in line with the FP7-PEOPLE-2010-ITN. The annual salary amounts to €32.700 gross. For more information: http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/understanding/marie-curieinbrief/home_en.html.

More information on NARNIA

Visit the following link: <http://www.narnia-itn.eu> or contact the project’s manager Maria Dikomitou (email: m.dikom@ucy.ac.cy, tel. 00357-22893574).

More information about the Archaeological Research Unit and the Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus.

<http://www.ucy.ac.cy/goto/archreun/en-US/HOME.aspx> and <http://www.ucy.ac.cy/goto/hiarch/en-US/HOME.aspx>

Maria Dikomitou

FP7 (Marie Curie) NARNIA Project Manager and Research Fellow
New Archaeological Research Network for Integrating Approaches to ancient material studies

Archaeological Research Unit
University of Cyprus
P.O.Box 20537 CY-1678 NICOSIA Cyprus

email: m.dikom@ucy.ac.cy
tel. +357-22-893574
fax: +357-22-674101

III - NARNIA: NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH NETWORK FOR INTEGRATING APPROACHES TO ANCIENT MATERIAL STUDIES

A MARIE CURIE INITIAL TRAINING NETWORK

FP7-PEOPLE-2010-ITN

EARLY STAGE RESEARCHER FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

Fellowship Title and ID code

Marie Curie Early Stage Research Fellowship (ESR02) at the at the Archaeological Research Unit, Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus.

Title of Research Project

“A study of materials and techniques used in the production of Cypriot mosaics, with a special emphasis on artificial materials”.

Fellowship Description

The main objective of this research fellowship (equivalent to doctoral research) is the interdisciplinary study of the materials and techniques used in the production of mosaics in Cyprus during the Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine periods. In particular, research will focus on the region of Paphos, an UNESCO World Heritage Site, where the largest and most significant corpus of mosaics is recorded. Research attention will be given both to the different types of foundation mortar and the artificial materials used in the production of tesserae. This project aims at the creation of a database listing the different types of materials employed in the production of mosaics, with clear references to these materials’ physico-chemical properties.

Academic Requirements

Eligible applicants for this Fellowship (equivalent to a PhD position) must be in possession of a Master degree (MA/MSc), in the field of materials science, or ceramic technology, or archaeological science, or archaeology, or chemistry.

It is required that the degree has been acquired not more than 4 years earlier to the envisaged starting date.

Marie Curie ITN programs mobility requirement

At the time of the selection, applicants must not have resided or carried out their main activity (work, studies, etc.) in Cyprus for more than 12 months in the 3 years immediately prior to the starting date.

Duration of fellowship

3 years – starting from September 2011.

Submitting an application

Deadline for Fellowship application: 31 March 2011

Applications should include:

- I. The applicant's Curriculum Vitae
- II. A covering letter including brief description of their research interests and activities
- III. A relevant recent essay
- IV. Two reference letters. Reference letters should be sent directly by the referees to narnia@ucy.ac.cy

All documentation should be sent to narnia@ucy.ac.cy with the indication **ESR02** written in the subject field of the email.

Financial regime

The fellowship covers tuition fees and monthly salary in line with the FP7-PEOPLE-2010-ITN. The annual salary amounts to €32.700 gross. For more information: http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/understanding/marie-curieinbrief/home_en.html.

More information on NARNIA

Visit the following link: <http://www.narnia-itn.eu> or contact the project's manager Maria Dikomitou (email: m.dikom@ucy.ac.cy, tel. 00357-22893574).

More information about the Archaeological Research Unit and the Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus.

<http://www.ucy.ac.cy/goto/archreun/en-US/HOME.aspx> and
<http://www.ucy.ac.cy/goto/hiarch/en-US/HOME.aspx>

Maria Dikomitou

FP7 (Marie Curie) NARNIA Project Manager and Research Fellow
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fax: +357-22-674101

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS

ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗ ΣΕ ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΛΟΓΟΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΕΛΕΥΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΑΕ

Αγαπητά μέλη της ΕΑΕ,

Την Πέμπτη 10 Μαρτίου 2011 και ώρα 16:00, θα πραγματοποιηθεί στο Κέντρο Μελετών Αρχαίας Μεσσήνης (Ψαρομηλίγγου 33) Γενική Συνέλευση της Ε.Α.Ε. Το θέμα της συνέλευσης θα είναι η υιοθέτηση επιστολικής ψήφου στις εκλογές για το Δ.Σ. της εταιρείας. Η κρισιμότητα του θέματος για το μέλλον της Ε.Α.Ε. απαιτούν την παρουσία σας. Θα ακολουθήσει εκλογοαπολογιστική συνέλευση για την κήρυξη του τέλους της θητείας του τρέχοντος Δ.Σ.

Στη συνήθη περίπτωση που θα διαπιστωθεί έλλειψη απαρτίας, οι συνελεύσεις θα επαναληφθούν την Τετάρτη 16 Μαρτίου 2011 και ώρα 18:00 στο ίδιο μέρος. Υπενθυμίζουμε ότι δικαίωμα ψήφου στις συνελεύσεις έχουν τα ταμειακώς τακτοποιημένα μέλη της εταιρείας. Παρακαλώ όσοι επιθυμείτε να τακτοποιήσετε τις εκκρεμότητές σας επικοινωνήστε με την ταμιά της ΕΑΕ, Δρα Ελένη Κουλουμπή στο elenikouloumpi@nationalgallery.gr

Εκ μέρους του Δ.Σ.

Η πρόεδρος

Κ. Πολυκρέτη

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ

Επιστημονικό Σωματείο, Έτος Ίδρυσης 1982,

Έδρα: Κάνιγγος 27, 106 82 Αθήνα (Ένωση Ελλήνων Χημικών)

Διοικητικό Συμβούλιο: Κ. Πολυκρέτη, Ε. Αλούπη, Μ. Γεωργακοπούλου, Ε.

Κουλουμπή, Θ. Βάκουλης, Β. Κυλίκου, Γ. Φακορέλλης

Πληροφορίες: Κ. Πολυκρέτη, Τηλ: 6973527148

EACH: EUROMEDITERRANEAN **AGENCY FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE**

URL: www.eachproject.eu

ACTIVITIES:

1 - Special Project "Cultural Heritage"

We organized and carried out a large project on scientific and technological activities for the preservation of Cultural Heritage under the auspices of the National Research Council of Italy, (CNR).

It operated from 1997 to 2005 with a budget of around 30 million euro and involved 360 Research Units from Universities and public research Institutions. The results are contained in thousands of publications, conference reports, patents, etc.. This was the largest financed project in Italy and one of the few initiatives in Europe in this field. Unfortunately no other similar national initiative seems under way.

2 - European Projects Eureka – Eurocare

We organized and directed from 2000 until 2005, the Umbrella Programme on Cultural Heritage named “EUROCARE” of the European Projects “EUREKA”.. Six specific Programmes on science and technology for the safeguard of Cultural Heritage were approved and financed on European basis for about 10 million Euro.

3 - Journal of Cultural Heritage, Elsevier

We founded in 2000 in Paris this important Journal on scientific research for Cultural Heritage in collaboration with Elsevier Publisher and I was the Editor in Chief from 2000 up to 2007.

The Journal of Cultural Heritage receives yearly hundreds of scientific papers from all over the world and possesses a significant impact factor.

4 – The 5th International Congresses on "Science and Technology for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage of the Mediterranean Basin", Istanbul, 22-25 November 2011

We organized, in collaboration with CNR Italy, CNRS, France, CSIC, Spain, and the Supreme Council of Archaeology, Egypt, four congresses around the Mediterranean Basin, in order to establish "the state of the art" of science and technology for the preservation of cultural heritage, encouraging international exchanges among all scientists to provide a practical help to public Authorities on how to preserve and exploit this immense patrimony.

The first Congress was held in Italy, in Catania in 1996; the second in Paris, in 1999; the third in Madrid in 2001; the fourth in Cairo in 2009.

The fifth Congress will be held in Istanbul, 22-25 November 2011, in collaboration with the University of Istanbul. It should have a participation of about 600 delegates from Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

Analogously to what happened for the previous Congresses we will involve national and international Institutions like the European Union Commission, UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, etc

During February 2011 the web site of the Istanbul Congress will be on line with all details in order to participate and you will receive from us all necessary information.

5 – The EACH Project

One major goal of the next 22-25 November Congress in Istanbul on Cultural Heritage is connected to the so called 8th Framework Programme of the European Commission on “Science and Technology” which will start in 2014.

The basic document will be written by the European Commission within 2011 and experts agree guessing that it will contain all the areas of research which will be financed. It will be the largest European Programme on research, about 70 billion euro worth, for the years 2014 - 2020.

We have already discussed and approved during the Congress of 2009 in Cairo a "Preliminary Draft" of a Project called EACH (Euromediterranean Agency for Cultural Heritage) which deals with scientific activities on the preservation of Cultural Heritage.

The adjourned January 2011 version of the Project is on line www.eachproject.eu

The final text will be approved during the next November 2011 Congress in Istanbul. In case you have suggestions to improve the text of the Project, please let us know so that we can implement it: our email is each2014@gmail.com

I sent the first version of the EACH Project to Mrs. Máire Geoghegan-Quinn, the Commissioner of the European Union for “Research, Innovation and Science”.

The European Commissioner answered me with a very kind letter which starts with the following sentence:

“Thank you for your letter of 22 July and for sending me the report on the EACH Project – “The 8th Framework Programme of the European Commission and the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage”. I have forwarded the information to my services and I’m sure they will study it with extreme interest.”

I’m now sending to the Commissioner the adjourned January 2011 text of the EACH Project with all the adjournments and suggestions received by hundreds of colleagues. The text of the Project on line contains provisional lists of scientists this document was submitted to, (about 3.600 throughout 2010), and the texts they added.

We need to be many thousands, coming from all over the 27 Member States of the European Union and the so called 9 Mediterranean Partners if we really want scientific researches on Cultural Heritage enter the next European Commission 8th Framework Programme.

Inquiry and contributions are welcome:

Angelo Guarino <each2014@gmail.com>
EACH , Via Statilia 7, 00185, Rome, Italy
Tel: 0039.06.77257049
Fax: 0039.06.77207096
Web site: www.eachproject.eu



INTERNET SITES

PELAGIOS: MAPPING THE CULTURE OF ANTIQUITY ONLINE

A project which will make it easier to discover and map online information about ancient places begins this month.

Leif Isaksen, a member of the ECS Intelligence, Agents, Multimedia research group, who is about to commence a Research Fellowship with the Archaeological Computing Research Group, University of Southampton, is leading a global consortium, together with Elton Barker of The Open University, to develop a method of integrating data from existing ancient world resources.

He is Co-Investigator on the JISC-funded Pelagios (PELAGIOS: Enable Linked Ancient Geodata In Open Systems) Project which aims to create a common format for referencing ancient locations in online resources over the next nine months.

"The inspiration for this project came largely from our on-going Google Ancient Places (GAP) project which aims to identify classical locations in Google Books and other digital libraries," said Mr Isaksen. "Pelagios will take this a step further by creating a generalised and machine-readable format for referring to ancient places in any Web document whether it's a text, map or even database."

The project partners are using the Pleiades online gazetteer of over 30,000 ancient locations and will use Linked Open Data principles to connect textual, visual and tabular documents that reference the Ancient World. They will also develop mapping and discovery tools to make it easy for researchers, developers and the general public to make use of the data.

"Although we are developing this standardized method for Antiquity, once it exists, it can also be used just as easily for references to modern place names as well," said Mr. Isaksen.

David Flanders, programme manager at JISC, said: "The Pelagios Project offers the exciting potential to make historical texts more real to students and researchers than ever before: imagine being able generate maps of the stories by Herodotus or even know if the journeys spoken about by Euripides and Sophocles were similar in nature. By adding geospatial data to these classical texts new insights will be added, making data otherwise hidden in the texts explicit and real at a new level of understanding."

The consortium is keen to involve digital librarians and other online resource curators involved in Ancient World research and will host a workshop in March to brief them further. The project will also host an ongoing blog at: <http://pelagios-project.blogspot.com/>

Consortium project partners are:

Archaeological Computing Research Group (ACRG), University of Southampton

Faculty of Arts & LUCERO, The Open University

Pleiades, New York University

Perseus, Tufts University

Arachne, University of Cologne

Supporting Productive Queries for Research (SPQR),

King's College, London

Digital Memory Engineering (DME), Austrian Institute of Technology

Image: The Madaba Map (6th C. D) gives an indication of the importance of placenames in ancient cartography. (image source: Wikipedia. (c) Jean Housen).

FRENCH VIDEO OF OUR PALAEOLOGIC MINOANS

For those of us who are collecting news reports about the Palaeolithic hand axes found in Crete, here's a French video:

<http://fr.euronews.net/2011/01/19/le-bond-dans-le-passe-de-l-archeologie-marine/>

**AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
ARCHAEOLOGY ONLINE REVIEWS
(JANUARY 2011) THE AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY
PUBLISHES QUARTERLY PUBLIC-
ACCESS BOOK AND MUSEUM REVIEWS**

<http://www.ajaonline.org/index.php?ptype=oreview>

These reviews are listed in the table of contents of the respective printed issue of the Journal and are available for free download on the Journal's Web site. Below is a list of book and museum exhibition reviews published in tandem with our printed January 2011 issue (volume 115, number 1). We hope you enjoy.

Visit our new blog to discuss the reviews: <http://www.ajaonline.org/blog/>

Book Reviews

Metal Detecting and Archaeology

Edited by Suzie Thomas and Peter G. Stone Reviewed by Derek Fincham
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/01_Fincham.pdf

Chogha Mish. Vol. 2, The Development of a Prehistoric Regional Center in Lowland Susiana, Southwestern Iran: Final Report on the Last Six Seasons of Excavations, 1972–1978 By Abbas Alizadeh Reviewed by John R. Alden
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/02_Alden.pdf

Dikili Tash, village préhistorique de Macédoine Orientale: Recherches franco-helléniques dirigées par la Société Archéologique d'Athènes et l'École française d'Athènes (1986–2001) By Haïdo Koukouli-Chryssanthaki, René Treuil, Laurent Lespez, and Dimitra Malamidou Reviewed by Michael Fotiadis
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/03_Fotiadis.pdf

The Black Sea: Past, Present and Future: Proceedings of the International, Interdisciplinary Conference, Istanbul, 14–16 October 2004

By Gülden Erkut and Stephen Mitchell

Reviewed by Lise Hannestad

http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/04_Hannestad.pdf

The Levant in Transition: Proceedings of a Conference Held at the British Museum on 20–21 April 2004 Edited by Peter J. Parr Reviewed by Graham Philip
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/05_Philip.pdf

Ανασκαφές Μυκηνών II: Το “Εργαστήριο” των Μυκηνών By Despoina Danielidou
Reviewed by Margaretha Kramer-Hajos
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/06_Kramer-Hajos.pdf

Colonial Encounters in Ancient Iberia: Phoenician, Greek, and Indigenous Relations
Edited by Michael Dietler and Carolina López-Ruiz Reviewed by Duane W. Roller
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/07_Roller.pdf

Sagalassos VI: Geo- and Bio-Archaeology at Sagalassos and in Its Territory Edited by
Patrick Degryse and Marc Waelkens Reviewed by Peter Ian Kuniholm
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/08_Kuniholm.pdf

Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. Russia 17. Moscow 8: Pushkin State Museum of Fine
Arts. East Greek Pottery By Natalia Sidorova Reviewed by Tyler Jo Smith
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/09_Smith.pdf

Tradition and Originality: A Study of Exekias By E. Anne Mackay Reviewed by Kathryn
Topper http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/10_Topper.pdf

More About Caeretan Hydriae: Addenda et Clarificanda By J.M. Hemelrijk Reviewed by
Elisabeth Trinkl http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/11_Trinkl.pdf

Greek Vase-Painting and the Origins of Visual Humour By Alexandre G. Mitchell
Reviewed by Mark D. Stansbury-O'Donnell
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/12_Stansbury-ODonnell.pdf

The Derveni Krater: Masterpiece of Classical Greek Metalwork By Beryl Barr-Sharrar
Reviewed by Jasper Gaunt
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/13_Gaunt.pdf

The Furniture and Furnishings of Ancient Greek Houses and Tombs By Dimitra
Andrianou Reviewed by Lisa Nevett
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/14_Nevett.pdf

Pour une archéologie du rite: Nouvelles perspectives de l'archéologie funéraire Edited by
John Scheid Reviewed by Emily Miller Bonney
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/15_Bonney.pdf

Latrinae et Foricae: Toilets in the Roman World By Barry Hobson Reviewed by
Charalampos Dokos http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/16_Dokos.pdf

Die Casa del Fauno in Pompeji (VI 12). Vol. 1, Bauhistorische Analyse. Die
stratigraphischen Befunde und Funde der Ausgrabungen in den Jahren 1961 bis 1963 By
Adolf Hoffmann and Andrea Faber Reviewed by Michele George
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/17_George.pdf

The Roman Amphitheatre: From Its Origins to the Colosseum By Katherine E. Welch
Reviewed by Sinclair Bell
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/18_Bell.pdf

London's Roman Amphitheatre: Guildhall Yard, City of London By Nick Bateman,
Carrie Cowan, and Robin Wroe-Brown Reviewed by Sinclair Bell
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/18_Bell.pdf

Bi'r Minayh: Report on the Survey 1998–2004 Edited by Ulrich Luft Reviewed by
Steven E. Sidebotham
http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/19_Sidebotham.pdf

Kourion: Excavations in the Episcopal Precinct By A.H.S. Megaw Reviewed by Susan T.
Stevens http://www.ajaonline.org/pdfs/book_reviews/115.1/20_Stevens.pdf

NEW WEBSITE (CATALAN AND ENGLISH) FOCUSING ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN CATALAN DURING THE LAST CENTURIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE EARLY RENAISSANCE

At <http://www.sciencia.cat/english/presentaenglish/presentacioeng.htm> is a new website (Catalan and English) focusing on science and technology in Catalan during the last centuries of the Middle Ages and the early Renaissance:

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[From the front page]

SCIÈNCIA.CAT provides the international academic community and the general cultured public with access to a part of the Catalan historical heritage which is yet little known or studied: that built by the scientific and technical works which circulated in the Catalan language —either originals or translations from other languages— during the last centuries of the Middle Ages and the early Renaissance (13th-16th c.). Thus, our choice of the name Sciència.cat is a real declaration of intent —it combines historical heritage with one of today's most useful tools for providing information.

THE LIDDELL-SCOTT JONES LEXICON

The Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG) is proud to announce the release of a new online version of Liddell-Scott-Jones (LSJ), the premier lexicon for classical Greek. The TLG version represents five years of intensive work to produce a fully edited and searchable version of LSJ with links to the TLG corpus.

History of the printed volume:

Liddell-Scott-Jones (known as LSJ or Liddell-Scott) is the standard lexicographical resource for Classical Greek. LSJ was first published in 1843 by Oxford Clarendon Press edited by Henry George Liddell and Robert Scott and based on earlier lexicographical work by Schneider and Passow. It was subsequently revised 8 times. The 8th edition (1897) was the last edition published during Liddell's lifetime. Two abridged editions (the "little Liddell" and intermediate LSJ (or "middle Liddell") were also published by Oxford in 1843 and 1889 respectively). The modern reader can greatly benefit from reading the fascinating story of the creation of LSJ in the Preface of the volume.

The last edition of LSJ was published in ten parts between 1925 and 1940. A list of Addenda and Corrigenda to the 1940 edition was published in 1968 and bound with subsequent printings but the revisions were not merged into the main lexicon composed by Liddell and Scott. In 1996, Oxford University Press published the LSJ Supplement with 320 pages of corrections and additions but the main text of the lexicon was not revised. More recent bibliographical efforts, most notably the Diccionario Griego-Español (DGE), carried out in Madrid, Spain under the direction of Francisco R. Adrados and Juan Rodríguez Somolinos, have resumed the task of a new lexicon for ancient Greek based on modern lexicographical methods and updated data.

Digital versions:

LSJ was first made available in digital form in the mid-90s thanks to the Perseus Project with funding by the National Science Foundation.

The Perseus digital version was subsequently licensed to a number of projects (Chicago Perseus, Pollux:Archimedes Project, etc.) and was ported to phone apps. All these sites provide some searching capabilities and links but not links to the TLG data. They are also based on the Perseus digital file which has not been extensively corrected. Digital scans of the lexicon can be downloaded from a variety of sources, including but not limited to the Internet Archive, Google Books, and Scribd. However, without markup and searching capabilities, the value of the scans is rather limited.

A CD ROM version published by Logos Software incorporated the 1996 Supplement and many improvements and corrections to the printed version.

The TLG version:

The TLG embarked into this project in 2006. Recognizing the fact that LSJ is the most central reference work for all scholars and students of ancient Greek, we decided that producing a fully corrected and reliably accessible online version with links to TLG texts

was a worthwhile undertaking. The digital LSJ was a natural extension of our larger and ongoing lemmatization project. In the process of improving automatic recognition of all word forms in our texts, we have digitized and extracted information such as headwords, meanings, grammatical use from a large number of dictionaries. Making LSJ available to the public was another step in this direction.

Digitization, markup and correction of LSJ proved to be far more time consuming and demanding from a scholarly point of view than we anticipated, hence the entire project took five years to complete. The effort began by extracting identifiable sections of the text, such as headwords and meanings, that we could proofread using TLG correction software or by collating multiple digital versions. This approach was helpful but not entirely effective. Ultimately, the bulk of editing required a human eye. The final project contains a number of enhancements compared to the printed version. A number of lower case or ambiguous entries have been converted to upper case and a large number of typographical errors have been corrected. A list of Corrigenda will be posted soon. Sub-entries in the printed edition marked with hyphens, have been expanded and treated as headwords. Greek words (both headwords and Greek inside entries), and English definitions can be searched and LSJ citations are linked to the TLG updated editions (when possible). Nishad Prakash worked tirelessly to create an attractive as well as user friendly interface.

We are very pleased to make this invaluable resource available free and open to the scholarly community.

Maria Pantelia
TLG Director

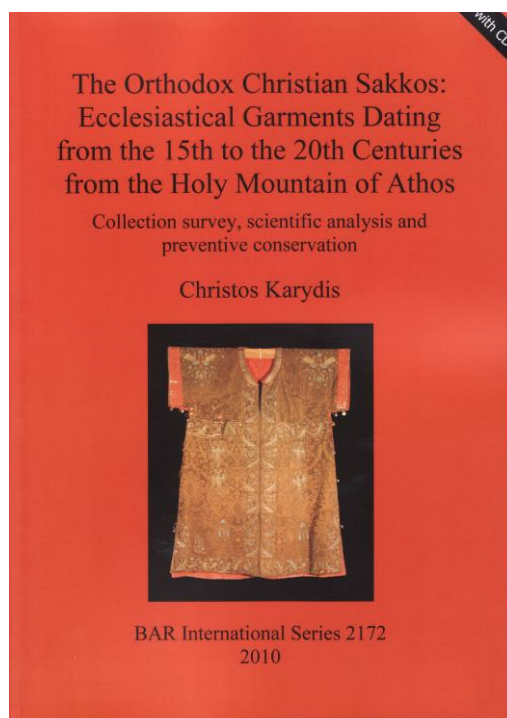
Please visit the site: <http://ancientworldonline.blogspot.com/2011/02/ljs-at-tlg.html>
[Go there for links]

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

**THE ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN SAKKOS -
ECCLESIASTICAL GARMENTS DATING
FROM THE 15TH TO THE 20TH
CENTURIES FROM THE HOLY
MOUNTAIN OF ATHOS - COLLECTION
SURVEY, SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS AND
PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION, BY
CHRISTOS KARYDIS**

Published by Archaeopress. British Archaeological Reports. Oxford
www.archaeopress.com
ISBN 9781407307169
410 pages; illustrated throughout; with CD-Rom

Publication date: December 2010
Language: English



This academic work focuses on the research findings from a collection survey of Euro-Mediterranean post-Byzantine ecclesiastical garments, known as *sakkoi*, from the Holy Mountain of Athos located in Chalkidiki, Greece. According to the World Heritage

Committee, Mount Athos is considered to be of an outstanding universal value, as it is the most important monastic centre of the Christian Orthodox Church.

The *sakkos* appeared to be an evolution of the Greek *chiton* (10th– 8th BC) to the Roman dalmatic (180- 192 AD). Later on, used as an imperial Byzantine garment, which by the 11th-12th century had been adopted by the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople to indicate his status and privilege. It was only after the fall of Constantinople, that this was extended to all the Bishops of the Orthodox Church. The study begins with a discussion of the nomenclature, while it addresses the issue prevalent in Byzantine and post-Byzantine research, as to the historical provenance of this liturgical garment. Different approaches ranging from art historic and semiotic research to scientific examination using sophisticated analytical techniques are applied, in order to introduce a cultural, historical and technological context of the garments. The Mount Athos *sakkoi*, never previously researched, date from the end of the 15th to the 20th century and they are garments worn by Patriarchs, Bishops, and Emperors.

The survey examines fifty two *sakkoi* from fourteen monasteries, identifying constructional and stylistic details, material components using analytical techniques (Optical Microscopy, HPLC and SEM-EDS) and technological evidence such as fibres, dyes, metal threads and weaving techniques, whilst analysing the sources of degradation and decay. This research demonstrates not only the scope of a conservation collection survey methodology for elucidating new information about specific items but also its potential to add to the knowledge relating to the history, development and use of such garments. An effort to combine the analytical results with the available stylistic historical information and the conclusions obtained by analyzing the cut and construction of the tested garments was also performed. A major purpose of the study was to enable intellectual access to this inaccessible collection and the mechanism for disseminating this information. The Athonian garments had not been previously documented and the first stage of this research was to design pro forma to record all details related to materials, manufacture and condition.

This record includes detailed information regarding: materials; technological and constructional details; alterations and repairs during use; previous restorations and condition assessment. This, together with systematic illustrative material, in the form of drawings, photographs and microphotographs, has been designed to contribute to the preservation of these artefacts, serving also as a surrogate to reduce the need for future handling. Moreover, it facilitates access for female researchers to this invaluable and unique collection. Major attention was also drawn on new preventive conservation approaches that can be adopted to preserve the items as a ‘living’ collection, including guidelines for the continuation of production of those garments.

The spiritual dimension of these artefacts is thus discussed within the framework of conservation ethics. The difficulties for the achievement of the aims and objectives of the current investigation were significant. Among these, the lack of published literature together with the un-catalogued archives led to a plethora of problems. Of course, the oral sources coming from the sacristans were of high importance since they were the ones offering valuable information. This research offers for the very first time, a complete assemblage of knowledge regarding the production, synthesis, condition and display of the ecclesiastical Athonian *sakkoi*.

THE GORDION WOODEN OBJECTS, VOLUME 1 THE FURNITURE FROM TUMULUS, MM ELIZABETH SIMPSON

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The Furniture from Tumulus MM, The Gordion Wooden Objects, volume 1, is a study of the furniture from the largest tomb at Gordion, Turkey, excavated in 1957 by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. The tomb dates to the eighth century BC and is thought to be the burial of the great Phrygian king Midas or his father. The objects, initially misunderstood, are now identified as nine tables, two serving stands, two stools, a chair, and an open log coffin. Three pieces are ornately carved and inlaid with religious symbols and complex geometric motifs.

The wooden objects from Gordion are now recognized as the most important collection of well preserved wooden artifacts excavated from the Near East. Included in this volume are new photographs, reconstruction drawings, and eight scientific/technical appendices.

Contributors include: Harry Alden, Burhan Aytuğ, Mary W. Ballard, Robert A. Blanchette, Roland Cunningham, Laure Dussubieux, Patrick E. McGovern, Benjamin Held, Walter Hopwood, Joseph Koles, Lynn E. Roller, Krysia Spirydowicz.

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Please visit the site: <http://www.brill.nl/default.aspx?partid=227&pid=29022>

[This book was prematurely announced as published in mid-'09; it is now finally out--hence this repeat notice]

EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

ROMAN STATUES TRACE BACK TO TROUBLED DYNASTY, BY ROSSELLA LORENZI

A rich cache of ancient Roman statues representing a troubled imperial dynasty has been unearthed on the outskirts of Rome, according to Italy's Ministry of Cultural Heritage.

Most likely depicting members of the Severan dynasty, the statues were found by a team of archaeologists excavating a Roman villa along the Via Anagnina.

"We first saw a white nape, belonging to a Roman matron. Then, the head of a child emerged, then another male head and one more," archaeologist Magda Fossati of Rome's archaeological superintendency told the daily La Repubblica.

Indeed, buried all together in a basin at the center of the villa's atrium, there were six finely sculpted statue fragments.

"The statues date to the third century A.D. We are talking of a bust, two male heads, a woman head, a girl head and a life-size statue possibly representing a naked god Zeus," the ministry of culture said in a statement.

Ancient Roman Building Marvels

According to the archaeologists, the clothes and the hairstyles of the sculptures indicate that the statuary represents members of the Severan imperial dynasty.

Ruling the Roman empire from 193 to 235, the dynasty was founded by Libyan-born Lucius Septimius Severus.

He became emperor in 193, in the year of turmoil that followed the murder of Commodus.

Other members of the dynasty include Severus' son, Caracalla, responsible for the murder of his brother Geta and one of the most bloodthirsty tyrants in Roman history; Julia Domna, wife of Severus and rumored of an incestuous relationship with her son Caracalla; and Elagabalus (or Heliogabalus), who scandalized Rome for his sexual excesses.

The dynasty ended with Alexander Severus. His death at the hands of his own troops triggered a troubled 50-year period known as the Crisis of the Third Century in which the Roman empire nearly collapsed.

Hints of Lost Caligula Palace Found Thanks to Thief

The archaeologists believe that the last owner of the villa was a high ranking officer closely related to the Severan imperial family.

“Near the villa we found a mausoleum which probably belongs to the last owner. In the Severan time, it was a well known practice to bury the owner near its house,” Roberto Egidi, the director of the excavation, told La Repubblica.

Experts are now wondering why the Severan statues were buried all together in a basin. The statues appear to have been carefully buried, with a piece of tufa placed between each marble fragment as to create a protective padding.

“I still have goosebumps. It appears that those who buried these statues really wanted to preserve them up to our days,” said Daniela Spadoni, technical assistant at Rome's superintendence.

Moved to the National Museum of Rome, the statuary will undergo conservation treatments before going on display.

Please visit the site: <http://news.discovery.com/archaeology/roman-statues-date-back-to-troubled-dynasty.html> [Go there for pict]

EGYPTIAN JACKAL IS ACTUALLY ANCIENT WOLF, BY JEREMY HANCE

The Egyptian jackal, which may have been the inspiration for the Egyptian god Anubis, is actually not a jackal at all but a member of the wolf family. New genetic research in the open-access journal PLoS ONE finds that the Egyptian jackal is Africa's only member of the gray wolf family. The new wolf, dubbed by researchers as the African wolf, is most closely related to the Himalayan wolf.

"We could hardly believe our own eyes when we found wolf DNA that did not match anything in GenBank," lead author, Dr Eli Rueness, said in a press release. GenBank is an open-access nucleotide database.

The genetic data also points to an early origin for the Egyptian jackal/African wolf. In fact, researchers believe the animal is older than well-known wolves of the northern hemisphere. According to the study, Indian, Himalayan, and the new African wolf, broke off from the gray wolf before it moved north, colonizing Europe, northern Asia, and the Americas, further subdividing into different subspecies. Ethiopian wolves, which are a unique species of canids, are older still.

The study does not appear to make a recommendation whether or not this new wolf should be considered a unique species in its own right or another subspecies of the grey wolf (*Canis lupus*). Currently, gray wolf subspecies number in the thirties, and distinction between species and subspecies continues to be debated for a number of them.

However the new African wolf is classified, researchers argue the discovery must change how the animal is viewed in conservation. The authors call for the African wolf to be assessed individually, especially considering evidence that the animal is rare. The animal is not protected in Egypt and is often persecuted as it is considered a threat to livestock.

In good news, the researchers discovered that the African wolf, previously Egyptian jackal, is actually present in the Ethiopian highlands, expanding its known range considerably.

"This study shows the strengths of modern genetic techniques: old puzzles can be solved," Nils Chr. Stenseth, Chair of the Centre for Ecological and Evolutionary Synthesis (CEES) and an author of the paper, says.

Citation: Rueness EK, Asmyhr MG, Sillero-Zubiri C, Macdonald DW, Bekele A, et al. (2011) The Cryptic African Wolf: *Canis aureus lupaster* Is Not a Golden Jackal and Is Not Endemic to Egypt. PLoS ONE 6(1): e16385. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016385

Please visit the site: http://news.mongabay.com/2011/0126-hance_africanwolf.html

ANALYZING PIGMENTS IN THE BOOK OF THE DEAD USING XRF SPECTROSCOPY, BY CAITLIN JENKINS

One of the many scientific analytical techniques used in art conservation is called X-ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy, or XRF. The Paper Conservation Lab here at the Brooklyn Museum is using this technique to study the Brooklyn Museum's Book of the Dead of the Goldworker of Amun, Sobekmose papyrus scroll.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.brooklynmuseum.org/community/blogosphere/2011/01/26/analyzing-pigments-in-the-book-of-the-dead-using-xrf-spectroscopy/> [Go there for remaining article, with linkage between text and illustrations.]

GIANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TROVE FOUND IN GOOGLE EARTH WENDY ZUKERMAN, ASIA PACIFIC REPORTER

Indiana Jones, put down your whip. To scour the globe for archaeological sites these days all you need is a desktop computer.

Almost two thousand potential archaeological sites in Saudi Arabia have been discovered from an office chair in Perth, Australia, thanks to high-resolution satellite images from Google Earth.

"I've never been to Saudi Arabia," says David Kennedy from the University of Western Australia, Australia. "It's not the easiest country to break into."

Instead Kennedy scanned 1240 square kilometres in Saudi Arabia using Google Earth. From their birds-eye view he found 1977 potential archaeological sites, including 1082 "pendants" - ancient tear-drop shaped tombs made of stone.

According to Kennedy, aerial photography of Saudi Arabia is not made available to most archaeologists, and it's difficult, if not impossible, to fly over the nation. "But, Google Earth can outflank them," he says.

Kennedy confirmed that the sites were vestiges of an ancient life - rather than vegetation or shadow - by asking a friend in Saudi Arabia, who is not an archaeologist, to drive out to two of the sites and photograph them.

By comparing the images with structures that Kennedy has seen in Jordan, he believes the sites may be up to 9000 years old, but ground verification is needed. "Just from Google Earth it's impossible to know whether we have found a Bedouin structure that was made 150 years ago, or 10,000 years ago," he says.

Since Google Earth was launched five years ago, the field of "armchair archaeology" has blossomed. And it's been harder for archaeologists to get out of the office, since Spot Image started providing Google Earth with 2.5-metre resolution imagery taken from the SPOT 5 satellite.

In 2008 researchers from Melbourne, Australia, found 463 potential sites in the Registan desert in Afghanistan using the desktop computer program.

Please visit the site: <http://www.newscientist.com/blogs/onepercent/2011/02/giant-archaeological-trove-fou.html>

FALSE TOES HELPED ANCIENT EGYPTIANS WALK AGAIN

Two artificial big toes – one found attached to the foot of an ancient Egyptian mummy – may have been the world’s earliest functional prosthetic body parts.

University of Manchester researcher, Dr Jacky Finch, has shown that a three-part wood and leather artefact housed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, along with a second one, the Greville Chester artificial toe on display in the British Museum, not only looked the part but also helped their toe-less owners walk.

The toes date from before 600 BCE, pre-dating what was hitherto thought to be the earliest known practical prosthesis, the Roman Capua leg which dated to c. 300 BCE. Unfortunately, the Capua leg was burned when the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons was bombed in World War II.

Dr Finch, who is based in the University of Manchester’s KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, recruited two volunteers whose right big toe had been lost in order to test replicas of the artificial toes in the Gait Laboratory at Salford University’s Centre for Rehabilitation and Human Performance Research.

Writing in the Lancet, Dr Finch said: “To be classed as true prosthetic devices any replacement must satisfy several criteria. The material must withstand bodily forces so that it does not snap or crack with use. Proportion is important and the appearance must be sufficiently lifelike as to be acceptable to both the wearer and those around them. The stump must also be kept clean, so it must be easy to take on and off. But most importantly it must assist walking.”

The three-part wood and leather artefact housed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.
Credit: Egyptian Museum

The three-part wood and leather artefact housed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.
Credit: Egyptian Museum

The big toe is thought to carry some 40% of the bodyweight and is responsible for forward propulsion, although those without it can adapt their movement. To accurately determine a level of function requires the application of gait analysis techniques involving integrated cameras and pressure devices placed along a walkway in the laboratory.

The volunteers were asked to wear the toes with replica Egyptian sandals and, while neither design was expected to perform exactly like a real big toe, one of the volunteers was able to walk extremely well with both artificial toes. No significant elevation in pressure under the foot was recorded for either toe, although both volunteers said they found the Cairo toe particularly comfortable.

The Greville Chester toe which even includes an indentation that likely held an ornamental toenail is made from cartonnage – a kind of papier mâché made of linen and animal glue covered in tinted plaster - and shows considerable signs of wear, while the

Cairo toe has specific design features, such as a simple hinge, a chamfered front edge and a flattened underside.

The wear on the Greville Chester toe and the important design features on the Cairo toe led Finch to speculate that these toes were perhaps worn by their owners in life and not simply attached to the foot during mummification for religious or ritual reasons.

Although these prosthetics have been known for many years, it was only when they were able to test replicas of both toes using volunteers under laboratory conditions, that it was proved they could indeed help their owners to walk and be used in life as functional items.

Finch's findings strongly suggest that both of these designs were capable of functioning as replacements for the lost toe and so could indeed be classed as prosthetic devices.

Both prostheses allowed the volunteers to walk, and although the wooden toe provided more comfort, the cartonnage toe granted greater mobility.

Please visit the site: <http://www.pasthorizons.com/index.php/archives/02/2011/false-toes-helped-ancient-egyptians-walk-again>

WORLD’S FIRST SKYSCRAPER SOUGHT TO INTIMIDATE THE MASSES, ARCHEOLOGISTS SAY - CONSTRUCTED 11,000 YEARS AGO, JERICHO TOWER WAS AIMED AT ENCOURAGING FARMING LIFE, WRITTEN BY ARIEH O’SULLIVAN

The world’s first skyscraper was built by early farmers, who were frightened into erecting a solar marker by mankind’s early bosses, archaeologists say.

Long before its Biblical walls came tumbling down, Jericho’s residents were being enticed to give up hunting and gathering and start farming for a living. They settled in this oasis next to the Jordan River and built a mysterious 8.5-meter (28-foot) stone tower on the edge of town.

When discovered by archaeologists in 1952, it was dated at over 11,000 years old, making it the first and oldest public building ever found.

But its purpose and the motivation for erecting it has been debated ever since.

Now, using computer technology, Israeli archaeologists are saying it was built to mark the summer solstice and as a symbol that would entice people to abandon their nomadic ways and settle down.

“The tower was constructed by a major building effort. People were working for a very long time and very hard. It was not like the other domestic buildings in Jericho,” said Ran Barkai of the Department of Archaeology at Tel Aviv University, who was part of a team that did the computer analysis.

The stone tower is about nine meters in diameter at its base and conical in shape. Built out of concentric rows of the stones, it also contains an enclosed stairway. Archeologists say it wasn’t used as a tomb.

Barkai and fellow archaeologist Roy Liran used computers to reconstruct sunsets and found that when the tower was built the nearby mountains cast a shadow on it as the sun set on the longest day of the year. The shadow fell exactly on the structure and then spread out to cover the entire village.

“The tower is an indication of power struggles at the beginning of the Neolithic period and of the fact that a particular person or people exploited the primeval fears of the residents and persuaded them to build it,” Barkai told The Media Line.

Barkai said architecture designed to awe and inspire, and without any obviously functional purpose, isn’t unique to the megalithic period.

Even today, governments erect monuments like the Arc de Triomphe to influence public opinion and enhance their standing.

The period when the tower was built was a time when people started to put down literal roots by abandoning hunting and gathering and taking up farming. But, according to Barkai, people didn't make the transition easily because farming was actually a harder way of life.

“This was a time when hierarchy began and leadership was established.

This was the time that social formations took place and many scientists have wondered why people were moved to produce food, to make the transition to agriculture,” Barkai said. “Agriculture worked for the benefit of certain individuals in the community, because people produce surplus that was stored and then divided by individuals.”

“It has been proven that people worked much harder during the Neolithic period than before. It was easier to live by hunting and gathering so we believe this tower was one of the mechanisms to motivate people to take part in a communal lifestyle,” he said.

Mysteriously, the tower was built on the outskirts of town and not as part of the fortifications of the city, which was the world's first.

A tower was something so alien to their conceptual world of the builders, who had probably never seen or could conceive of such a building, that it must have served more than a defensive purpose, Barkai reckoned.

He backed this up with historical records indicating that no invaders were present in the area at the time it was built, about 8300 BC.

According to archaeological estimates, it took about 11,000 working days to build it.

“It is something out of time and place and looks like it doesn't belong where it was. It was a monumental effort to build, like the pyramids [built 5,000 years later], only among a village of former hunters and gatherers,” Barkai said.

Please visit the site:

http://www.themedialine.org/news/news_detail.asp?NewsID=31379 [Go there for pix]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO **ANTHROPOLOGISTS DISCOVER** **EARLIEST CEMETERY IN MIDDLE** **EAST**

Anthropologists at the University of Toronto and the University of Cambridge have discovered the oldest cemetery in the Middle East at a site in northern Jordan. The cemetery includes graves containing human remains buried alongside those of a red fox, suggesting that the animal was possibly kept as a pet by humans long before dogs ever were.

The 16,500-year-old site at 'Uyun al-Hammam was discovered in 2000 by an expedition led by University of Toronto professor Edward (Ted) Banning and Lisa Maher, an assistant professor of anthropology at U of T and research associate at the University of Cambridge. “Recent archaeological excavations have uncovered the remains of at least 11 individuals – more than known from all other sites of this kind combined,” says Banning, of U of T’s Department of Anthropology.

Previous research had identified the earliest cemeteries in the region in a somewhat later period (the Natufian, ca. 15,000-12,000 years ago). These were notable for instances of burials of humans with dogs. One such case involved a woman buried with her hand on a puppy, while another included three humans buried with two dogs along with tortoise shells. However, this new research shows that some of these practices occurred earlier.

Most of the individuals buried at the Jordan site were found with what are known as "grave goods," such as stone tools, a bone spoon, animal parts, and red ochre (an iron mineral). One grave contained the skull and right upper arm bone of a red fox, with red ochre adhered to the skull, along with bones of deer, gazelle and wild cattle. Another nearby grave contained the nearly complete skeleton of a red fox, missing its skull and right upper arm bone, suggesting that portions of a single fox had been moved from one grave to another in prehistoric times.

“What we appear to have found is a case where a fox was killed and buried with its owner,” says Maher, who directs excavations at the site. “Later, the grave was reopened for some reason and the human’s body was moved. But because the link between the fox and the human had been significant, the fox was moved as well.”

The researchers say that it could suggest that foxes were at one time treated in much the same way as dogs, in that there could have been early attempts to tame foxes, but no successful domestication.

Studies have shown that foxes can be brought under human control but is not easily done given their skittish and timid nature, which may explain why dogs ultimately achieved “man’s best friend” status instead.

“However, it is also noteworthy that the graves contain other animal remains, so we can only take the fox-dog analogy so far,” says Banning. “We should remember that some

more recent hunter-gatherers consider themselves to have social relationships with a wide range of wild animals, including ones they hunt, and that this sometimes led to prescribed ways to treat the remains of animals, as well as to represent relationships between particular humans and particular animals.” Banning says that the "pet" hypothesis is only one among several, which happens to fit with modern preconceptions about human-dog relationships.

Either way, because the same grave that held the fox remains also contained other bones, Banning says that the find holds important clues about burial methods of civilizations past.

“These were unusually dense and diverse concentrations of bones, and indicate very early mortuary practices that involved interring selected animal remains with humans,” says Banning. “The site has implications both for our understanding of the development of ideas about death and mortuary practice, and for our understanding of the beginnings of domestication of dog-like animals.”

Details of the find were published recently in a paper titled “A Unique Human-Fox Burial from a Pre-Natufian Cemetery in the Levant (Jordan)” in the online journal PLoS One . Fieldwork and research by Banning, Maher and colleagues was partly funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and a National Geographic Research Exploration Grant.

The paper can be viewed at

<http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0015815>.

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Please visit the site:

<http://www.artsci.utoronto.ca/main/media-releases/anthropologists-discover-earliest-cemetery-in-middle-east>

SCIENTISTS: RECONSTRUCTING AFGHAN BUDDHA POSSIBLE, BY JUERGEN BAETZ

BERLIN -- German scientists said Monday it may be possible to reconstruct one of two giant 1,500 year-old Buddha statues dynamited by the Taliban in central Afghanistan 10 years ago, which prompted a worldwide outcry and left behind only towering cliff caverns.

Researchers have studied several hundred fragments of the sandstone statues that once towered up to 180 feet (55 meters) high in Bamiyan province, and found that they were once brightly colored in red, white and blue, said Erwin Emmerling of Munich's Technical University.

The professor of restoration and conservation science, who visited the UNESCO world heritage site about 15 times since 2007, says research has shown that the smaller one of the pair - some 125 feet high (38 meters)- could be reconstructed with the recovered parts even though there are "political and practical obstacles" to overcome.

"Conservation of the fragments would require the construction of a small factory in the Bamiyan Valley - alternatively some 1,400 rocks weighing up to two tons each would have to be transported to Germany," the university said in a statement Friday.

Emmerling is to present the findings at a UNESCO conference on the Buddha statues' future starting Wednesday in Paris. The Afghan government, whose representatives are also attending the expert meeting, will ultimately decide on the statues' fate.

The Taliban destroyed the towering Buddha statues in the Bamiyan Valley in March 2001, less than a year before international forces toppled their government.

The Bamiyan Valley, about 260 kilometers (160 miles) west of Kabul at an altitude of some 8,000 feet (2440 meters), once formed a branch of the Silk Road, which contributed to the diffusion of Buddhism from India to the region.

Emmerling's team says mass spectrometer tests have allowed them to better determine the statues' age. Organic material in the fragments' clay layers were found to date from between 544 and 595 for the smaller Buddha and between 591 and 644 for the big one.

The statues' fragile sandstone fragments left over from the explosions are currently covered on the site or stored in a warehouse in Bamiyan province awaiting the Afghan government's decision.

Please visit the site:

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2011/02/28/AR2011022803105_pf.html
