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Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

- Οκτώβριος 2013 -

**"Φιλία είναι μια ψυχή που κατοικεί σε δύο σώματα."
(Αριστοτέλης)**

**"Friendship is a single soul dwelling in two bodies."
(Aristotle)**

Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

- October 2013 -

Nr. 151

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

CULTURAL HERITAGE PRACTICES: ISSUES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AND SITE PRESERVATION”, NICOSIA, 4-6 NOVEMBER 2013

This training course is organised in the framework of the EU funded project *New Archaeological Research Network for Integrating Approaches to ancient material studies* (NARNIA – www.narnia-itn.eu), coordinated by the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus.

This will be a three-day workshop coordinated by the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus. It is organised to provide basic information about current theories, principles, policies and practices related to the conservation of ancient materials and cultural heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean, with some emphasis on sites with mosaics. This training event will bring together students, young scholars, academic researchers and policy makers to present and discuss problems encountered in the region related to bad practices, deficiencies, and lessons-to-be-learned in the areas of preventive conservation and preservation of ancient sites and monuments.

Fifteen lectures by distinguished scholars in the field of cultural heritage management and conservation will take place on the issues of archaeological conservation and site preservation across the Eastern Mediterranean. The lectures include:

“Interplay between conservation and valorisation of the archaeological heritage of Sardinia”, by Boninu Antonietta, Former Director of Archaeology, Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici delle Province di Sassari e Nuoro; Former Director of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale Turritano of Porto Torres (Sassari)

“Conservation and presentation of mosaics from ancient Vienne: at the Museum and the archaeological Site of Saint-Romain-en-Gal”, by Chantriaux Evelyne, Director of the Atelier de restauration de mosaïques de Saint-Romain-en-Gal

“Restoration and conservation of a Roman painted ceiling from the villa of Sant’Imbenia, Alghero, Sardinia”, by Cobau Andreina, Partner (Wall painting conservation), Centro di Conservazione Archeologica, Roma

“The sunken city of Roman Baiae: some aspects of the work of conservation and restoration”, by Davidde Barbara, Director of the Underwater Archaeological Unit - Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro, Roma

“Recent works of conservation-restoration at the Archaeological Site of Delos”, by Hadjidakis Panayiotis J., President of the Committee for the Restoration of the Delos Monuments 21st Ephorate of Antiquities

“From the listing of an Ancient Monument to its excavation, conservation, preservation and promotion. Problems and Concerns”, by Ieronymidou Marina, Acting Director, Department of Antiquities, Cyprus & Eleutherios Charalambous [Conservator, Department of Antiquities, Cyprus](#)

“Methods and Procedures in the protection and preservation of the archaeological sites in Jordan”, by Mahamid Basema , Head of Technical Section, Amman Directorate, Department of Antiquities of Jordan

“Contemporary trends in the display, enhancement and interpretation of archaeological sites and monuments”, by Malouchou Tofano Fani, Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Technical University of Crete

“The Roman city of Zeugma (Turkey) conservation project”, by Nardi Roberto, Director, Centro di Conservazione Archeologica, Roma

“The Loukou project”, by Panayiotopoulou Anastasia, Former Ephor of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities for Laconia

“Recent underwater conservation and enhancement of ancient wrecks in Italy”, by Petriaggi Roberto, Editor of "Archaeologia Maritima Mediterranea", Rome.

“Using geomatics for the monitoring of an archaeological area: the case of Western Thebes (Luxor, Egypt)”, by Pimpaud Alban-Brice, Independent researcher, former responsible for the Archaeological Map of Western Thebes, Ministry of State for Antiquities, Egypt

“Heritage Management at the Lowest Place on Earth: Ghor es-Safi in Jordan, 1987-2013”, by Politis Konstantinos, European Social Fund Researcher at Athens University; Chairperson of Hellenic Society for Near Eastern Studies, Unive. of Athens

“Conservation of Mosaics: false perceptions, harsh realities, practical solutions”, by John Stewart, Senior Architectural Conservator, English Heritage, London

“The MOSAIKON Initiative: Developing sustainable approaches for the conservation of mosaics in the Mediterranean”, by Teutonico Jeanne Marie, Associate Director, Programs, The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles

Dates: 4-6 November 2013

Location: Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus, 12 Gladstonos Str., Nicosia, Cyprus

No. of participants: 40 – the course is open to interested individuals outside the NARNIA network

This NARNIA training event is offered free of charge, even though participants are expected to assume their own travel and accommodation expenses.

More information will follow soon including the full programme of the training course.

If you are interested in attending this course, please contact Dr Maria Dikomitou-Eliadou (m.dikom@ucy.ac.cy) in order to secure a place.

Dr Maria Dikomitou-Eliadou

Project Manager

New Archaeological Research Network for Integrating Approaches to ancient material studies (NARNIA)

FP7 - PEOPLE - Marie Curie European Actions

www.narnia-itn.eu

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100TH ANNIVERSARY OF STAINLESS STEEL
HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY
ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 19TH-20TH
OCTOBER 2013, CUTLERS' HALL,
SHEFFIELD, S1 1HG

On the 20th August 1913, local metallurgist Harry Brearley made his first arc furnace cast of stainless steel in Sheffield. Therefore to mark this occasion the Historical Metallurgy Society is holding its 2013 Annual Conference in the Cutlers' Hall in Sheffield.

There will be a mixture of presentation on stainless steel, other recent alloys and metal-working techniques on the Saturday. The programme is up on our website. As a special treat we have access to one of the private rooms in the Hall where you can see the display of the Brearley knives that he assembled and gave to the Company in the 1930s.

The Sunday will be field trip to Kelham Island Museum, home of one of only three Bessemer Converters left in the world. There will also be the opportunity to see the 12,000 horse power River Don Engine at work!

Bookings close on the 20th of September, but to assist if you are intending to come could you send Eleanor Blakelock an email on the address below so that I can confirm numbers.

For more information visit <http://hist-met.org/meetings/31-hms-annual-conference-oct-2013.html> or email eleanor.blakelock@archaeomaterials.co.uk

AGE MODELS, CHRONOLOGIES, AND DATABASES WORKSHOP

Dates: January 13-16, 2014

Location: Belfast, Northern Ireland

Contact: Eric C. Grimm, grimm@museum.state.il.us

Application Deadline: September 30, 2013; However, both application to attend and for travel funds will depend partly on date of application, so early application is recommended!

Where to Apply: <http://www.neotomadb.org/events/33218>

Theme and Objectives

This workshop aims to develop strategies for updating chronologies in a semi-automated manner for paleo databases given new criteria, for example a new radiocarbon calibration curve or revised ages for stratigraphic/biostratigraphic markers (e.g. tephtras).

The first overarching theme of this workshop is to establish methods for supervised automation for regenerating chronologies based on radiocarbon ages whenever the radiocarbon calibration curve changes or whenever ages for stratigraphic markers (e.g. tephtras) are revised. Specific objectives for radiocarbon-based age models are: (1) establish a small number of algorithms that will accommodate all or most situations; (2) determine what age-model parameters must be stored to regenerate chronologies; and (3) develop a software strategy for regenerating chronologies from stored chronological data and age-model metadata.

A second theme of the workshop will address chronologies for datasets older than the radiocarbon timescale. Specific objectives are: (1) determine the necessary metadata for reconstructing reliable pre-radiocarbon age models, (2) develop or initiate a priority ranking scheme for various age determinations, and (3) initiate the development of an algorithm for quantifying the error estimates of such age determinations.

The workshop will also include a 1-day software training session including: (1) an introduction to the age modeling programs CLAM and BACON; (2) an introduction to the Neotoma API; (3) use of the 'RNeotoma' package, and (4) importing CLAM/BACON results into Tilia.

This workshop is sponsored by the Age Model Working Group of the Neotoma Paleoecology Database (NAMWoG). Interested persons not currently members of NAMWoG are invited to participate. Participants may attend the thematic workshop, the software training session, or both. However, only participants attending the thematic workshop may apply for travel funding.

Schedule

Thematic Workshop; 13-15 January 2014

Software Training Session: 16 January 2014

Number of Participants

Thematic Workshop: 20-25

Software Training Session: 35-40

Funding

The workshop is partially funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation grant for the Neotoma Paleoecology Database. Funding for additional participants has been secured from PAGES. Interested participants who are not funded by the Neotoma project may apply for PAGES funding. **The maximum subvention for travel expenses will be \$500.** Expenses beyond the amount awarded must be incurred by the participant. Refunds for expenses will not be given until after the workshop, and original receipts equaling or exceeding the amount awarded must be submitted.

Key speakers/mentors/lecturers (invited)

Brian Bills, Pennsylvania State University
Maarten Blaauw, Queens University Belfast
Jessica Blois, University of California, Merced
Simon Brewer, University of Utah
Angela Bruch, Senckenberg Research Institute
Thomas Giesecke, Georg-August-Universität
Simon Goring, University of Wisconsin
Russell W. Graham, Pennsylvania State University
Eric C. Grimm, Illinois State Museum
Paula J. Reimer, Queens University Belfast
Mark D. Uhen, George Mason University
John W. Williams, University of Wisconsin

LATE MINOAN IIB POTTERY WORKSHOP,
"HOW LONG IS A CENTURY? LATE
MINOAN IIB POTTERY: RELATIVE
CHRONOLOGY AND REGIONAL
DIFFERENCES", LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE,
BELGIUM, 24-25 OCTOBER 2013

Dear Colleagues,

We are pleased to announce the upcoming international workshop **"How long is a century? Late Minoan IIB pottery: Relative chronology and regional differences"** to be held in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, from 24 to 25 October 2013. You are welcome to attend the conference.

All the information can be found on the webpage of the workshop, along with the program and abstracts: <http://www.uclouvain.be/432969.html>

If you have any questions, please contact charlotte.langohr@uclouvain.be

For the Aegis (Aegean Interdisciplinary Studies) research group,

Charlotte Langohr

Dr Ch. Langohr

Chargée de Recherches F.R.S.-FNRS

www.sarpedon.be/www.minoan-aegis.be

Département d'Archéologie et Histoire de l'Art Aegean Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS) Centre d'Etudes des Mondes Antiques (CEMA) Institut des Civilisations, Arts et Lettres(INCAL)

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**INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP “SHARING
GEOSPATIAL DATA - THE KEY TO
SUCCESSFUL INTERDISCIPLINARY AND
INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION”, BERN,
OCTOBER 31TH – NOVEMBER 2ND, 2013**

We cordially invite you to the interdisciplinary workshop “Sharing Geospatial Data - the key to successful interdisciplinary and international collaboration” to be held in Bern, October 31th – November 2nd, 2013. The workshop aims at providing an interdisciplinary platform to present and learn about best practise rules for geospatial data exchange, metadata tools and archiving facilities: Discuss the possibilities of geodata transfer and preservation, discover the geodata sharing features of different software products, learn about the potential of geodata crowdsourcing and present your own ideas and experiences related to the provision of geodata among disciplines and levels of knowledge. Expert talks, scientific presentations as well as training sessions will enable participants to use innovative and sustainable methods of geodata cooperation.

For further details on the program, trainings, venue&accommodation and other activities please access the workshop website via www.geosharing.unibe.ch.

Fees are 80 CHF (regular) and 40 CHF (students and University of Bern members) for early registration until Sept. 30.

Please feel free to distribute this announcement to any interested persons.

Hope to see you all in Bern in the end of October 2013.

**ΔΙΑΛΕΞΗ ΜΕ ΘΕΜΑ "ΤΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ
ΣΚΑΜΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΣΑΝΤΟΡΙΝΗΣ
ΚΑΙ Η ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ", ΑΘΗΝΑ, ΑΙΘΟΥΣΑ
ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΩΝ ΤΕΕ,
ΤΡΙΤΗ 1^Η ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ 2013**

Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ
Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΤΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ UIA-ΔΙΕΘΝΟΥΣ ΕΝΩΣΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΩΝ

Στο πλαίσιο της Παγκόσμιας Ημέρας της Αρχιτεκτονικής,

πραγματοποιούν διάλεξη,

με θέμα

Το Αρχαιολογικό Σκάμμα του Ακρωτηρίου Σαντορίνης και η Κοινωνία

με ομιλητές

τον κ. Χρήστο Ντούμα Αρχαιολόγο Ομότιμο Καθηγητή του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών, και

τον κ. Νίκο Φιντικάκη, Αρχιτέκτονα, Μέλος του Συμβουλίου της UIA (Διεθνούς
Ενώσεως Αρχιτεκτόνων)

Η διάλεξη θα δοθεί στην Αθήνα, στην αίθουσα εκδηλώσεων του ΤΕΕ Νίκης 4 (1^{ος}
όροφος), την Τρίτη 1^η Οκτωβρίου 2013, ώρα 19:00

Ο/Η Πρόεδρος

Η Γεν. Γραμματέας

Ιωάννης Μιχαήλ

Ελπίς Ματρακίδη-Φίλιππα

Ελληνική Αρχιτεκτονική Εταιρεία

Ελληνική Εταιρεία Περιβάλλοντος και Πολιτισμού

Φανή Βαβύλη

Ελληνικό Τμήμα της UIA – Διεθνής Ένωση Αρχιτεκτόνων

1ST CAA GR CONFERENCE – CALL FOR PAPERS, CRETE, RETHYMNO, 7-8 MARCH 2014

The first CAA GR conference will be held at the Institute of Mediterranean Studies at Rethymno, Crete from Friday 7th – Saturday 8th March 2014.

CAA (Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology) is the premier international conference for all aspects of computing, quantitative methods and digital applications in Archaeology. With a history going back to 1972, CAA encourages participation from scholars, specialists and experts in the fields of archaeology, history, cultural heritage, digital scholarship, GIS, mathematics, semantic web, informatics and members of other disciplines that complement and extend the interests of CAA.

The Greek chapter of CAA International (CAA GR) was established in 2012, in order to develop a forum to discuss the various practical, theoretical and methodological issues involved in the increasing number of computer applications in Greek archaeological and cultural heritage contexts, and share the results of related research. CAA GR aims to encourage communication between different disciplines, to provide a survey of present work in the field, to stimulate discussion and further develop these areas of research. For these reasons, it welcomes archaeologists with expertise from a variety of disciplines in the field of social sciences, life sciences, engineering and arts actively involved in computer applications in the cultural heritage domain, conservators, mathematicians and computer scientists.

Call for Papers

The CAA GR 2014 organising committee invites **proposals for papers and posters** relating to all aspects of computer applications, quantitative methods and digital applications in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage of Greece and Cyprus. Neighbouring regions may also be considered. The official languages of the conference are *Greek* and *English*.

Format

Oral Presentations

Conventional presentations in power point format (other software may be accepted) in 15 minutes with 5-10 minutes discussion.

Posters

A poster session will provide an opportunity for preliminary work to be presented and discussed directly with the presenter.

Themes

The main themes of the conference are likely to include the following, but may be modified or extended according to the paper proposals we receive:

1. Field Prospection and recording methods for excavation and laboratory work

2. Data modelling, management and integration
3. Linked data and the semantic web
4. Data analysis and visualisation
5. 3D modelling, visualisation and simulations
6. Spatiotemporal modelling, GIS and remote sensing
7. Users and interfaces: education, museums and multimedia
8. Theoretical issues, and the relation of CAA with the Digital Humanities
9. Digital Cities, cultural heritage interpretation and modelling the past.

Workshop

The CAA GR 2014 committee will also organise on the **6th March 2014**, a 5hours workshop on **Computational Imaging - Field and Lab Recording**. The first part of the workshop will be about *Three-Dimensional Photogrammetry for excavation and artefacts recording* and the second about *Reflectance Transformation Imaging for recording and studying artefacts*. They will both focus on theoretical and practical aspects of the methods, referring to characteristic examples. Attendants will also have the chance to do their own data capture and analysis. You should register separately for the workshop as places will be limited.

*Grants are available for students and scholars to support their attendance. For details see below and visit the conference website.

Process of Submission and Publication

In order to assess your ***paper proposal*** for CAA GR you are expected to submit an **extended abstract** of your presentation by the **1st November 2013** that:

- Describes original, technically excellent, critical, and/or synthetic research
- Focuses on interesting computational and/ or quantitative methods and theories applied in archaeology and related disciplines

Text should be approximately **700-1000 words** (excl. bibliographic references) **accompanied by a few images (up to 4)** that adequately illustrate the content of your talk. You should discuss briefly the state of the art, aims, methodology, and results of your research adding citations to relevant published works where appropriate. Please submit your extended abstract using the template which can be downloaded as PDF or DOC. You should also submit a paragraph of **150 words** that will be used in the conference programme.

For ***poster proposals*** you should send either a tif/jpg/pdf version of your poster **or** text of approximately **500 words** (excl. bibliographic references) **accompanied by a few images (up to 4)** that adequately illustrate the content of your poster. You should also submit a paragraph of **100 words** that will be used in the conference programme. In case you will submit an e-version of your poster please make sure that all its content will be readable.

All proposals will be reviewed by the scientific committee of CAA GR for their content, clarity and style of writing, and authors will be notified of the results by the **2nd December 2013**.

A month after the conference you should submit the manuscript of your paper for the proceedings of CAA GR. The publication will be in the form of an e-book (with ISBN) and will become available within 5 months of the conference date. For more details on the process of publication visit the website of the conference.

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Fees

Registration includes attendance at conference sessions, morning/afternoon coffees, and light lunch for both days, as well as the wine reception at the first night of the conference. Registration fees DO NOT include the cost of the Conference dinner, accommodation, workshop attendance and any conference tours.

Early Bird Registration	€40 (until 1st January 2014)
Regular Registration	€50 (until 23rd February 2014)
Workshop	€40 (until 31st January 2014)

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
NATURAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY IN
MANUSCRIPT ANALYSIS, CENTRE FOR THE
STUDY OF MANUSCRIPT CULTURES,
HAMBURG, 4 - 6 DECEMBER 2013**

Dead line for the abstracts submissions extended: 11.10.13.
Registration

Participation in the conference is free of charge and visitors are welcome.

Please register at:

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**ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ "ΠΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΖΕΙ
ΤΟ ΠΑΡΕΛΘΟΝ ΜΑΣ; - Η ΣΥΓΚΡΟΤΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗΣ ΤΗΣ
ΠΑΛΑΙΟΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ
ΠΑΛΑΙΟΛΙΘΙΚΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΣΤΗΝ
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ, ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ 12 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ, 2013,
ΑΜΦΙΘΕΑΤΡΟ "Ι. ΔΡΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ",
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟ ΚΤΗΡΙΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΥ
ΑΘΗΝΩΝ (ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΥ 30)**

Το Τμήμα Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Εθνικού και Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών σας προσκαλεί στη επιστημονική ημερίδα
Που αρχίζει το παρελθόν μας ; Η συγκρότηση της επιστήμης της Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας και της Παλαιολιθικής Αρχαιολογίας στην Ελλάδα
το Σάββατο 12 Οκτωβρίου 2013 (10.00 - 20.00)
στο Αμφιθέατρο "Ι. Δρακόπουλος", Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών
(Πανεπιστημίου 30)

Οργάνωση:

Γεωργία Κουρτέση-Φιλιππάκη, Επίκουρη καθηγήτρια Προϊστορικής Αρχαιολογίας
Βαγγέλης Καραμανωλάκης, Λέκτορας Θεωρίας της Ιστορίας και Ιστοριογραφίας

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ

9.30-10.00: Προσέλευση και εγγραφές
10.00-10.10: Χαιρετισμός από την Πρόεδρο του Τμήματος Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας
καθηγήτρια **Αναστασία Παπαδία-Λάλα**

Εισαγωγικές ανακοινώσεις

10.10 – 10.25: **Γεωργία Κουρτέση-Φιλιππάκη**, επ. καθηγήτρια, ΕΚΠΑ

Η προβληματική της ημερίδας «Που αρχίζει το παρελθόν μας ;»

10.25 – 10.40: **Βαγγέλης Καραμανωλάκης**, λέκτορας, ΕΚΠΑ

Από τη σκοπιά του ιστορικού: εθνική ιστορία και προϊστορική αρχαιολογία

1η Συνεδρία

Πρόεδρος: **Παναγιώτα Πολυχρονάκου-Σγουρίτσα**, καθηγήτρια, ΕΚΠΑ

10.40- 11.00: **Θανάσης Τζαβάρας**, ομ. καθηγητής, ΕΚΠΑ

Πώς ορίζεται το χτές; Και πώς το πριν από χτές;

11.00-11.20: **Αντώνης Λιάκος**, καθηγητής, ΕΚΠΑ

Η παραγωγή του παρελθόντος και το σχίσμα ιστορίας - προϊστορίας

11.20-11.40: **Νίκος Ευστρατίου**, καθηγητής, Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Θεσσαλονίκης

Η αναζήτηση και διαχείριση του παλαιολιθικού ιστορικού χρόνου στην Ελλάδα σήμερα

11.40-12.10: Συζήτηση

ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

2η Συνεδρία

Πρόεδρος: **Ελένη Μαντζουράνη**, καθηγήτρια, ΕΚΠΑ

12.30 – 12.50: **Νένα Γαλανίδου**, αν. καθηγήτρια, Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης

Η αναζήτηση των πρώτων κατοίκων της παλαιολιθικής Ελλάδας

12.50 – 13.10: **Μιχάλης Φωτιάδης**, αν. καθηγητής, Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων

Η εποχή του Λίθου στην Ελλάδα γύρω στο 1870

13.10-13.30: **Παρασκευή Ελεφάντη**, δρ. ερευνήτρια, Εφορεία Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας-Σπηλαιολογίας Νοτίου Ελλάδος

«Παλαιολιθικά εργαλεία προερχόμενα δήθεν εξ' Ελλάδος»: η ανάπτυξη της Παλαιολιθικής Αρχαιολογίας στην Ελλάδα σε συνάρτηση με τις επιστημολογικές και κοινωνικές εξελίξεις κατά τον 19ο και τις αρχές του 20ού αιώνα.

13.30-13.50: **Γεωργία Κουρτέση-Φιλιππάκη**, επ. καθηγήτρια, ΕΚΠΑ

Τα λίθινα τέχνηρα ως αρχαιολογικό εύρημα: πρόσληψη και διαχείριση.

13.50-14.20: Συζήτηση

ΜΕΣΗΜΕΡΙΑΝΟ ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

3η Συνεδρία

Πρόεδρος: **Λευτέρης Πλάτων**, αν. καθηγητής, ΕΚΠΑ

16.30-16.45: **Γιόρια Παναγοπούλου**, μεταπτυχιακή φοιτήτρια, ΕΚΠΑ

Η έρευνα της παλαιολιθικής εποχής στον ελληνικό Τύπο κατά τη δεκαετία του '60

16.45-17.00: **Γιάννος Πέτρου**, μεταπτυχιακός φοιτητής, ΕΚΠΑ

Η παλαιολιθική εποχή στα ελληνικά μουσεία

17.00-17.15: **Βασιλική Σχίζα**, μεταπτυχιακή φοιτήτρια, ΕΚΠΑ

Η παλαιολιθική εποχή στα σχολικά εγχειρίδια

17.15-17.30: **Κατερίνα Ψωμά**, μεταπτυχιακή φοιτήτρια, ΕΚΠΑ

Η παλαιολιθική εποχή στην Ελλάδα μέσα από τις δημοσιεύσεις

17.30-18.00 : Συζήτηση

ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

4η Συνεδρία

Πρόεδρος: **Μιχάλης Φωτιάδης**, αν. καθηγητής, Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων

18.20- 18.40: **Δέσποινα Καταπότη**, λέκτορας, Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου

Άνθρωποι, τεχνικές και εργαλεία στο έργο του Bernard Stiegler

18.40- 19.00: **Γιώργος Βαβουρανάκης**, λέκτορας, ΕΚΠΑ

Ο Χρήστος Τσουντας και οι ιστορικές ρίζες του ερευνητικού χάσματος ανάμεσα σε Παλαιολιθική και Νεολιθική Αρχαιολογία στην Ελλάδα

19.00-19.20: **Δημήτρης Πλάντζος**, επ. καθηγητής, ΕΚΠΑ

Οι «υλιστικές διδασκαλίες» του Σωτηρίου Δάκαρη και το ίνδαλμα του νεοκλασικισμού

19.20- 20.00: Συζήτηση και συμπεράσματα της ημερίδας__

Το ζήτημα της αρχαιότητας του ανθρώπου και της προέλευσης των λίθινων εργαλείων – τα οποία είχαν θεωρηθεί ως «κεραύνια» κατά το Μεσαίωνα – απασχόλησε σοβαρά τη λογιοσύνη στη Δύση κατά την Αναγέννηση και το Διαφωτισμό. Η αποδοχή της φυσικής ιστορίας του ανθρώπου και της μακρόχρονης παρουσίας του στη γη έγινε στο δεύτερο μισό του 19ου αιώνα χάρη στις έρευνες του γάλλου J. J. Boucher de Perthes και τον

πραγματισμό των άγγλων γεωλόγων, όλα αυτά σε ένα κλίμα αισιοδοξίας που γεννούσε η πίστη στην πρόοδο της επιστήμης. Έκτοτε οι επιστήμες της Παλαιοανθρωπολογίας και της Παλαιολιθικής Αρχαιολογίας γνωρίζουν ιδιαίτερη άνθηση στη Δυτική Ευρώπη.

Το Τμήμα Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών διοργανώνει ημερίδα, στις 12 Οκτωβρίου 2013, με στόχο τη διερεύνηση των συνθηκών κάτω από τις οποίες έγινε :

- 1) η πρόσληψη και η διαχείριση των παραπάνω εννοιών στη σύγχρονη Ελλάδα
 - 2) η ένταξη/ενσωμάτωση της προβληματικής της ανθρωπογένεσης στην αρχαιολογική σκέψη και στην ιστορική προσέγγιση του παρελθόντος στη χώρα
 - 3) η ανάπτυξη της ερευνητικής δραστηριότητας για το απώτερο παρελθόν στην Ελλάδα στο τρίπτυχο «έρευνα πεδίου/πανεπιστημιακή διδασκαλία/δημοσίευση των αποτελεσμάτων»
 - 4) η περαιτέρω διάδοση της γνώσης στην κοινωνία (ανάδειξη θέσεων, μουσειακές εκθέσεις, διδασκαλία στην πρωτοβάθμια και δευτεροβάθμια εκπαίδευση, τύπος κλπ).
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**ΔΙΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΜΕ ΤΙΤΛΟ: "Η ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ
ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΣΤΗΝ
ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟ, ΟΠΩΣ ΠΡΟΚΥΠΤΕΙ ΑΠΟ
ΤΑ ΑΡΧΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ Γ.Α.Κ. ΝΟΜΩΝ
ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΕΙΑ ΑΛΛΩΝ
ΦΟΡΕΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟ",
ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗ, ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 4 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ -
ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ 5 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ, 2013**

Το Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Πελοποννησιακών Σπουδών (Ειδική Περιφερειακή Υπηρεσία της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Αρχαιοτήτων), σε συνεργασία με τα Γ.Α.Κ. Νομού Αρκαδίας και τον Σύλλογο Αρκάδων Ορειβατών - Οικολόγων, προχωρεί σήμερα στην ανακοίνωση της **4ης Εγκυκλίου** – της Δημερίδας με τίτλο: **"Η ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟ, ΟΠΩΣ ΠΡΟΚΥΠΤΕΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΑΡΧΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ Γ.Α.Κ. ΝΟΜΩΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΕΙΑ ΑΛΛΩΝ ΦΟΡΕΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟ"**. Η Δημερίδα θα πραγματοποιηθεί στην Τρίπολη, το διήμερο Παρασκευής 04 Οκτωβρίου - Σαββάτου 05 Οκτωβρίου) του τρέχοντος έτους. Ακολουθούν οι περιλήψεις των ανακοινώσεων των ομιλητών και το Πρόγραμμα της Δημερίδας.

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΔΙΗΜΕΡΙΔΑΣ

Α΄ Παρασκευή, ώρα 16:00: Εναρκτήρια ομιλία, χαιρετισμοί φορέων.

1^η ομιλία: 16:30 – 16:50

ΕΓΓΡΑΦΑ – ΠΗΓΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ, ΚΑΤΑΤΕΘΕΙΜΕΝΑ ΣΤΑ ΓΕΝΙΚΑ ΑΡΧΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ, Ν. ΑΡΚΑΔΙΑΣ

Τα αρχεία που θα παρουσιαστούν, ανήκουν στις αρχειακές συλλογές των Γ.Α.Κ. Αρκαδίας & ανασύρθηκαν από τις ξεχασμένες γωνιές τους, προκειμένου να τα «ξαναδεί» το κοινό & οι ερευνητές. Το υλικό που περιέχεται στα διοικητικά αρχεία της Νομαρχίας ή στα Δημοτικά των κοινοτήτων που καταργήθηκαν, ξαφνιάζει με την ποικιλομορφία του αυτόν που θα έλθει για πρώτη φορά σ' επαφή μαζί του. Θα διαπιστώσει ότι μπορεί ν' αποτελέσει πολύτιμη πρωτογενή πηγή πληροφορίας για πολλούς ερευνητικούς κλάδους. Η ενημέρωση γι' αυτό το αρχειακό υλικό θα προσφέρει ίσως στους χρήστες νέες ιδέες για το που μπορούν να «συναντήσουν» τις πληροφορίες που αναζητούν.

Γιάννης Γεωργούλης Γ.Α.Κ.- Αρχεία Νομού Αρκαδίας
Αικατερίνη Ζωγράφου, Αρχειονόμος

2^η ομιλία: (16:50 – 17:10)

ΟΙ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΕΣ ΤΩΝ ΓΕΝΙΚΩΝ ΑΡΧΕΙΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ Ν. ΛΑΚΩΝΙΑΣ, ΠΗΓΗ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ

Στις συλλογές των Γενικών Αρχείων του Κράτους- Αρχείων Ν. Λακωνίας εμπεριέχονται αρκετά Αρχεία, τα οποία περιλαμβάνουν μαρτυρίες και στοιχεία που αφορούν σε αρχαιολογικά κατάλοιπα ή σε συνεργασίες των υπηρεσιών και των πολιτών της περιοχής με το πρώην ΥΠΠΟ ή ΥΠΠΟΤ και σημερινό Υ.ΠΑΙ.Θ.Π.Α. κατά τον 19ο και 20ο αιώνα. Τα Αρχεία που κυρίως παρέχουν τέτοιου είδους σημαντικές πληροφορίες είναι το Αρχείο της Τοπικής Αυτοδιοίκησης - δηλαδή της Νομαρχίας (σημερινή Περιφερειακή Ενότητα), των Δήμων και των Κοινοτήτων της Λακωνίας.

Πέπη Γαβαλά Γ.Α.Κ. - Αρχεία Νομού Λακωνίας

3^η ομιλία: (17:10 – 17:30)

«Η Διοίκηση του νεοσύστατου ελληνικού κράτους κατά το β΄μισό του 19ου αι., όπως προκύπτει από έγγραφα του Αρχείου του Δήμου Ήλιδας».

Η αντιμετώπιση των «ληστρικών συμμοριών», διαψεύσεις πολιτικών κινημάτων, η σύσταση Δημοτοφυλακής και νυχτοφυλάκων, η νόσος των αμπέλων, ο φόρος γεωργικών προϊόντων γης και ζώων, η εργολαβία ταχυδρομικών ίππων, η ίδρυση της Αγροτικής τράπεζας, η ενημέρωση για τις εξωτερικές σχέσεις της χώρας, είναι θέματα που αναφέρονται στις εγκυκλίους του υπουργείου Εσωτερικών προς τους νομάρχες, την περίοδο 1850-1900. Μέσα από έγγραφα του Δήμου Ήλιδας διαφαίνονται οι πολλαπλές αρμοδιότητες, που είχαν οι Νομάρχες, οι έπαρχοι και οι Δήμαρχοι (διορισμοί, επιτήρηση των αστυνομικών αρχών για παράβαση ή αμέλεια καθήκοντος, κατάρτιση καταλόγου ενόρκων, προσωποκρατήσεις ατόμων για μη πληρωμή Δημοτικών φόρων κ.α.) στα πρώτα χρόνια της σύστασης του ελληνικού κράτους.

Ιωάννα Τζουανοπούλου Γ.Α.Κ. - Αρχεία Νομού Ηλείας

4^η ομιλία: (17:30 – 17:50)

ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ 19ο ΑΙΩΝΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΑΡΧΕΙΟ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΝΑΥΠΛΙΕΩΝ

Στα Γενικά Αρχεία του Κράτους – Αρχεία Νομού Αργολίδας απόκειται το αρχείο του Δήμου Ναυπλιέων (1835-1979). Γνωρίζοντας τη σημασία και το περιεχόμενο του θεσμού της τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης κατά το 19^ο αι., δε μας ξενίζει η ύπαρξη πολλών και ποικίλων πληροφοριών σχετικών με τις αρχαιότητες, οι οποίες πληροφορίες εμπεριέχονται στο δημοτικό αρχείο. Στην παρούσα ανακοίνωση θα προσπαθήσουμε να ερμηνεύσουμε τα σχετικά με τις αρχαιότητες τεκμήρια του δημοτικού αρχείου υπό το πρίσμα των τοπικών συνθηκών και του ιστορικού γίνεσθαι της εποχής.

Δημήτρης Χ. Γεωργόπουλος Γ.Α.Κ. – Αρχεία Νομού Αργολίδας

5^η ομιλία: (17:50 – 18:10)

ΤΟ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΤΕΓΕΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΤΕΓΕΑΤΙΔΟΣ, ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΕΙΑΚΕΣ ΠΗΓΕΣ

Παρουσιάζονται ιστορικά έγγραφα που αφορούν στην ίδρυση και στην πρώτη έκθεση του Μουσείου Τεγέας, καθώς και στο καθεστώς προστασίας των αρχαιοτήτων κατά τη χρονική περίοδο που προηγήθηκε της ίδρυσης του Μουσείου.

Γρηγόρης Γρηγορακάκης ΛΘ΄ ΕΠΚΑ Αρκαδίας

6^η ομιλία: (18:10 – 18:30)

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΕΙΑΚΗ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ: Η ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΚΑΔΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΦΥΩΝ»

Παρουσιάζονται τα αποτελέσματα της νεότερης αρχαιολογικής έρευνας πεδίου στην περιοχή της αρκαδικής πόλης των Καφυών, τα οποία ενισχύονται από παλαιότερες

τοπωνυμικές μαρτυρίες και ιδιόχειρες σημειώσεις του συγγραφέα Γ. Πετρόπουλου (Σαγιά) στα Γενικά Αρχεία του Κράτους στο νομό Αρκαδίας και από αρχαιακό υλικό στο Γερμανικό Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Αθηνών.

Σταμάτης Φριτζίλας ΛΘ΄ ΕΠΚΑ Αρκαδίας

18:30 – 19:00: ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΚΑΦΕ

7^η ομιλία: (19:00 – 19:20)

Ο ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΠΥΡΛΑΣ ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΑΡΧΕΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΑΣ «ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΙΣ»
Η ελληνομάθεια και βυζαντινομάθεια του Τριπολιτσιώτη πολιτικού, ιατρού και λογίου του 19^{ου} αι. Ιωάννη Πύρλα, όπως προκύπτει από την έρευνα του αρχείου της εφημερίδας «Βελτίωσις», που εξέδιδε ο ίδιος. Η εφημερίδα αποτελούσε σημαντικό εκδοτικό εγχείρημα για την εποχή · εξετάζονται οι αναφορές της εφημερίδας και ανιχνεύονται οι πρωτότυπες πηγές τους.

Βασίλης Σιακωτός Ιστορικός

8^η ομιλία: (19:20 – 19:40)

«ΕΚΘΕΤΑ ΤΕΚΝΑ» ΣΤΗΝ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ 2ο ΗΜΙΣΥ ΤΗΣ ΔΕΚΑΕΤΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ 1940

Αποδελτιώνονται καταγραφές σχετικές με τα «έκθετα τέκνα» στην Τρίπολη της Αρκαδίας, για την περίοδο που ακολούθησε τον 2ο Παγκόσμιο Πόλεμο, από το υλικό των Γ.Α.Κ. Νομού Αρκαδίας. Επιχειρείται προσέγγιση της κοινωνικής διάστασης του θέματος και των γενεσιουργών αιτιών του.

Δημήτρης Καραμήτζος Σ.Α.Ο.Ο.

9^η ομιλία: (19:40 – 20:00)

Η ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΗ ΚΑΙ Η ΜΕΡΙΜΝΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ ΣΤΗ ΛΑΚΩΝΙΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ 19^ο ΚΑΙ 20^ο ΑΙΩΝΑ. ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΑΡΧΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ

Διοικητικά έγγραφα, όπως αναφορές, εκθέσεις πεπραγμένων, αιτήματα χρηματοδότησης ακόμη και εντολές μετακίνησης, που σώζονται στο Αρχείο της Ε΄ ΕΠΚΑ και της Διεύθυνσης Αρχείου Μνημείων της Γ. Γραμματείας Πολιτισμού, παρέχουν σημαντικές πληροφορίες για τον ακριβή χρόνο και τόπο εύρεσης αρχαίων, την πορεία των ανασκαφών, τις επεμβάσεις σε αυτά, τις προσπάθειες διάσωσης και ανάδειξής τους καθώς και την απήχηση αυτών των εργασιών στην τοπική κοινωνία.

Αναστασία Παναγιωτοπούλου Έφορος Αρχαιοτήτων επί τιμή Α.Ι.Π.Σ.

10^η ομιλία: (20:00 – 20:20)

Η ΠΑΙΔΙΚΗ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΣΤΗ ΣΠΑΡΤΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ ΜΙΣΟ ΤΟΥ 19^{ου} ΑΙΩΝΑ ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΕΣ ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ

Μέσα από τα συμβολαιογραφικά αρχεία που φυλάσσονται στα ΓΑΚ-Αρχεία Ν. Λακωνίας αντλούμε το υλικό μας για την παρούσα ανακοίνωση. Μέσα από τα συμβόλαια αναδεικνύονται μορφές απασχόλησης των παιδιών-αγοριών και κοριτσιών (υπηρέτες-υπηρέτριες σε αστικές οικογένειες, βοηθοί σε μαγαζιά-εργαστήρια, εργάτριες στα μεταξουργεία της Σπάρτης).

Σταθοπούλου Δήμητρα, Φιλολόγος

11^η ομιλία: (20:20 – 20:40)

ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΦΩΤΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ: ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΑΠΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ ΕΩΣ ΣΗΜΕΡΑ

Παρουσιάζονται φωτογραφίες μνημείων, ανασκαφών και ευρημάτων από το φωτογραφικό αρχείο της ΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ. Αρκετές από αυτές χρονολογούνται από τις αρχές του 20ου αι. και σχετίζονται με την απαρχή της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας στην Πάτρα, ενώ παράλληλα αποτυπώνουν χαρακτηριστικές εικόνες της πόλης, από εκείνη την περίοδο έως και τις μέρες μας.

Ερωφίλη - Ίρις Κόλια, Προϊσταμένη ΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ
Άρτεμις Μανιάκη, Αρχαιολόγος ΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ

20:40 – 21:00: ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

Β') Σάββατο, ώρα 9:30, έναρξη 2^{ης} ημέρας.

1^η ομιλία: (9:30 – 9:50)

Η ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΜΟΝΗΣ ΜΑΡΔΑΚΙΟΥ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ 19ο ΑΙΩΝΑ, ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΑ ΤΩΝ Γ.Α.Κ.

Τα αρχιτεκτονικά κατάλοιπα του παρελθόντος, καθώς και τα κινητά αντικείμενα, αποτελούν τεκμήρια της ιστορίας ενός μνημείου. Ο συνδυασμός της in situ μελέτης του, με γραπτά τεκμήρια που διασώζονται σε αρχεία, δια φωτίζει και εμπλουτίζει τις γνώσεις μας, συμβάλλοντας στη πληρέστερη κατανόηση της ιστορικής του διαδρομής.

Αμέσως μετά την απελευθέρωση της Ελλάδος, παρά το γεγονός ότι η Μονή Μαρδακίου περιλαμβάνεται στις διατηρούμενες μονές, εντούτοις χάνει τη αίγλη και τη δύναμη που είχε αποκτήσει κατά την διάρκεια των προηγούμενων αιώνων μετά τη ίδρυση της το 1638 και παρακμάζει. Στα Γ.Α.Κ. διασώζεται ένας σημαντικός αριθμός εγγράφων του 19ου αιώνα, που δια φωτίζουν την ιστορική πορεία της Ιεράς Μονής Μαρδακίου στον Ταύγετο την εποχή αυτή. Μέσα από τα έγγραφα διαφαίνονται οι συνθήκες που οδήγησαν στη σταδιακή εγκατάλειψη της και δίνονται απαντήσεις για τους λόγους της ερήμωσής της.

Ιωάννα Καρανή Αρχιτέκτων Μηχανικός ΥΠΑΙΘΠΑ-
Διεύθυνση Αναστήλωσης Βυζαντινών και Μεταβυζαντινών
Μνημείων

2^η ομιλία: (09:50 – 10:10)

ΟΙ ΠΡΩΤΕΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΕΣ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΘΟΛΩΤΩΝ ΤΑΦΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΥΚΗΝΩΝ ΜΕΣΩ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΕΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ ΑΝΑΣΤΗΛΩΣΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΝ

Οι εργασίες αναστήλωσης και συντήρησης αρχιτεκτονικών μνημείων του παρελθόντος διέπονται σήμερα από αυστηρές αρχές και διεθνείς συμβάσεις. Επιβεβλημένη επίσης θεωρείται η λεπτομερής τεκμηρίωσή τους, προκειμένου να συνεισφέρουν σε οποιαδήποτε μελλοντική έρευνα ή επέμβαση.

Για τη συντήρηση των μνημείων όμως υπήρξε μέριμνα σε παλαιότερες εποχές, κατά τις οποίες η προαναφερόμενη μεθοδολογία υπήρξε άγνωστη. Η παρούσα έρευνα φιλοδοξεί να παρουσιάσει τις επεμβάσεις του παρελθόντος σε μνημεία μεγάλης σημασίας, συγκεκριμένα στους θολωτούς τάφους των Μυκηνών, μέσω εγγράφων, σχεδίων, διοικητικής αλληλογραφίας και λογιστικών καταλόγων της Διεύθυνσης Αναστήλωσης Αρχαίων Μνημείων.

Σταματούλα Μακρυπόδη Αρχαιολόγος Νομισματικό
Μουσείο.

3^η ομιλία: (10:10 – 10:20)

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΠΟΡΟΥΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΕΣ ΤΗΣ
ΕΠΑΡΧΙΑΣ ΚΑΛΑΒΡΥΤΩΝ

Η ανακοίνωση αφορά σε στοιχεία που προκύπτουν από το αρχείο της ΣΤ' Εφορείας Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων Αχαΐας για τις αρχαιότητες της Επαρχίας Καλαβρύτων, η οποία στην αρχαιότητα αποτελούσε τμήμα του αρκαδικού έθνους των Αζάνων, μέσα από σημειώματα και αναφορές των αρχαιολόγων.

Γ. Αλεξοπούλου Αρχαιολόγος ΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ

4^η ομιλία: (10:20 – 10:40)

Η ΔΕΝΔΡΟΚΤΗΣΙΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟ, ΟΠΩΣ ΠΡΟΚΥΠΤΕΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ
ΕΓΓΡΑΦΑ ΤΗΣ ΜΟΝΗΣ ΠΟΔΑΡΕΑΣ (ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ)

Στην ανακοίνωση εξετάζεται το ζήτημα της δενδροκτησίας ανεξάρτητης από την ιδιοκτησία του αγρού στον οποίο τα δένδρα ή άλλες φυτείες βρίσκονταν. Ο θεσμός ανάγεται στην αρχαία Ελλάδα και έρχεται σε αντίθεση με την αρχή του ρωμαϊκού δικαίου σύμφωνα με την οποία "superficies solo cedit", δηλαδή ότι στον ιδιοκτήτη της γης ανήκει ταυτόχρονα και οτιδήποτε βρίσκεται επ' αυτής (κτήρια και φυτείες), ακόμα και αν έχουν κτισθεί ή καλλιεργηθεί από άλλο πρόσωπο. Θα εξετασθούν μαρτυρίες από σειρά δικαιοπρακτικών εγγράφων του 14ου αι. της Μονής Ποδαρέας ή Χρυσοποδαριώτισσας κοντά στην Πάτρα, καθώς και μεταγενέστερα έγγραφα της ίδιας μονής. Θα συγκριθούν με μαρτυρίες μοναστηριακών εγγράφων από άλλες μονές από την ύστερη βυζαντινή Πελοπόννησο και άλλες περιοχές, καθώς και αφιερωματικές επιγραφές. Θα εκτιμηθεί η μαρτυρία για την αυτόνομη ιδιοκτησία δένδρων (πολύ μικρή ιδιοκτησία) στην Πελοπόννησο, και η επιβίωση του αρχαίου αυτού θεσμού στο Βυζάντιο και τους μεταβυζαντινούς αιώνες.

Ελένη Σαράντη Καθηγήτρια Πανεπιστημίου
Πελοποννήσου Βυζαντινή Ιστορία και Βυζαντινός
Πολιτισμός

5^η ομιλία: (10:40 – 11:00)

Η ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗ ΣΤΑΜΑΤΑΚΗ ΣΤΗ ΣΠΑΡΤΗ

Η ανακοίνωση αυτή θα σχολιάσει συνολικά τη δραστηριότητα του πρωτοπόρου Έλληνα αρχαιολόγου στην ιδιαίτερη Πατρίδα του. Οι πηγές είναι σειρά εγγράφων που εντοπίζονται σε αρχεία (κυρίως τα ΓΑΚ Αθηνών), διάσπαρτες ειδήσεις σε εφημερίδες και αναφορές σε περιοδικά της εποχής.

Στέλλα Ραυτοπούλου Αρχαιολόγος Β' ΕΠΚΑ.

6^η ομιλία: (11:00 – 11:20)

ΔΗΜΑΙΡΕΣΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΝΕΩΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΙΤΗΜΟΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟΥ
ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΣΠΕΤΣΩΝ, ΤΟΥ 1844 ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ 1848

Στο ΓΑΚ/Τοπικό Αρχείο Σπετσών, στο Αρχείο του Δήμου Σπετσών, υπάρχουν τα πρακτικά των Δημαιρεσιών για την ανανέωση του τριτημορίου του 1844 και του 1848. Τα πρακτικά αυτά, μας δίνουν αναλυτική περιγραφή της όλης διαδικασίας της εκλογής, τα ονόματα των ψηφισάντων, τις ψήφους που έλαβε ο κάθε ένας από όσους ψηφίστηκαν, τις ενστάσεις και την απόκρουσή τους, καθώς και τις ανακοινώσεις των αποτελεσμάτων σ' αυτούς που εκλέχτηκαν, στο λαό και στο βασιλικό επαρχείο. Έτσι μας δίνουν τη δυνατότητα να δούμε τον τρόπο που εφαρμόστηκε το εκλογικό σύστημα στο Δήμο Σπετσών, σε μια εποχή που μόλις αυτό έχει διαμορφωθεί.

Καλομοίρα Αργυρίου-Κουμπή Προϊσταμένη Τοπικού
Αρχείου Σπετσών Θεολόγος - υποψήφια διδάκτορας
Αρχειονομίας στο Ιόνιο Παν/μιο.

7^η ομιλία: (11:20 – 11:40)

Η ΑΝΑΚΑΛΥΨΗ ΤΗΣ ΜΥΚΗΝΑΪΚΗΣ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ ΤΟΠΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΤΥΠΟ (ΔΕΚΑΕΤΙΑ 1840 – ΣΗΜΕΡΑ)

Αν και οι πρώτες ανασκαφές στις Μυκήνες έγιναν το 1841 από τον Κυριάκο Πιπτάκη, η ουσιαστική ανακάλυψη του μυκηναϊκού πολιτισμού δεν πραγματοποιήθηκε παρά αρκετές δεκαετίες αργότερα, το 1874, όταν ο Ερρίκος Σλήμαν ξεκίνησε εκτεταμένες έρευνες, προκειμένου να εντοπίσει το ομηρικό βασίλειο του Αγαμέμνονα. Το έργο του Σλήμαν συνέχισε ο Χρήστος Τσούντας (1886-1908) με την Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία, ενώ ο πρώτος μετέφερε την ερευνητική του δραστηριότητα στην Τίρυνθα, όπου κατά την περίοδο 1884-1885 αποκάλυψε σημαντικό μυκηναϊκό ανακτορικό κέντρο. Και αυτή η ανασκαφή συνεχίστηκε στις αρχές της δεκαετίας του 1890. Οι εξελίξεις αυτές σηματοδοτούν την απαρχή της αποκάλυψης της μυκηναϊκής Πελοποννήσου, αλλά και την αναγνώριση της Μυκηναϊκής Εποχής, η οποία μέχρι τότε ήταν ουσιαστικά άγνωστη. Μετά τις μεγάλες ανακαλύψεις του 19ου αιώνα, ακολούθησε η ανασκαφή του οικισμού της Ασίνης και του νεκροταφείου στα Δενδρά, αργολικών θέσεων που ανασκάφηκαν από τον Άξελ Πέρσον και άλλους Σουηδούς αρχαιολόγους το 1922 και 1926 αντίστοιχα, ενώ λίγο πριν ξεσπάσει ο Β΄ Παγκόσμιος Πόλεμος, εντοπίστηκε το μυκηναϊκό ανάκτορο στον Άνω Εγκλιανό Μεσσηνίας από τον Κωνσταντίνο Κουρουνιάτη. Την συστηματική ανασκαφή του ανέλαβε ο Αμερικανός Κάρλ Μπλέγκεν του Πανεπιστημίου του Σινσινάτι. Από τότε, ανασκαφές σε ολόκληρη την έκταση της Πελοποννήσου, οι οποίες πραγματοποιήθηκαν από την ελληνική αρχαιολογική υπηρεσία, την Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία, τις ξένες αρχαιολογικές σχολές και ποικίλες πανεπιστημιακές αποστολές, έφεραν στο φως πολυάριθμα ευρήματα. Πρόκειται για αρχιτεκτονικά κατάλοιπα και κινητά ευρήματα, τα οποία έχουν φωτίσει σημαντικά τις πολλαπλές πτυχές του πολιτισμού που χαρακτήρισε τους κατοίκους της Πελοποννήσου από τις αρχές του 16ου έως τα τέλη του 12ου αιώνα π.Χ. Στην παρούσα ανακοίνωση θα ανασυσταθεί το χρονικό της ανακάλυψης της μυκηναϊκής Πελοποννήσου μέσα από τα δημοσιεύματα στον Τύπο, τοπικό και εθνικό, από την δεκαετία του 1840 έως σήμερα. Στόχος μας είναι η διερεύνηση της απήχησης αυτών των μεγάλων αρχαιολογικών ανακαλύψεων στις τοπικές κοινωνίες, αλλά και στην ελληνική κοινωνία γενικότερα, εντάσσοντάς την στο πολιτικό, οικονομικό, πολιτισμικό πλαίσιο της εκάστοτε εποχής.

Δρ Αναστασία Λερίου Μεταδιδακτορικός ερευνητής,
Τομέας Αρχαιολογίας, Τμήμα Ιστορίας & Αρχαιολογίας,
Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών

11:40 – 12:00: ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΚΑΦΕ

8^η ομιλία: (12:00 – 12:20)

ΤΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΑΡΓΟΥΣ ΟΠΩΣ (ΔΕΝ) ΦΑΙΝΕΤΑΙ

Η εισήγηση αποτελεί μια σύντομη αναφορά στο Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Άργους με πληροφορίες για την υφιστάμενη έκθεσή του μετά από συνθετική αξιολόγηση επιστημονικών πληροφοριών για την προσφορά του στην αρχαιογνωσία αλλά και αρχειακών δεδομένων για την οργάνωση και τη λειτουργία του. Τα έργα της αρχαίας ελληνικής τέχνης που φιλοξενούνται στις αίθουσες και τις προθήκες του συνιστούν πολυσχιδείς μαρτυρίες σχετικά με την έρευνα, τον τόπο και τους ανθρώπους.

Άννα Μπανάκα Αρχαιολόγος Αναπληρώτρια Διευθύντρια
Δ΄ ΕΠΚΑ Ναυπλίου

9^η ομιλία: (12:20 – 12:40)

ΤΟ ΤΑΞΙΔΙ ΤΟΥ ΦΡΕΙΔΕΡΙΚΟΥ ΘΕΙΡΣΙΟΥ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ (1831-1832) ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΕΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗ ΣΥΖΥΓΟ ΤΟΥ ΩΣ ΠΗΓΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟ

Κατά τη διάρκεια μίας πολύμηνης παραμονής του το 1831-32 στην Ελλάδα, ο Φρειδερίκος Θείρσιος (Friedrich Thiersch) επισκέφτηκε και πολλά μέρη της Πελοποννήσου: τη Ναυπλία, το Άργος, τις Μυκήνες, τη Νεμέα, την Τριπολιτσά, την Στυμφαλία και την Κόρινθο. Μέσα από την αλληλογραφία του με τη γυναίκα του, που αποτελεί μία σημαντική ιστορική πηγή για την εποχή, προκύπτουν και πολύτιμες αρχαιολογικές πληροφορίες για τα μέρη που επισκέφτηκε, οι οποίες θα αποτελέσουν τον πυρήνα της παρούσας ανακοίνωσης. Τα πρωτότυπα κείμενα των επιστολών πρόκειται να δημοσιευθούν με εισαγωγή του Η.-Μ. Kirchner και αρχαιολογικό υπομνηματισμό του Καθηγητή Hans Rupprecht Goette, συνοδευόμενα από ελληνική μετάφραση (Ι. Σπηλιοπούλου). Η δίγλωσση αυτή έκδοση θα φέρει τον τίτλο «Φρειδερίκος Θείρσιος, Επιστολές από την Ελλάδα. 1831-1832».

Ιωάννα Σπηλιοπούλου Επίκουρος Καθηγήτρια του Πανεπιστημίου Πελοποννήσου

10^η ομιλία: (12:40 – 13:00)

Η ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ ΚΑΙ Η ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΣΩΝ ΤΟΥ 19^{ου} ΑΙΩΝΑ, ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΛΑΣΚΑΡΗ

Σκοπός της παρουσίασης είναι η ανάδειξη της οικονομικής και κοινωνικής πραγματικότητας της Τρίπολης, όπως αντανακλάται στις σωζόμενες συμβολαιογραφικές πράξεις (αγοραπωλησίες, διαθήκες, προικοσύμφωνα κ.ά.) του Γεωργίου Λάσκαρη, το αρχείο του οποίου βρίσκεται στα Γενικά Αρχεία του Κράτους με έδρα την Τρίπολη.

Γαλιανιάδη Εύα, Ιστορικός

11^η ομιλία (13:00 έως 13:20)

Από το προσωπικό αρχείο του Νικολάου Γιαλούρη

Λίγα χρόνια πριν από το θάνατό του ο Νικόλαος Γιαλούρης μου παρέδωσε ένα φάκελο, στον οποίο περιέχονται ενδιαφέροντα στοιχεία για την Αχαΐα και την Αιτωλοακαρνανία, των οποίων την ευθύνη είχε κατά τη διάρκεια που υπηρέτησε στην Εφορεία Ολυμπίας, τέλη της δεκαετίας του '50 και αρχές της δεκαετίας του '60. Η παράδοση του αρχειακού υλικού έγινε με την προτροπή του να το αξιοποιήσω όσο αποδοτικότερα γίνεται. Πιστεύω ότι η παρουσίασή του στο Συνέδριο καλύπτει την επιθυμία του.

Το αρχείο, ασφαλώς μέρος μεγαλύτερου, αφού ο Ν. Γιαλούρης είχε μεγάλη παρουσία και σε άλλες περιοχές, διακρίνεται σε τρεις κατηγορίες: α. ανασκαφές, όπου υπάρχουν π.χ. σημαντικά στοιχεία για την ανασκαφή του ρωμαϊκού Ωδείου Πατρών, β. παραδόσεις αρχαίων και γ. άδειες μελέτης και δημοσίευσης ευρημάτων του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Πατρών. Σημαντικά είναι επίσης τα σκαριφήματα σωστικών ανασκαφών στην Πάτρα, τα οποία για πρώτη φορά θα δημοσιευθούν ύστερα από την επεξεργασία τους από τη σχεδιάστρια Μαρίας Πετροπούλου-Φιλιππούλου.

Μιχάλης Πετρόπουλος, Έφορος Αρχαιοτήτων ε.τ.

12η ομιλία: (13:20 – 13:40)

Τίτλος: «Μαρτυρίες από την Κατοχή. Κλοπές αρχαιοτήτων, λαθρανασκαφές, καταστροφές αρχαιοτήτων στην Πελοπόννησο από τις γερμανικές και ιταλικές στρατιωτικές μονάδες Κατοχής»

Περίληψη: Το άρθρο προσπαθεί να ανασυνθέσει το περιβάλλον που οι γερμανικές και ιταλικές στρατιωτικές μονάδες κατοχής προέβησαν σε κλοπές αρχαιοτήτων,

λαθρανασκαφές και καταστροφές αρχαιοτήτων στην Πελοπόννησο όπως αυτά παρουσιάζονται μέσα από τα έγγραφα των Ξένων Κατακτητών και του ΥΠΑΙΘΑ.

Κων/νος Χαρ. Τζιαμπάσης, Ερευνητής Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας, University of Messina, Β. Βραχνού 3, Ναύπλιο Αργολίδα, 21100, Τ.: +30.27520.27107, mob.: +30.6944893798

13^η ομιλία: (13:400 – 14:00)

ΑΝΑΔΕΙΞΗ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΒΟΛΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ, ΔΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΓΚΕΝΤΡΩΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΨΗΦΙΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ ΣΧΕΤΙΚΩΝ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΑΠΟΘΕΜΑ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΤΑ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥΣ ΧΩΡΟΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ

Παρουσιάζονται οι διαδικασίες κατάρτισης ενός νέου, διαδραστικού μοντέλου ηλεκτρονικής καταγραφής των αρχαιολογικών χώρων και των μνημείων της Πελοποννήσου, συμβατού με εκείνο σε χρήση από το Αρχαιολογικό Κτηματολόγιο και τις άλλες Υπηρεσίες Πολιτισμού. Αξιοποιείται η βιβλιοθήκη του Αρχαιολογικού Ινστιτούτου Πελοποννησιακών Σπουδών, η τοπική και διεθνής βιβλιογραφία και τα αρχεία άλλων Φορέων.

Σωτήρης Ραπτόπουλος Βασιλική Μπούνα -Α.Ι.Π.Σ.,
Κάππος Γεώργιος, -ΛΘ' ΕΠΚΑ

14:00 – 14:20: ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ – ΣΥΜΠΕΡΑΣΜΑΤΑ – ΛΗΞΗ ΔΙΗΜΕΡΙΔΑΣ

Σ. ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ (για το ΑΙΠΣ), Δ. ΚΑΡΑΜΗΤΣΟΣ (για τον ΣΑΟΟ), Ι. ΓΕΩΡΓΟΥΛΗΣ (για τα Γ.Α.Κ. Αρκαδίας)

ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΦΙΛΩΝ της ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΙΚΗΣ
E-mail: eliki@otenet.gr

The Fifth International Conference on *Ancient Helike and Aigialeia (HELIKE V)* will be held in the Congress Center of the University of Patras from 4-6 October, 2013. The Conference is dedicated to Helike's patron god Poseidon and his cult in Helike and the Peloponnese, with an emphasis to the god's capacity as god of earthquakes and natural catastrophes.

The Conference on Poseidon is the fifth (*Helike V*) in a series of International Conferences organized by the Helike Society and held about every five years in the region of Achaia. The previous Fourth International Conference dedicated to the Early Helladic Helike and other contemporary sites of the Greek mainland was held in 2007. The Conference Proceedings entitled *PROTOHELLADIKA: The Southern and Central Greek Mainland, Helike IV*, edited by Dora Katsonopoulou, was published by the Helike Society in 2011.

The *Helike V* Conference, organized in collaboration with the Department of Geology, University of Patras, includes 23 scientific announcements by Greek and foreign scholars from the fields of archaeology, geology and seismology, cultural events and a guided tour to the site of Helike. Conference languages are Greek and English.

CONFERENCE TOPICS:

Poseidon Helikonios in Helike and Asia Minor: Cult and Sanctuaries

Poseidon in Helike and the Achaean colonies

Cult and Sanctuaries of Poseidon in the Peloponnese

The 373 BC destruction at Helike and the Corinthian Gulf: Evidence from Archaeology and Geology

Archaeological and Geological Evidence of earthquakes and destruction (tsunami, floods, liquefaction) from other areas associated with Poseidon's worship

ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΦΙΛΩΝ της ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΙΚΗΣ
E-mail: eliki@otenet.gr

**Ε' ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΙΚΗ
ΚΑΙ ΑΙΓΙΑΛΕΙΑ
HELIKE V
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ, Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΕΙΣΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΥΔΑΤΩΝ
ΛΑΤΡΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΙΕΡΑ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ, 4-6 Οκτωβρίου 2013**

Το Ε' Διεθνές Συνέδριο για την Αρχαία Ελική και Αιγιάλεια (*HELIKE V*) θα πραγματοποιηθεί στο Συνεδριακό Κέντρο του Πανεπιστημίου Πατρών από 4-6 Οκτωβρίου 2013. Το Συνέδριο είναι αφιερωμένο στο θεό προστάτη της Ελικής Ποσειδώνα και τη λατρεία του στην Ελική και την Πελοπόννησο, με έμφαση στην ιδιότητα του Ποσειδώνα ως θεού των σεισμών και των φυσικών καταστροφών.

Το Συνέδριο είναι το πέμπτο της σειράς Διεθνών Συνεδρίων με τον γενικό τίτλο *Helike* που οργανώνει και πραγματοποιεί η Εταιρεία Φίλων της Αρχαίας Ελικής περίπου ανά πενταετία στην Αχαΐα. Το αμέσως προηγούμενο Δ' Διεθνές Συνέδριο, αφιερωμένο στην πρωτοελλαδική Ελική και άλλες σύγχρονες θέσεις στη νότια και κεντρική Ελλάδα, πραγματοποιήθηκε το Σεπτέμβριο του 2007. Τα Πρακτικά του Συνεδρίου με τον ειδικότερο τίτλο *ΠΡΩΤΟΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΑ: Η Νότια και Κεντρική Ελλάδα, Helike IV*, και την επιστημονική επιμέλεια της αρχαιολόγου Ντόρας Κατσωνοπούλου εκδόθηκαν από την Εταιρεία Φίλων της Αρχαίας Ελικής το 2011.

Στο Ε' Συνέδριο που οργανώνεται σε συνεργασία με το Τμήμα Γεωλογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Πατρών, συμμετέχουν με ανακοινώσεις τους 23 έλληνες και ξένοι ειδικοί από τους τομείς της αρχαιολογίας, γεωλογίας και σεισμολογίας. Στο πρόγραμμα του Συνεδρίου συμπεριλαμβάνονται πολιτιστικές εκδηλώσεις και επίσκεψη-ξενάγηση στο χώρο της Αρχαίας Ελικής. Γλώσσες του συνεδρίου είναι η Ελληνική και η Αγγλική.

Τα ειδικότερα θέματα που θα παρουσιασθούν και θα συζητηθούν στο Συνέδριο είναι τα ακόλουθα:

Η λατρεία του Ελικωνίου Ποσειδώνος στην Ελική και τη Μ. Ασία

Η λατρεία του Ποσειδώνος στην Αχαΐα και τις αχαϊκές αποικίες

Λατρεία και ιερά του Ποσειδώνος στην Πελοπόννησο

Το καταστροφικό φαινόμενο του 373 π.Χ. στην Ελική και τον Κορινθιακό κόλπο.

Αρχαιολογική και γεωλογική μαρτυρία

Γεω-αρχαιολογική μαρτυρία καταστροφικών φαινομένων σε άλλες περιοχές της Πελοποννήσου

**Ε' ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ
ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΙΓΙΑΛΕΙΑ**

**FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
ANCIENT HELIKE AND AIGIALEIA
HELIKE V**

***POSEIDON, GOD OF EARTHQUAKES AND WATERS - CULT AND
SANCTUARIES***

**ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ, Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΕΙΣΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΥΔΑΤΩΝ - ΛΑΤΡΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ
ΙΕΡΑ**

**ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ, 4-6 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ 2013
UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS, October 4-6, 2013**

Οργανωτής: Εταιρεία Φίλων της Αρχαίας Ελίκης
Συν-διοργανωτής: Τμήμα Γεωλογίας Πανεπιστημίου Πατρών

Organizer: The Helike Society
Co-organizer: Department of Geology, University of Patras

Με την ευγενική υποστήριξη της Alpha Bank

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ - PROGRAM

Παρασκευή, 4 Οκτωβρίου - Friday, October 4

Συνεδριακό Κέντρο Πανεπιστημίου Πατρών - Conference Hall, Patras University (Room I4)

18.30 Εγγραφή Συνέδρων - Registration

1^η Συνεδρία - Session 1

Τιμητικό Προεδρείο - Honorary Chair: Καθ. Πέτρος Θέμελης, Δρ. Γιώργος Παπαθανασόπουλος

19.00 Έναρξη εργασιών Συνεδρίου, Χαιρετισμοί –
Opening Ceremony

19.30 Έκτακτη Ανακοίνωση από το Ερευνητικό Πρόγραμμα Αρχαίας Ελίκης -
Extra Announcement by the Helike Project

20.00 Απαγγελία του διηγήματος της Κλαίρης Κατακουζηνού *Ελίκη* -
Recitation of Claire Catacouzinos' novel *Helike*

21.30 Δεξίωση της Εταιρείας Φίλων της Αρχαίας Ελίκης -
Reception by the Helike Society

Σάββατο, 5 Οκτωβρίου - Saturday October 5

Συνεδριακό Κέντρο Πανεπιστημίου Πατρών - Conference Hall, Patras University (Room Π8)

2^η Συνεδρία - Session 2

Η λατρεία του Ελικωνίου Ποσειδώνος - The cult of Helikonios Poseidon

Προεδρείο - Chair:

Δρ. Έλενα Κόρκα & Καθ. Κίμων Χρηστάνης

9.00-9.20 *Dora Katsonopoulou*

The cult of *Helikonios* Poseidon in Helike: new approaches

9.20-9.40 *Robert Weir*

Exaggerated Rumours of Death and the DOWNDATING of Helike's Coinage

9.40-10.00 *Massimo Osanna*

Poseidon between Greece and Magna Graecia: the cult in Achaëa and in the achæan apoikiai

10.00-10.20 *Hans Lohmann*

The Discovery of Carian Melia and the Archaic Panionion in the Mycale (Dilek Dağları)

10.20-10.40 *Özge Özgül*

The Fortified Archaic Settlement at Catallar Tepe

10.40-11.00 *Frank Hulek*

The Architecture of the Archaic Temple at Çatallar Tepe

Συζήτηση-Discussion 30'

Διάλειμμα-Coffee break

3^η Συνεδρία - Session 3

Η λατρεία του Ποσειδώνος στην Πελοπόννησο - The cult of Poseidon in the Peloponnese

Προεδρείο - Chair:

Καθ. Ντόρα Κατσωνοπούλου & Δρ. Γεράσιμος Παπαδόπουλος

12.00-12.20 *Ελένη Μαράντου*

Ο θεός των σεισμών και των υδάτων και η λατρεία του στην κεντρική και νότια Πελοπόννησο κατά τους πρώιμους ιστορικούς χρόνους

12.20-12.40 *Πέτρος Θέμελης*

Η λατρεία του Ποσειδώνος στην αρχαία Μεσσήνη

12.40-13.00 *Αρης Τσαραβόπουλος και Γκέλη Φράγκου*
Ιερό Ποσειδώνος στη Μικρή Δραγονάρα Κυθήρων

13.00-13.20 *Ελένη Κονσολάκη*
Η αρχή και η εξέλιξη της λατρείας του Ποσειδώνος στην Τροιζηνία

13.20-13.40 *Arto Penttinen*
Νέες έρευνες στο ιερό του Ποσειδώνα στην Καλαύρεια Πόρου

Συζήτηση-Discussion 20'

Γεύμα-Lunch

4^η Συνεδρία - Session 4

Η σεισμική ιστορία του Κορινθιακού κόλπου - The seismic history of the Corinthian Gulf

Προεδρείο - Chair: Καθ. Ν. Κοντόπουλος

15.30-15.50 *Gerassimos A. Papadopoulos, A. Papageorgiou, A. Plessa and I. Triantafyllou*
Large historical earthquakes in the Gulf of Corinth

15.50-16.10 *Ιωάννης Κουκουβέλας και Έλενα Κόρκα*
Οι σεισμοί της Ανατολικής Κορινθίας και η σεισμική ιστορία του ρήγματος Κεγχρεών: μια γεωαρχαιολογική προσέγγιση

16.10-16.30 *Nikos Mourtzas and Eleni Kolaiti*
Sea level changes on the NE coast of the Peloponnese after the Late Roman period: the Corinthian harbors of Lechaeon and Kenchreai

Συζήτηση-Discussion 15'

Διάλειμμα-Coffee break

17.30 Επίσκεψη και ξενάγηση στο χώρο της Αρχαίας Ελίκης-Guided tour to the site of Ancient Helike

Δείπνο-Dinner

Κυριακή, 6 Οκτωβρίου – Sunday October 6

Συνεδριακό Κέντρο Πανεπιστημίου Πατρών– Conference Hall, Patras University (Room Π8)

5^η Συνεδρία - Session 5

Η περιοχή της Ελίκης πριν και μετά το 373 π.Χ. - The Area of Helike before and after 373 BC

Προεδρείο - Chair:

Καθ. Α. Ζεληλίδης & Prof. Hans Lohmann

9.00-9.20 *Ioannis Petropoulos*
Homeric cult epithets of Poseidon

9.20-9.40 *Ντόρα Κατσωνοπούλου*
Η Ελίκη πριν και μετά την καταστροφή του 373 π.Χ.

9.40-10.00 *Grigorios N. Tsokas, P. I. Tsourlos, A. Stambolidis, D. Katsonopoulou and A. N. Tsokas*
Geophysical prospection at the Mycenaean cemetery in the Area of Helike, Achaea, Greece

10.00-10.20 *Ιωάννης Ηλιόπουλος και Βάγια Ξανθοπούλου*
Η αρχαία κεραμική τεχνολογία στην Ελίκη κατά την Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού. Πετρογραφική και γεωχημική προσέγγιση

Συζήτηση-Discussion 20'
Διάλειμμα-Coffee break

6^η Συνεδρία - Session 6

Η διάσημη καταστροφή του 373 π.Χ. - The famous catastrophe of 373 BC

Προεδρείο – Chair:

Καθ. Γιώργος Παπαθεοδώρου & Prof. Massimo Osanna

11.10-11.30 *Ιωάννης Κουκουβέλας*
Η σεισμική ιστορία του ρήγματος της Ελίκης

11.30-11.50 *Gerassimos A. Papadopoulos, T. Novikova, D. Katsonopoulou, I. Koukouvelas, V. Lykousis and D. Sakellariou*
Investigation of the generation mechanism of the 373 BC Helike tsunami from scenario-based numerical simulations

11.50-12.10 *Νίκος Κοντόπουλος, Ντ. Κατσωνοπούλου και Α. Κούτσιος*
Μια άλλη προσέγγιση στην καταστροφή του 373 π.Χ.

12.10-12.30 Έλενα Παρτίδα
Η καταστροφή και η εμπειρία του 373 π.Χ. μέσα από τη Δελφική αρχιτεκτονική και τοπογραφία

Συζήτηση-Discussion 20'

Διάλειμμα-Coffee break

13.30 Τελική συζήτηση - συμπεράσματα
Final discussion - Conclusions

Αποχαιρετιστήριο Γεύμα – Farewell Lunch

Λόγω απεργιών στο Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, αλλάζει ο τόπος πραγματοποίησης του Συνεδρίου και θα γίνει στην αίθουσα της Φιλαρμονικής Αγίου, την ίδια μέρα (4 Οκτωβρίου 2013) και την ίδια ώρα 7:00 μμ.

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΟΜΙΛΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ., **ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ – ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ 2013**

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

Σας ενημερώνουμε ότι το πρόγραμμα των ομιλιών της «Εταιρείας Μελέτης Αρχαίας Ελληνικής Μυθολογίας» για το διάστημα Οκτωβρίου – Δεκεμβρίου 2013 θα έχει ως ακολούθως:

1. Παρασκευή, 4 Οκτωβρίου 2013, ώρα 18.00.

Θέμα: «Ο Κατακλυσμός του Δαρδάνου»

Ομιλητής: κ. Ηλίας Μαρτινάκης (Ομότιμος Καθηγητής Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών)

2. Παρασκευή, 8 Νοεμβρίου 2013, ώρα 18.00.

Θέμα: «Η Συνεπαγωγή Κατακλυσμός > Χάος > Νοημοσύνη»

Ομιλητής: κ. Ιωάννης Αραχωβίτης (Ομότιμος Καθηγητής Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών)

3. Παρασκευή, 6 Δεκεμβρίου 2013, ώρα 18.00.

Θέμα: «Φοίβος Απόλλων»

Ομιλήτρια: κα Ρενέ Τζανάκου

Όλες οι ομιλίες θα πραγματοποιηθούν στην αίθουσα του ισογείου του Εθνικού Ιδρύματος Ερευνών (Βασ. Κωνσταντίνου 48).

Επικοινωνία:

E-mail: emaemsociety@gmail.com

ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS
GRANTS: FROM THE HONOR FROST
FOUNDATION

The Honor Frost Foundation is pleased to announce the 1 October 2013 deadline for its next round of applications for grants to support research on marine and maritime archaeology in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Qualifications

Grants are available to independent scholars, affiliated scholars and institutions, and are intended to support or facilitate research projects, conferences, and publications covering any period or aspect of maritime archaeology with a focus on the Eastern Mediterranean.

Individual grants will not normally exceed £10,000, which could be the total cost of a piece of work, a relevant publication, a conference, a contribution to work already in progress, or the cost of a pilot study that might in due course lead to a major research project.

Applications from institutions and scholars based in the Eastern Mediterranean are particularly welcome.

Timeline

The deadline for the next round of HFF Grant Applications is 1 October 2013 and Grant Awards will be announced in December 2013. Please use the HFF Application Form and ensure your referees have your application to review and are aware that the reference deadline is 15 October for the 1 October 2013 grant deadline and 15 April for the next HFF 1 April 2014 deadline using the Reference Form on the website.

Requirements

Grantees will be required to provide a written report of their work and provide an accounting of expenses. All or part of grantees'

reports may be published on the HFF website and possibly in future HFF newsletters.

The forms and conditions of the grants can be found at:
<http://honorfrostfoundation.org/index.php/grant-applications/>

Decisions on grant awards are final and no feedback will be given on any applications.

POSITION AVAILABLE - DIRECTOR OF THE MALCOLM H. WIENER LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Location: Athens, Greece

Deadline: November 15, 2013

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) invites applications for the position of Director of the Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory of Archaeological Science (WL). The primary responsibility of the director of WL is, in consultation with ASCSA officials and the WL advisory committee, to develop and implement research goals for the laboratory and to oversee its day-to-day operation. This is a fulltime position and requires significant experience in the archaeological sciences, especially as they relate to Mediterranean archaeology, and administrative skills. The position reports to the Director of ASCSA and is a member of the senior academic and administrative staff in Athens. Salary and benefits are commensurate with rank and experience.

Term beginning July 14, 2014 to be negotiated (normally three-year renewable).

At time of application candidates are required to have 1) a Ph.D. in archaeological science or a related field; 2) research and laboratory experience in the archaeological sciences, especially in bioarchaeology, geoarchaeology, or environmental sciences; 3) an established publication record in archaeological science; and 4) a strong record of external funding.

Preferred qualifications include experience in 1) Mediterranean archaeology; 2) management, including in a laboratory; 3) collaborative research with archaeologists; 4) university teaching in the archaeological sciences; and 5) collections management.

The successful applicant will have as primary responsibilities the management and administration of the Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory of Archaeological Science. The duties require that the WL director 1) develop and implement strategic, prioritized research goals for the laboratory; 2) work with ASCSA oversight committees on setting laboratory goals and priorities; 3) manage laboratory personnel, physical plant, equipment, and collections; 4) support fellows and visiting researchers; 5) conduct laboratory policy including outreach to affiliated archaeological projects; 6) contribute to the academic programs of the ASCSA; 7) develop new and strengthen established networks with other laboratories and institutions in line with the research priorities of the laboratory; 8) lead in fund raising for research programs of the WL; 9) maintain a personal program of research and publication.

Please send a detailed CV; a cover letter highlighting your experience in the archaeological sciences, research interests, publications, and external funding; and the names, addresses, phone numbers and e-mail addresses of three referees. Please clearly distinguish between peer reviewed and non-peer reviewed publications in your CV.

Only electronic applications will be accepted. Submit electronic applications online at <https://ascsa.wufoo.com/forms/director-of-the-wiener-laboratory/>

(ASCSA, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540; application@ascsa.org). Applications must be received by November 15, 2013. Interviews will be held at the APA/AIA meetings in Chicago (January 2-5, 2014).

Established in 1881, the American School of Classical Studies is located on a 2.5 acre campus in the Kolonaki district of Athens, with administrative offices in Princeton, New Jersey. The School currently has over 60 resident faculty and staff and hosts an average 250 students, fellows, and resident researchers each year. The WL is currently located in the main building of the ASCSA with planning for a new free-standing facility underway. For more information about the WL and ASCSA see www.ascsa.edu.gr and www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/Wiener-Laboratory/

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

Please visit the site: [http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/about/position#Director of the Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory of Archaeological Science](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/about/position#Director_of_the_Malcolm_H._Wiener_Laboratory_of_Archaeological_Science)

NEH FELLOWSHIPS, 2014-2015

Deadline: October 31, 2013

Founded in 1881, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is the most significant resource in Greece for American scholars in the fields of Greek language, literature, history, archaeology, philosophy, and art, from pre-Hellenic times to the present. It offers two major research libraries: the Blegen, with over 99,000 volumes dedicated to the ancient Mediterranean world; and the Gennadius, with over 120,000 volumes and archives devoted to post-classical Hellenic civilization and, more broadly, the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. The School also sponsors excavations and provides centers for advanced research in archaeological and related topics at its excavations in the Athenian Agora and Corinth, and it houses an archaeological laboratory at the main building complex in Athens. By agreement with the Greek government, the School is authorized to serve as liaison with the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism on behalf of American students and scholars for the acquisition of permits to conduct archaeological work and to study museum collections.

Since its inception in 1994, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellowship program at the American School has demonstrated its effectiveness by supporting projects for 39 scholars with distinguished research and teaching careers in the humanities.

Eligibility: Postdoctoral scholars and professionals in relevant fields including architecture or art who are US citizens or foreign nationals who have lived in the US for the three years immediately preceding the application deadline. Applicants must already hold their Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree at the time of application. The ASCSA encourages younger scholars to apply.

Terms: Two to four fellowships, either five or ten months in duration. Stipend for a five-month project, \$21,000; for a ten-month project, \$42,000. Term must coincide with American School's academic year, September to June. School fees are waived, and the award provides lunches at Loring Hall for five days per week. The NEH Fellow will pay for travel costs, housing, partial board, residence permit, and other living expenses from the stipend. A final report is due at the end of the award period, and the ASCSA expects that copies of all publications that result from research conducted as a Fellow of the ASCSA be contributed to the relevant library of the School.

NEH Fellows will be expected to reside primarily at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (though research may be carried out elsewhere in Greece), contribute to and enhance the scholarly dialogue, as well as contribute to and expand scholarly horizons at the School.

Application: Submit "Senior Associate Membership application with fellowship online on the ASCSA web site by October 31, 2013. Link to:
<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/admission-membership/student-associate-membership>.

The following items should be attached to the Associate Member application submitted online on the ASCSA web site:

1. Short abstract of the project (up to 300 words).
2. A statement of the project (up to five pages), including desired number of months in Greece, a timetable, explicit goals, a selected bibliography, and the importance of the work, the methodologies involved, where applicable, and the reasons it should occur at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
3. Current curriculum vitae, including a list of publications. If you are not a US citizen, state US visa status /date of residence.
4. Three letters of reference from individuals familiar with your work and field of interest. These letters should comment on the feasibility of the project and the applicant's ability to carry it out successfully. Include a list of names, positions, and addresses of the referees. Instruct your recommenders to submit letters to application@ascsa.org by November 4, 2013.

The following criteria will be used by the Selection Committee when considering applications.

1. Are the objectives and approaches clearly stated and coherent?
2. Will the project result in an important and original contribution?
3. Are the research perspectives and methodologies appropriate?
4. Is the projected timetable reasonable for the tenure of the fellowship?
5. What resources are necessary? Does the American School provide resources that are not available at the home institution?
6. Will residence in Greece contribute substantially to the success of the project?
7. Please address how you might contribute to, and enhance, the scholarly dialogue at the American School.
8. In what ways might this project expand scholarly horizons at the American School?

NEH Fellowships

American School of Classical Studies at Athens

6-8 Charlton Street

Princeton, NJ 08540-5232

E-mail: application@ascsa.org

Web site: www.ascsa.edu.gr or <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/admission-membership/grants>

The awards will be announced during February 2014. Awardees will be expected to accept the award within two weeks of notification of funding, but no later than March 1, 2014.

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

Ms. Mary Darlington

Executive Associate

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609-683-0800 Ext 11
FAX 609-924-0578



ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST - GRANTS TO ASSIST PUBLICATION

The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust, set up in 1959 for the promotion of the study of archaeology, invites applications for grants, made on a competitive basis, for expenses in 2014-15, in the preparation for final **publication** of material from archaeological **excavation or fieldwork** in the Mediterranean world, **excluding** subventions to publishers or publication of material not from a specific excavation, or in symposia. Within the terms of the Trust, priority may be given to publication of Bronze Age sites. Grants for any amount, however small, will be considered, provided they expedite **publication**. The grants do not normally exceed £ 2000.

Applications comprising a 1500-word (**maximum**) description of the proposed work and a detailed budget (avoiding unnecessary photography or ‘inking-in’), together with two referees' names, and an indication of means of payment if successful (full bank details), your address and e-mail, should be sent no later than **31 January 2014**, to:

Professor Sir John Boardman
(Mediterranean Archaeological Trust)
Classics Centre
66 St. Giles
Oxford OX1 3LU
G.B.
[or by email – john.boardman@ashmus.ox.ac.uk]

Please indicate the importance of the site, your qualifications, other sources of support, and the present or planned status and place of publication. Apply **in good time** to ensure that your case can be fully considered. The references (which are **essential**) should be sent directly by the referees and must meet the deadline of 31 January, or accompany the application in a sealed envelope. Successful applicants will be informed in April 2014, and it is **essential** that a report on the use of the grant is submitted by Dec. 1, 2014.

THE LATEST VERSION OF OXCAL HAS BEEN RELEASED (V4.2.3)

This is just to let you know that the latest version of OxCal has been released (v4.2.3) with new calibration curves: IntCal13, SHCal13, Marine13 and Bomb13. The program otherwise only has very minor changes.

The publications for the new calibration data are available with open access at:
<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/radiocarbon/issue/view/1024>

Best wishes

Christopher Ramsey

INTERNET SITES

ELEVEN BYZANTINE MANUSCRIPTS NEWLY DIGITISED AT THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Colleagues may be interested to learn that eleven Byzantine manuscripts have just been added to the British Library's growing collection of digitised Greek manuscripts. They include several copies of the Gospels, illustrated manuscripts of Manuel Philes and Georgios Choumnos, a psalter, a lectionary, and a copy of the Divine Liturgies. The announcement can be read on the British Library's Digitised Manuscripts blog: <http://britishlibrary.typepad.co.uk/digitisedmanuscripts/2013/09/the-bounty-of-byzantium.html> which contains links to each of the manuscripts. Further blog posts, going into more detail about individual manuscripts, should appear over the coming weeks.

Dr Cillian O'Hogan | Curator of Classical and Byzantine Studies | The British Library
Tel. +44 (0)20 7412 7228

<http://britishlibrary.typepad.co.uk/digitisedmanuscripts>

Twitter: @blmedieval

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE 2013 EXCAVATION SEASON AT TEL KABRI

At <http://digkabri2013.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/preliminary-report-on-the-results-of-the-2013-excavation-season-at-tel-kabri.pdf> is a preliminary report on the Tel Kabri 2013 excavations. Below is the opening paragraph. Go there for the full report.

=====

Preliminary Report on the Results of the 2013 Excavation Season at Tel Kabri Assaf Yasur-Landau, Eric H. Cline Andrew Koh Nurith Goshen Alexandra Ratzlaff Inbal Samet

The 2013 excavations at Tel Kabri, the capital of a Middle Bronze Age Canaanite kingdom located in the western Galilee region of modern Israel, lasted from 23 June to 1 August 2013. Highlights of the season included the discovery of a complex composed of several rooms, located adjacent to the palace and the Orthostat Building in Area D-West, one of which was fully excavated and which turned out to be filled with nearly forty storage jars; additional fragments of painted wall plaster in Area D-South1; and an additional large hall and rooms with plaster floors belonging to the palace in Area DWest East, creating a 75-meter-long continuum of uninterrupted monumental architecture.

WEBSITE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF UNINVESTIGATED REMAINS OF AGRICULTURE (AROURA)

Dear friends and colleagues,

I am pleased to announce the relaunching of the website of Archaeological Reconnaissance of Uninvestigated Remains of Agriculture (AROURA), a geophysical and surface survey program carried out as an official collaboration between the University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC) and the 9th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities (IX EPCA), Thebes, Greece.

<http://www.umbc.edu/aroura>

Kudos should be heaped on Wes Bittner, AROURA GIS Specialist, for the new design and, especially, for the GIS portal available on the webpage of that name.

GIS Portal

As agreed between the American and Greek partners in the official archaeological collaboration (συνεργασία), AROURA is making its results available on line through said GIS portal. One need only fill in the linked form and send it to Field Director M.F. Lane to obtain a user name and password, which will be changed periodically. The results currently available include -- superposed on the AROURA R-G-B-NIR composite satellite data background -- grayscale (ArcheoSurveyor) plots of magnetometry data, soil core profiles, surface collection counts (raw and visibility-indexed), and photographs of finds and fieldwork in action, among other types. As our studies continue, the presentation of the data will be further refined, so as to include, for example, material classes and chronotypes of surface finds.

Moreover, the annual reports of AROURA, from 2010 through the present year, are available in PDF format on the website.

Please direct any inquiries about the results to Dr. Lane: mflane@umbc.edu.

Please direct any inquiries about the form and functions of the website to Mr. Bittner: wsbittner@gmail.com.

We look forward to interesting and productive sharing of information!

With warm regards to all,

Michael F. Lane

Prof. Michael Franklin Lane
Co-Director, AROURA

Ancient Studies Department
University of Maryland, Baltimore County Fine Arts Building, Room 452 1000 Hilltop
Circle Baltimore, MD 21250, USA Tel. +1-410-455-2979 / Fax +1-410-455-1660
Skype: barrenador
<http://www.umbc.edu/aroura>

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS
ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA XVII, 2013, 3

The last issue of Archaeologia Bulgarica for 2013 has been published.

Best,

Lyudmil Vagalinski
editor

www.naim.bg

www.archaeologia-bulgarica.com

ARTICLES

Rustoiu, A.: Celtic Lifestyle – Indigenous Fashion. The Tale of an Early Iron Age Brooch from the North-Western Balkans 1-16

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REVIEWS

Özdoğan, M. / Parzinger, H. Die frühbronzezeitliche Siedlung von Kanlıgeçit bei Kırklareli. Studien in Thrakien- Marmara Raum, Band 3. Verlag Philipp von Zabern. Mainz am Rhein, 2012,
286 pp. (Leshtakov, K.) 109-116

JOURNAL OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY 38 3

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Field Reports: Excavation and Survey Agnieszka Czekaj-Zastawny, Jacek Kabaciński, Thomas Terberger, Jolanta Ilkiewicz Relations of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers of Pomerania (Poland) with Neolithic cultures of central Europe

Timothy R. Pauketat, Andrew C. Fortier, Susan M. Alt , Thomas E. Emerson A Mississippian conflagration at East St. Louis and its political-historical implications

Michael E. Smith, Aleksander Borejsza, Angela Huster, Charles D. Frederick, Isabel Rodríguez López, Cynthia Heath-Smith Aztec period houses and terraces at Calixtlahuaca: The changing morphology of a Mesoamerican hilltop urban center

Special Studies

Brandon R. Olson, Ryan A. Placchetti, Jamie Quartermaine, Ann E. Killebrew The Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project (Akko, Israel): Assessing the suitability of multi-scale 3D field recording in archaeology

Archaeological Heritage and Ethics
Christina Luke, Morag M. Kersel

Editorial Introduction

Marc N. Levine, Lucha Martínez de Luna Museum salvage: A case study of Mesoamerican artifacts in museum collections and on the antiquities market

THE NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT OF KNOSSOS IN CRETE: NEW EVIDENCE FOR THE EARLY OCCUPATION OF CRETE AND THE AEGEAN ISLANDS

edited by Nikos Efstratiou, Alexandra Karetsou, and Maria Ntinou

The site of Knossos on the Kephala hill in central Crete is of great archaeological and historical importance for both Greece and Europe. Dating to 7000 B.C., it is the home of one of the earliest farming societies in southeastern Europe, and, in the later Bronze Age periods, it developed into a remarkable center of economic and social organization within the island, enjoying extensive relations with the Aegean, the Greek mainland, the Near East, and Egypt. After the systematic excavation of the deep Neolithic occupation levels by J.D. Evans in the late 1950s and later and more limited investigations of the Prepalatial deposits undertaken primarily during restoration work, no thorough exploration of the earliest occupation of the mound had been attempted. This monograph fills the gap, detailing the recent studies of the stratigraphy, architecture, ceramics, sedimentology, economy, and ecology that were a result of the opening of a new excavation trench in 1997. Together, these studies by 13 different contributors to the volume re-evaluate the importance of Neolithic Knossos and place it within the wider geographic context of the early island prehistory of the eastern Mediterranean.

Contents:

Preface, Alexandra Karetsou;

Introduction, Nikos Efstratiou;

1. The Excavation, Nikos Efstratiou, Alexandra Karetsou, and Eleni Banou;

2. The Stratigraphy and Cultural Phases, Nikos Efstratiou;

3. Fabric Diversity in the Neolithic Ceramics of Knossos, Sarantis Dimitriadis;

4. Neolithic Sedimentology at Knossos, Maria-Pilar Fumanal García†;

5. The Economy of Neolithic Knossos: The Archaeobotanical Data, Anaya Sarpaki;

6. Wood Charcoal Analysis: The Local Vegetation, Ernestina Badal and Maria Ntinou;

7. Plant Economy and the Use of Space: Evidence from the Opal Phytoliths, Marco Madella.;

8. The Knossos Fauna and the Beginning of the Neolithic in the Mediterranean Islands, Manuel Pérez Ripoll;

9. The Earliest Settlement on Crete: An Archaeozoological Perspective, Liora Kolska Horwitz;

10. Radiocarbon Dates from the Neolithic Settlement of Knossos: An Overview, Yorgos Facorellis and Yiannis Maniatis;

11. Knossos and the Beginning of the Neolithic in Greece and the Aegean Islands, Nikos Efstratiou;

Index.

Hardback: xxiii + 218 pp., 44 tables in text, 82 figs. in text

(Prehistory Monographs 42, INSTAP Academic Press, Summer 2013)

ISBN-13: 978-1-931534-72-7

Please visit the site: <http://www.instapress.com/catalog/pm42.html>

INTERPRETING RADIOCARBON DATES FROM THE PALEOLITHIC LAYERS OF THEOPETRA CAVE IN THESSALY, GREECE

Y. Facorellis, P. Karkanas, T. Higham, F. Brock, M. Ntinou and N. Kyparissi-Apostolika, 2013, *Radiocarbon*, 55(2-3), 1432–1442

ABSTRACT

Theopetra Cave is a unique prehistoric site for Greece, as the Middle and Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods are present here, bridging the Pleistocene with the Holocene. During the more than 20 yr of excavation campaigns, charcoal samples from hearths suitable for ^{14}C dating were collected from all anthropogenic layers, including the Paleolithic ones. Most of the samples were initially dated using the ABA chemical pretreatment protocol in the Laboratory of Archaeometry of NCSR Demokritos, Greece, and the Radiocarbon Dating and Cosmogenic Isotopes Laboratory of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel. The ^{14}C results, which were not always consistent versus depth, showed that the earliest limit of human presence is ~50,000 yr BP, thus reaching the age limits of the ^{14}C dating method. However, 10 TL-dated burnt flint specimens unearthed from the lower part of the Middle Paleolithic sequence of the cave gave ages ranging between ~110 and 135 kyr ago. These results are in disagreement with the ^{14}C dates, as they support a much later date for these layers. In order to clarify the situation further, charcoal samples originating from hearths were conventionally dated in the Laboratory of Archaeometry of NCSR Demokritos using the ABA pretreatment. Additionally, hand-picked charcoal fragments also underwent ^{14}C dating by AMS in the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit using the acid-base wet oxidation (ABOX-SC) pretreatment protocol. The ^{14}C dates from the cave's Paleolithic layers obtained by both pretreatment protocols suggest a probable charcoal diagenesis affecting the ^{14}C results of these very old samples. However, the dates obtained with ABOX-SC pretreatment are considered more reliable and in the younger stratigraphic part produced consistent results with the TL dating.

DOI: 10.2458/azu_js_rc.55.16316

Keywords: charcoal dating; ABA, ABOX-SC pre-treatment, Palaeolithic

Please visit the site:

<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/radiocarbon/article/view/16316>

**UNDERSTANDING LANDSCAPES, FROM
LAND DISCOVERY TO THEIR SPATIAL
ORGANIZATION / LE FRANCHISSEMENT
DES DÉTROITS ET DES BRAS DE MER AUX
PÉRIODES PRÉ- ET PROTOHISTORIQUES**

BAR S2541 2013: Proceedings of the XVI World Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (Florianopolis, Brazil, 4-10 September 2011) 4
Understanding Landscapes, from Land Discovery to their Spatial Organization / Le franchissement des détroits et des bras de mer aux périodes pré- et protohistoriques edited by François Djindjian and Sandrine Robert.
ISBN 9781407311616. £28.00. ix+136 pages; illustrated throughout.

Papers from the session ‘Understanding Landscapes, from Land Discovery to their Spatial Organization’ from the 16th IUPPS Congress in Florianopolis, September 2011.

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Please visit the site:

<http://www.archaeopress.com/ArchaeopressShop/Public/defaultAll.asp?QuickSearch=9781407311616&displayedSearchLanguageID=true&LanguageID=0>

INTCAL13, MARINE13, SHCAL13
PUBLISHED; NEW CALIB AND OXCAL
AVAILABLE

Hello all,

The new calibration curves are now published. The Open Access **articles** can be found here:

<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/radiocarbon/issue/view/1024>

The **Supplemental Data** can be found here: <http://www.radiocarbon.org/IntCal13.htm>

IntCal13 and Marine13 raw data sets can be accessed at: <http://intcal.qub.ac.uk/intcal13> in either reservoir-corrected or uncorrected format.
SHCal13 raw data sets can be accessed at <http://intcal.qub.ac.uk/shcal13>

Following the release of the data, the calibration software OxCal and CALIB have been updated:

OxCal v 4.2.3 can be found here: <http://c14.arch.ox.ac.uk/embed.php?File=oxcal.html>

CALIB v 7.0 can be found here: <http://calib.qub.ac.uk/calib/>

**Note that some IntCal articles are still in press, but the top two listed on the URL at the top (Reimer et al. and Hogg et al.), e.g. the IntCal13, Marine13, and SHCal13 articles, are finalized and the pages listed are correct. The other articles will be posted as soon as they are available and finalized.

**Please cite the articles and other data appropriately.

Thank you,

Mark

Mark McClure
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www.radiocarbon.org | <https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/radiocarbon/index>

A RE-EVALUATION OF RADIATION DOSE- RATE CONVERSION FACTORS, MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, VOL. 12, NO3, PP.1-15

Liritzis, I.¹, Stamoulis, K.², Papachristodoulou, C.³, and Ioannides, K.^{2,3}

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ABSTRACT

It has been about forty years since the dose-rate conversion factors commenced to appear in tabular forms and, ever since, periodical updates have been published. The present work contributes to this continuous updating, using the latest evaluated nuclear data for the 238U-, 235U- and 232Th-series, as well as for 40K and 87Rb, obtained from the Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File (ENSDF) database and the Nuclear Wallet Cards. An estimate of the accuracy of the dose-rate conversion factors is further attempted for the first time, by taking into account individual uncertainties in all quantities involved in the calculations.

A literature comparison between all previously published dose-rate conversion factors is presented and their Historical Mean (*HM*) values are calculated. The standard deviation from the *HMs* is introduced as a measure of the fluctuation in individual updates. A selected example is given to show that the use of the *HM* instead of the present dose-rate conversion factors has a minimal impact on dating calculations performed by the thermoluminescence, the optically stimulated luminescence and the electron spin resonance methods. It is concluded that there is no justification in periodically reviewing the dose-rate conversion factors and thus, the present values can be considered as a revised overview that future dating applications should safely rely upon.

KEYWORDS: dose-rate, luminescence, dating, conversion, U, Th, K, Rb, historical mean, updating.

DATING GODS: RADIOCARBON DATES
FROM THE SANCTUARY OF ZEUS ON MT.
LYKAION (ARCADIA, GREECE),
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ABSTRACT

This paper reports the results of the application of a calcined bone dating protocol to samples collected from the Sanctuary of Zeus on Mt. Lykaion in southern Greece. The site is a mountaintop ash altar rich in anthropogenic sediments, burned bone, and artifacts offered to the god Zeus. Experiments involving time series hydrolysis measurements were conducted on calcined bones from stratified layers throughout the sequence to determine if any of the samples underwent surface contamination from carbonate exchange with the surrounding sedimentary matrix. It was determined that such exchange was unlikely, but samples were acid-etched before pretreatment as a precautionary measure. Paired samples of seeds, charcoal, and calcined animal bone collected from a sediment column in the altar demonstrate the effectiveness of the calcined bone dating technique in this context. The results of dating indicate that the altar was in use from the Mycenaean period through the late Classical period, though samples were not collected from the upper levels of the site due to possible mixing of surface sediments. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) measurements were taken and crystallinity index values calculated, confirming that the bone samples are indeed calcined. The results presented here correspond with literary accounts of ritual animal sacrifice from historical texts from the 8th century BCE, including the Homeric epics.

Please visit the site:

<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/radiocarbon/article/view/16446/pdf>

JOURNAL OF EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE STUDIES, VOLUME 1, ISSUE 3

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EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

CARBON DATING SHOWS ANCIENT EGYPT'S RAPID EXPANSION, BY JO MARCHANT

The powerful civilisation of ancient Egypt took just a few centuries to build, according to a radiocarbon dating study that sets the first solid chronology for the period.

Five thousand years ago, Egypt became the world's first territorial state with strict borders, organised religion, centralised administration and intensive agriculture. It lasted for millennia and set a template that countries still follow today.

Archaeologists have assumed it developed gradually from the pastoral communities that preceded it, but physicist Mike Dee from the University of Oxford and his colleagues now suggest that the transition could have taken as little as 600 years.

The early history of ancient Egypt is murky because although there are plenty of archaeological finds, including royal tombs, there is no reliable way to attribute firm dates to the various reigns and periods. Radiocarbon dating has previously been of limited use because dating individual objects gives ranges of up to 300 years.

To improve on that, Dee and his colleagues used a computerised statistical approach known as Bayesian modelling. They compiled radiocarbon dates from nearly 200 artefacts, including hair, plants and bone, from known reigns or periods during Egypt's First Dynasty and the Predynastic period before it. They entered these into a computer model to estimate the most likely dates of transition between the different periods.

It is illegal to remove archaeological samples from Egypt, so the researchers dated items from museum collections in Europe and North America, as well as freshly excavated seed samples from Tell es-Sakan on the Gaza Strip, which was an outpost of ancient Egypt.

The first king

For the First Dynasty, the estimated reign lengths match the human lifespan, which was around 30 to 40 years at the time. This suggests that Egypt was ruled by individual kings right from the start, rather than by clans, as some experts have suggested. The researchers used carbon dating to estimate with 68 per cent probability that the first ruler, King Aha, took to the throne between 3111 and 3045 BC, and died between 3073 and 3036 BC.

They also concluded that the Predynastic period began in 3800-3700 BC, so it lasted just 600-700 years, several centuries less than previously thought. "This is a period during which Egypt goes through a major transition," says Dee. It started with small, cattle-owning communities who migrated with the seasons. "At the end you've got a state."

"All the important things that our societies do were invented then," says Günter Dreyer who, until recently, was the director of the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo, and has led excavations at Abydos, one of ancient Egypt's oldest cities, for more than 30 years. "We're still standing on their shoulders."

He is sceptical about the accuracy of radiocarbon measurements when it comes to absolute dates, but agrees the technique gives a valuable indication of the lengths of different historical periods. During the Predynastic period, progress "becomes faster and faster, so much happens", he says. "In the last two centuries, around 3200 BC, it is breathtaking."

Dee hopes that archaeologists will now reappraise the period, to start to understand what triggered such dramatic changes.

Journal reference: Proceedings of the Royal Society A, DOI: 10.1098/rspa.2013.0395

Please visit the site: <http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn24145-carbon-dating-shows-ancient-egypts-rapid-expansion.html#.UikyTTakqD->

ARCHAEOLOGISTS RECOVER ANCIENT BOAT NEAR GREAT PYRAMID IN EGYPT

Team races time to uncover 4,500-year-old royal vessel.

It was like looking at wood planks and timbers that were cut from their trees and shaped just a few decades ago. But these pieces were thousands of years old. About 4,500 years old, in fact.

With a sense of urgency, a team donned in special white hazmat-like suits, gloves and face-masks, like surgeons, swiftly yet methodically removed, handled and examined scores of carefully and artfully cut pieces of wood. They were priceless, because these specimens were as old as the pyramids of Egypt and they were in danger of beginning to disappear before their excavator's eyes, like phantoms, if they weren't handled and processed appropriately. These were parts of Pharaoh Khufu's solar funerary vessel, anciently disassembled and packed meticulously into a stone pit grave beneath the sand at the foot of Khufu's great pyramid over 4,500 years ago. Khufu was ancient Egypt's Old Kingdom pharaoh at that time, or WAS before this boat was buried. But in 1987 the seal of the entombed boat had been breached and water, insects and fungi began to degrade the ancient, vulnerable wood. Severe damage had occurred as a result to some parts of the wood, and scientists found themselves in a race against time to recover the vessel before the outside world did more damage.

The find is currently touted to be among the greatest discoveries and excavation projects in Egypt's long history of archaeological research. Like its sister boat excavated and assembled decades ago and now housed in the "Solar Boat Museum" adjacent to the Great Pyramid of Khufu on the Giza Plateau, this was a boat type known as a "solar barge", a ritual vessel designed to carry the resurrected pharaoh with the sun god Ra across the heavens in the afterlife. It may never have touched water in real life, but this is a matter of further research.

With the help of a Japanese scientific team and technical experts from Japan's Waseda University and the Japanese Institute for Restoration Research, members of the Egyptian Ministry of State for Antiquities and other Egyptian antiquities experts hope to be able to study and preserve, as well as completely assemble, the ancient bark. Apart from the sensational remains themselves, the boat, the Egyptian authorities anticipate, promises to provide another window on Old Kingdom Egypt, not just for scholars and historians, but for throngs of fascinated citizens and tourists, as well.

“The boat is a spectacular piece of engineering and building, and also provides insight into technology, trade, and aesthetics” effuses Salima Ikram, head of the Egyptology Unit at the famed American University in Cairo. “It is truly amazing to think that King Khufu actually might have travelled on this boat, after having ordered it to be made from cedar logs brought all the way from what is modern day Lebanon.”

Eventually, Egyptian authorities hope that future visitors will see a fully assembled boat housed and displayed on the Giza Plateau. The first solar boat, which has drawn countless tourists for many years, will be moved to the new Egyptian Museum.

Please visit the site:

<http://popular-archaeology.com/issue/09012013/article/archaeologists-recover-ancient-boat-near-great-pyramid-in-egypt>

THE JAFFA CULTURAL HERITAGE
PROJECT - "2013 JAFFA EXCAVATIONS
SUMMARY: TREES, SEEDS, & THE
DESTRUCTION OF AN EGYPTIAN
FORTRESS", BY AARON BURKE

The Tel Yafo excavations in June and July 2013, directed by Aaron A. Burke and Martin Peilstöcker, centered on the exposure of the intensively burned remains of the fourteenth century B.C. gate complex of an Egyptian fortress in Jaffa, Israel-the only Egyptian gate excavated in Israel to date. The extent of the burning attested within the gate complex was already evident during the 2012 season when a commemorative scarab of Amenhotep III dated to the mid-fourteenth century B.C. was discovered within the upper layers of the destruction, having fallen from what was likely a second story administrative office.

The 2013 excavations permitted the complete exposure of the gate's passageway below more than 1.5 meters of accumulated destruction debris. Major finds included several arrowheads, a spearhead and lead weight, the antlers from at least four deer, decorative ivory inlays, thousands of seeds, a number of unique ceramic vessels, and nearly two dozen timbers belonging to the gate's roof and upper story. While the arrowheads and spearhead may be indications of the battle to take the fortress before it was deliberately razed, the antlers strewn along one side of the passageway provide a glimpse into its appearance when it was in use. These artifacts suggest that the gate was not a stark and utilitarian space as many reconstructions of Egyptian gates suggest. Instead, it would seem that Egyptian soldiers hung these items within the passageway as trophies of their hunting around Jaffa.

The timbers recovered within the gate are likely cedars from Lebanon used in the construction of the gate's second story and roof. These constitute the earliest and largest such samples of timbers from Israel to date. They will provide not only important chronological data such as evidence for the date of the construction of the gate complex but also will contribute to refining our understanding of the evolution of Egyptian rule in Canaan since the gate is one in a sequence of gates providing evidence for the earliest Egyptian fortress in Canaan. As important proxies for climate change, the timbers also offer a unique opportunity for an improved study of Late Bronze Age environment.

The discovery of the timbers was given even greater chronological significance because of the unusual preservation of thousands of seeds retrieved from the base of the destruction debris that will permit extensive radiocarbon testing. Among the seeds are barley, olive pits, grape pips, and chick peas charred black but identifiable to the naked eye on the floor of the gate. Such remains were unexpected in this context, given that monumental architecture does not frequently yield good evidence for the consumption practices of the inhabitants of a site. The seeds along with the artifacts recovered from the destruction within the gate reveal that Egyptian gate complexes were not exclusively defensive structures, but that they also served to house administrators, storerooms, and other support facilities.

The 2013 excavations were funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities as part of a project titled "Insurgency, Resistance, and Interaction: Archaeological Inquiry into New Kingdom Egyptian Rule in Jaffa" (RZ-51445-12). This program, which began in 2011, centers on understanding the nature of interactions between the ancient Egyptian garrison and the region's populations by examining evidence for both conflict and social integration at the site that occurred between the foundation of the fortress in 1460 B.C. until the collapse of Egyptian rule in Canaan during the twelfth century B.C.

The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project is a joint project of the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), the Johannes-Gutenberg Universitat, Mainz, and the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA).

For more information, visit the JCHP's website:

<http://www.nelc.ucla.edu/jaffa/index.html>

Please visit the site:

http://www.nelc.ucla.edu/jaffa/assets/2013_JCHP_Press_Release.pdf

EXTRAORDINARY KURGAN BURIAL **SHINES NEW LIGHT ON SARMATIAN LIFE,** **BY LEONID T. YABLONSKY**

A Sarmatian burial mound excavated this summer in Russia's Southern Ural steppes has yielded a magnificent but unusual treasure.

The artefacts contained within the mound are helping to shed light on a little-known period of the nomadic culture that flourished on the Eurasian steppe in the 1st millennium BC.

The archaeological study of this remarkable ancient tomb, or kurgan, was carried out by the expedition of the Institute of Archaeology (Russian Academy of Sciences), led by Professor Leonid T. Yablonsky.

No written language

The nomadic peoples had no written language therefore scientists can only learn about their cultures and traditions through archaeological data.

The kurgans which are scattered across the steppes contain many Scythian and Sarmatian relics and while the nomads successfully interacted with the Persian Achaemenid and Greek civilizations, they still preserved a unique culture of their own.

Completing the study of an extraordinary monument

This year archaeologists excavated the eastern part of Mound 1 at Filippovka 1 kurgan in the Orenburg region. This section was approximately 5m high and 50m long and was left unexplored by the previous expedition more than 20 years ago. The aim was to complete the study of this extraordinary monument, which had already famously entered the annals of world culture with the discovery of 26 "golden" deer statuettes.

Another major challenge for the archaeologists was to ensure the preservation of this unique cultural heritage which faces a large number of imminent threats with robbery being a major problem.

An underground passage near the entrance was the first area of exploration this season. A massive cast bronze cauldron with a diameter of 102 cm was discovered there. Its handles were fashioned in the traditions of the Scythian-Siberian animal style with an image of two griffins, beak to beak.

Burial chamber

Under the eastern mound an undisturbed burial chamber was discovered measuring approximately 4x5m and 4m deep. At the bottom of the chamber several stratified layers of debris were excavated to reveal exceptionally rich and varied grave goods

accompanying a human skeleton. The material associated with the burial seemed to belong to a woman as it contained what is regarded as representing typically female artefacts and jewellery. However, initial osteological examination of the skeletal morphology revealed the occupant of the burial to be male; though DNA-analysis is still to be carried out.

Grave goods

A small wicker chest that is thought to be a vanity case was found near the skull. It was filled to the brim with items including a cast silver container with a lid, a gold pectoral, a wooden box, cages, glass, silver and earthenware bathroom flasks, leather pouches, and horse teeth that contained red pigments.

Burial chamber showing skeleton accompanied by rich assortment of grave goods.
Image: Leonid Yablonsky

Nearby lay a large silver mirror with gilded stylized animals on the handle and embossed decoration on the back with the image of an eagle in the centre, surrounded by a procession of six winged bulls.

The garments were decorated with several plaques, depicting flowers, rosettes and a panther leaping on a saiga's (antelope) back. There were also 395 pressed pieces of gold leaf sewn onto the breeches, shirt and scarf. A fringed shawl was held together with a golden chain and the sleeves of the shirt were embellished with multicoloured beads, forming a complex geometric pattern. Two cast gold earrings decorated in places with cloisonné enamel were found in the area of the temporal bones.

Tattooing equipment

The archaeologists also uncovered equipment used in the art of tattooing, including two stone mixing palettes and iron, gold covered needles, as well as bone spoons used to blend paints and pens decorated with animals.

More than one thousand artefacts were recovered from the tomb and they constitute an invaluable research resource that will add to the growing corpus of data that is shedding light on the history of the Eurasian continent.

This excavation represents a major breakthrough in the study of the mysterious Sarmatian culture of the Early Iron Age.

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Please visit the site:

<http://www.pasthorizonspr.com/index.php/archives/09/2013/extraordinary-kurgan-burial-shines-new-light-on-sarmatian-life>

DATING OF BEADS SETS NEW TIMELINE FOR EARLY HUMANS

Researchers found marine shell beads at Ksar Akil (Lebanon)

An international team of researchers led by Oxford University has new dating evidence indicating when the earliest fully modern humans arrived in the Near East, the region known as the Middle East today.

They have obtained the radiocarbon dates of marine shell beads found at Ksar Akil, a key archaeological site in Lebanon, which allowed them to calculate that the oldest human fossil from the same sequence of archaeological layers is 42,400–41,700 years old. This is significant because the age of the earliest fossils, directly and indirectly dated, of modern humans found in Europe is roughly similar.

This latest discovery throws up intriguing new possibilities about the routes taken by the earliest modern humans out of Africa, says the study published online by the journal *PLOS ONE*.

The research team radiocarbon dated 20 marine shells from the top 15 metres of archaeological layers at Ksar Akil, north of Beirut. The shells were perforated, which indicates they were used as beads for body or clothes decoration by modern humans. Neanderthals, who were living in the same region before them, were not making such beads. The study confirms that the shell beads are only linked to the parts of the sequence assigned to modern humans and shows that through direct radiocarbon dating they are between 41,000–35,000 years old.

The Middle East has always been regarded as a key region in prehistory for scholars speculating on the routes taken by early humans out of Africa because it lies at the crossroads of three continents – Africa, Asia and Europe. It was widely believed that at some point after 45,000 years ago early modern humans arrived in Europe, taking routes out of Africa through the Near East and, from there, along the Mediterranean rim or along the River Danube. However, this dating evidence suggests populations of early modern humans arrived in Europe and the Near East at roughly the same time, sparking a new debate about where the first populations of early humans travelled from in their expansion towards Europe and which alternative routes they may have taken.

In Ksar Akil, the Lebanese rockshelter, several human remains were found in the original excavations made 75 years ago. Unfortunately, since then the most complete skeleton of a young girl, thought to be about 7–9 years of age and buried at the back of the rock shelter, has been lost. Lost also are the fragments of a second individual, found next to the buried girl. However, the team was able to calculate the age of the lost fossil at 40,800–39,200 years ago, taking into account its location in the sequence of archaeological layers in relation to the marine shell beads.

Another fossil of a recently rediscovered fragment of the upper jaw of a woman, now located in a museum in Beirut, had insufficient collagen to be dated by radiocarbon

methods. A method using statistical modelling was used to date by association the jaw fragment at 42,400–41,700 years old.

Ksar Akil is one of the most important Palaeolithic sites in Eurasia. It consists of a 23-metre-deep sequence of archaeological layers that lay undisturbed for thousands of years until a team of American Jesuit priests excavated the rockshelter in 1937–38, and again after the end of the Second World War, in 1947–48. The cave layers were found to contain the human fossils and hundreds of shell beads, as well as thousands of stone tools and broken bones of hunted and consumed animals.

Study lead author Dr Katerina Douka, from the School of Archaeology at the University of Oxford, said: 'This is a region where scholars have been expecting to find early evidence of anatomically and behaviourally modern humans, like us, leaving Africa and directly replacing Eurasian Neanderthal populations that lived there for more than 150,000 years. The human fossils at Ksar Akil appear to be of a similar age to fossils in other European contexts. It is possible that instead of the Near East being the single point of origin for modern humans heading for Europe, they may also have used other routes too. A maritime route across the Mediterranean has been proposed, although evidence is scarce. A wealth of archaeological data now pinpoints the plains of Central Asia as a particularly important but relatively unknown region which requires further investigation.'

The earliest European modern fossil, from Romania, dates to between 42,000–38,000 years before the present time, and specialists have estimated the age of Kent's Cavern *maxilla* from southern England, between 44,000–41,000 years, and that of two milk teeth in southern Italy, at 45,000–43,000 years old. The new dating evidence from Ksar Akil is largely comparable to these ages, if not slightly younger.

The work was led by Dr Katerina Douka of Oxford University, along with Professor Robert Hedges and Professor Tom Higham (Oxford), American Palaeolithic archaeologist Dr Christopher Bergman from URS Corporation, Cincinnati, and Frank P Wesselingh from the Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.

Please visit the site: http://www.ox.ac.uk/media/news_stories/2013/130912.html [Go there for pix]

TREASURES REVEALED UNDER SAUDI SANDS, BY BARBARA G.B. FERGUSON

Visualizing Saudi Arabia with vast amounts of oil and gas under its desert sands is easy; but thousands of years ago before the country struck black gold, caravans of camels crisscrossed the region trading incense – for silks, spices and ivory, bringing prosperity to the land while also introducing different cultures from distant kingdoms.

Centuries later when Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) brought Islam, pilgrimage roads led to Makkah and gradually replaced the well-traveled incense roads.

Secrets remained buried under the desert sands from these trade and pilgrim caravans until recently — when treasures, preserved for millenniums under the brutal Saudi sun, were discovered.

Roads of Arabia, is a thought-provoking exhibit of Saudi Arabia's past, organized by the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities (SCTA).

On display at The Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania — one of five North American venues to host Roads — following its premier at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C. are relics from various regions of the Kingdom. The exhibition that runs through Nov. 3.

Roads of Arabia, is chock-full of unexpected treasures; including jewelry, ceramics, stone and bronze sculptures and even Hajjis' tombstones.

About 320 objects, some nearly 7,000 years old, were excavated from several archaeological sites throughout the Arabian Peninsula. Many have never before been publicly displayed, and most have never been seen outside of Saudi Arabia before 2010; when Roads first opened in the Louvre Museum in Paris.

Tales of the discoveries boggle the mind. The treasures at Al-Magar were found when a camel herder fell upon a large prehistoric menagerie of animal statues, including a saluki dog, a camel, a goat, eagle and ostrich — all dating back to the Neolithic period, around 7000 BC.

It was the construction of a causeway linking Tarut Island to the mainland, that enabled workers to find a hoard of relics that included soapstone jars, snake-covered bowls, leopard-like cats, lion-headed eagles and other mythic figures.

(This led some archaeologists to believe that Tarut was likely the capital of the early Dilmun civilization, dating around the middle of the third millennium BC — or 4500 years ago.) Outside the city of Thaj, archaeologists discovered the first century grave of a young royal. In her tomb lay gold, pearls and precious stones, including a Hellenistic gold funerary mask, which led scholars to suggest that Thaj may be the lost city of Gehrra.

What intrigues archaeologists about Thaj, is that the burial was inspired by ancient Hellenistic practices, even though the tomb was found in the northeastern desert of Arabia.

Qaryat Al-Faw is equally remarkable. Known as a wealthy “paradise” city and located in the southwest corner of the Kingdom, massive and finely detailed statues of giant men were exhumed. Found nearby was a millennium-old funeral bed, one of only four known to exist in the world.

“We hope to enlighten people about this terra incognita,” said Dr. Sandra Olsen, Carnegie’s director of the Center for World Cultures.

“Many think of Arabia as being extremely remote, but in ancient times it was a bridge, a crossroads and a center.”

Olsen, whose work includes examination of ancient Saudi petroglyphs – or rock art – was crucial in bringing ‘Roads’ to Pittsburgh.

“Maybe I’m a little prejudiced but to my mind, this is the most wondrous exhibit,” Dr. Olsen told reporters. “For hundreds of thousands of years, the Arabian Peninsula was a key to the history of the world.”

Prince Sultan bin Salman, president of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities, shares Dr. Olsen’s enthusiasm. In Pittsburgh, during the exhibit’s inauguration, he told reporters: “This is a new window to see a country that has never been thought of or seen in the arena of heritage, development of civilization and culture.

“To understand Saudi Arabia, its future, and its role in the world, is also to understand that it was not a country that was invented with the discovery of the first oil well,” said Prince Sultan, who is perhaps best known to Americans for his 1985 flight on the space shuttle Discovery.

Dr. Ali Al-Ghabban, vice president of antiquities and museums at the SCTA and co-curator of Roads, also sees the exhibit as an education tool:

“Most Westerners believe that Saudi Arabia is only a desert land with oil fields, and don’t know that Saudi Arabia was a bridge between the East and West,” Dr. Al-Ghabban told journalists. “We played this role in the fourth millennium BCE, and we continue to play it. We would like to show everyone — foreigners and Saudis — how we have participated in the history of humanity, not only in the Islamic period, but even before Islam.”

Several of the excavated objects in the exhibit prompt questions rather than answers. The camel herder’s discovery of a stone horse statue near Al-Magar, for example, has created quite a stir.

“Archaeologists suggest there are reins on the horse,” Dr. Massumeh Farhad, chief curator of Islamic Art, told reporters during the ‘Roads’ press preview at the Smithsonian’s Sackler Gallery earlier this year. “This is important because this means the sculpture is of a domesticated horse. Scholars have long debated where horses were first domesticated; most believe it was in Central Asia.

“But now, if this discovery is correct, it means the horse was domesticated in Arabia before Central Asia.” That’s 2,000 years earlier than anyone else in the world.

Another of the exhibit’s many surprises are the imposing 8-foot-tall red sandstone statues of men, embodying Lihyanite kings dating back to the 4th-to-3rd century B.C.

‘Roads of Arabia,’ is divided geographically and historically in three parts. First are the artifacts from the network of oases that linked caravan trails to metropolitan cities enabling the cross-cultural exchange of ancient trade routes.

The second section focuses on the impact of Islam after the 7th century, pilgrimage trails that lead from major cities such as Damascus, Cairo and Baghdad to Makkah.

Highlights of this section include some 20 finely inscribed tombstones from the now-destroyed Al-Ma’lat cemetery- a tribute to the Hajis from more than 50 nations who perished during their long pilgrimages to Makkah.

These tombstones also display some of the earliest examples of Arabic script, which Dr. Farhad described as “critical and invaluable for scholars.”

Another treasure in the exhibit is a pair of wooden doors that once guarded the entrance to the Holy Kaaba. The handsome preserved, gilded doors are covered with silver leaf and inscriptions. Donated by Ottoman Sultan Murad IV, who reigned in the 17th century, the doors stood in place until they were replaced in 1947.

The exhibit’s third section introduces artifacts that focus on the founding of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932. “It offers a glimpse into Saudi Arabia before its transformation from oil revenues,” said Dr. Julian Raby, director of the Smithsonian’s Freer and Sackler Galleries.

Maps, travel books, photographs and even several personal effects used by King Saud, Saudi Arabia’s first monarch, are on display.

Roads of Arabia can be viewed online at the exhibition’s website: www.roadsofarabia.com, it features highlights and history through photo slideshows, interactive maps and videos.

The exhibit will be at Pittsburgh until Nov. 3; then travels to Houston, San Francisco and Boston.

Email: life.style@arabnews.com

Please visit the site: <http://www.arabnews.com/news/464220> [Go there for pix]

LANGUAGE AND TOOL-MAKING SKILLS EVOLVED AT THE SAME TIME

Research by the University of Liverpool has found that the same brain activity is used for language production and making complex tools, supporting the theory that they evolved at the same time.

Researchers from the University tested the brain activity of 10 expert stone tool makers (flint knappers) as they undertook a stone tool-making task and a standard language test.

Brain blood flow activity measured

They measured the brain blood flow activity of the participants as they performed both tasks using functional Transcranial Doppler Ultrasound (fTCD), commonly used in clinical settings to test patients' language functions after brain damage or before surgery.

The researchers found that brain patterns for both tasks correlated, suggesting that they both use the same area of the brain. Language and stone tool-making are considered to be unique features of humankind that evolved over millions of years.

Darwin was the first to suggest that tool-use and language may have co-evolved, because they both depend on complex planning and the coordination of actions but until now there has been little evidence to support this.

Dr Georg Meyer, from the University Department of Experimental Psychology, said: "This is the first study of the brain to compare complex stone tool-making directly with language.

Tool use and language co-evolved

"Our study found correlated blood-flow patterns in the first 10 seconds of undertaking both tasks. This suggests that both tasks depend on common brain areas and is consistent with theories that tool-use and language co-evolved and share common processing networks in the brain."

Dr Natalie Uomini from the University's Department of Archaeology, Classics & Egyptology, said: "Nobody has been able to measure brain activity in real time while making a stone tool. This is a first for both archaeology and psychology."

The research was supported by the Leverhulme Trust, the Economic and Social Research Council and the British Academy. It is published in PLOS ONE.

Please visit the site: <http://tinyurl.com/lrx3mjs>

FINDINGS IN MIDDLE EAST SUGGEST EARLY HUMAN ROUTES INTO EUROPE

Scientists say they've found evidence of when the earliest fully modern humans arrived in the Near East, the region known today as the Middle East.

Radiocarbon dates of marine shell beads found at an archaeological site in Lebanon allowed them to calculate the oldest human fossil from the same sequence of archaeological layers is 42,400 to 41,700 years old, researchers at Oxford University reported Friday.

The shells were perforated, suggesting they were used as beads for body or clothing decoration by modern humans since Neanderthals, who were living in the same region before them, were not making such beads, the researchers said.

The Middle East has always been regarded as a key region in prehistory and a likely location of routes taken by early humans out of Africa because it lies at the crossroads of three continents -- Africa, Asia and Europe.

The new findings could help in understanding where the first populations of early humans traveled in their expansion towards Europe and which alternative routes they may have taken, the researchers said.

It is possible that instead of the Near East being the single point of origin for modern humans heading for Europe, they may also have used other routes too, Oxford archaeologist Katerina Douka said.

"This is a region where scholars have been expecting to find early evidence of anatomically and behaviorally modern humans, like us, leaving Africa and directly replacing Eurasian Neanderthal populations that lived there for more than 150,000 years," she said.

Please visit the site: http://www.upi.com/Science_News/2013/09/13/Findings-in-Middle-East-suggest-early-human-routes-into-Europe/UPI-58231379118513/?spt=hs&or=sn

ANCIENT SPORTSMEN TOOK DOPING TOO, FINDINGS SHOW

Excavations at a historic stadium area in the ancient city of Magnesia suggest that athletes had used performance-enhancing potions 2,000 years ago. It was not only permitted, but also a celebrated practice.

A large number of Turkish and international athletes recently banned for doping might have been born just 2,000 years too late, according to new archaeological findings in the Aegean province of Aydın that suggest using performance-enhancing drugs in ancient Greece was not only permitted but celebrated.

Locals living in the ancient city of Magnesia produced potions from the mood-altering plant mandrake, researchers have said, noting that their involvement with the drug gave them pride of place.

“Part of the [local] stadium was allocated for people who came from the ancient city of Ephesus. It is also observed that some political groups as well as bakers, gardeners, bird sellers had combined tickets. A tablet shows the most important part of the stadium, which has a capacity of 60 persons, was spared for a group of people called ‘Mandragoreitai,’” said Turkish Professor Orhan Bingöl, who is leading archaeological excavations at the site, located in Aydın’s present-day district of Gemencik, noting that the Mandragoreitai produced mandrake, the genus of which is mandragora. “That indicates that doping was not a crime back then, but rather that those who produced that substance had a special place in society and were encouraged.”

Bingöl also said reliefs on the podiums at the stadium provided information about the awards given to athletes and sportsmen in ancient times, noting that competitions were divided into three categories, gymnastics, riding and music.

Symbolic crown

“The competition categories written on the tablets are also seen in the reliefs. We see in these reliefs that successful athletes symbolically wore a crown and carried palm tree leaves. One of the awards is pretty interesting. Successful athletes were also awarded with a bundle of clothes. It shows us that clothes were more important than money at this time,” Bingöl said.

The professor said they had so far unearthed reliefs at only four parts of the stadium. “This year we have a chance to make detailed work thanks to an allocation by the Directorate of Cultural Beings and Museums. When all the reliefs are unearthed, we will have some 125 reliefs in total and get more information about the competitions in Magnesia.”

The stadium in Magnesia had a capacity of over 40,000, but the site only came to light after experts removed tens of thousands of cubic meters of earth.

The first excavations at the archaeological site were performed in 1891 and 1893 by a German archaeological team. However, since 1985, the Magnesia excavation has been conducted by Ankara University.

The ancient city of Magnesia was registered as a “1st Degree Archaeological Protected Area” by a decision from İzmir’s 2nd Committee for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Please visit the site: <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/ancient-sportsmen-took-doping-too-findings-show.aspx?pageID=238&nID=54387&NewsCatID=371>

PALEORIVERS ACROSS SAHARA MAY HAVE SUPPORTED ANCIENT HUMAN MIGRATION ROUTES

Paleoclimate simulations reveal potential 'green corridors' across North Africa

Three ancient river systems, now buried, may have created viable routes for human migration across the Sahara to the Mediterranean region about 100,000 years ago, according to research published September 11 in the open access journal PLOS ONE by Tom Coultard from the University of Hull, UK, and colleagues from other institutions.

Simulating paleoclimates in the region, the researchers found quantitative evidence of three major river systems that likely existed in North Africa 130,000-100,000 years ago, but are now largely buried by dune systems in the desert. When flowing, these rivers likely provided fertile habitats for animals and vegetation, creating 'green corridors' across the region. At least one river system is estimated to have been 100 km wide and largely perennial. The Irharhar river, westernmost of the three identified, may represent a likely route of human migration across the region. In addition to rivers, the researchers' simulations predict massive lagoons and wetlands in northeast Libya, some of which span over 70,000-square kilometers.

"It's exciting to think that 100 000 years ago there were three huge rivers forcing their way across a 1000km of the Sahara desert to the Mediterranean -- and that our ancestors could have walked alongside them" said Coultard.

Previous studies have shown that people travelled across the Saharan mountains toward more fertile Mediterranean regions, but when, where and how they did so is a subject of debate. Existing evidence supports the possibilities of a single trans-Saharan migration, many migrations along one route, or multiple migrations along several different routes. The existence of 'green corridors' that provided water and food resources were likely critical to these events, but their location and the amount of water they carried is not known. The simulations provided in this study aim to quantify the probability that these routes may have been viable for human migration across the region.

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Citation: Coultard TJ, Ramirez JA, Barton N, Rogerson M, Brücher T (2013) Were Rivers Flowing across the Sahara During the Last Interglacial? Implications for Human Migration through Africa. PLoS ONE 8(9): e74834. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0074834

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PLEASE LINK TO THE SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE IN ONLINE VERSIONS OF YOUR REPORT (URL goes live after the embargo ends):

<http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0074834>

Please visit the site: http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2013-09/plos-pas090613.php [Scholarly version of the article at <http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0074834>]

ELEUTHERNA, THE HEART OF CRETE, BY **MARGARITA POURNARA**

“If you were to imagine Crete as a human being, Eleutherna would be its heart.” I am standing with Nicholas Stampolidis, a professor of history and archaeology at the University of Crete, on a small hill overlooking the archaeological site of Eleutherna, some 30 kilometers from Rethymno. From this rise, we can see the entire area of the university’s excavation of the site, which began in 1985. The view is breathtaking, with swaths of olives trees, carobs, oaks, plane trees, laurel bushes and walnut trees across the terraces of the hilly landscape. It is the horizon especially that is most striking.

The archaeologist takes me by the arm and turns me 360 degrees so that I can take in the majesty of the peaks of Psiloreitis, Talaia, Aravanes and Tympanoras, the latter of which took its name from the myth according to which local tribesmen would beat their shields with sticks, making a drumming sound that would cover the sobs of young Zeus so that Cronus would not hear him and devour him as he did his other children. Further away, on the horizon, I can see the sea shimmering in black-and-white tones under the hot, bright sun. I am standing on ground under which one of the island’s most important city-states is buried, between ancient Knossos and Cydonia.

The heart of Eleutherna beat for a very long time, from the Neolithic era to the Byzantine period, when it vanished from the map. When the Culture Ministry granted the University of Crete permission to excavate the site, no one could have imagined that it would uncover a palimpsest showing a constant human presence that dates back to 3000 BC, architecture from the late Minoan period, prosperity in Homeric times and a great burst of growth in the Roman era. The decline of Eleutherna was gradual, starting in the 8th century AD and culminating in the 13th century. In the 14th century, the Venetians prohibited the unruly Cretans from living in the fortified city due to fears they would create a rebel stronghold.

The excavation has uncovered hundreds of objects and remains of homes, but it has been focused mainly on the rich bounty yielded by a cemetery used from the Geometric period, which, like one end of a piece of string, will lead to more discoveries.

Ideal location

As we descend toward the imposing yet elegant shelter that covers the excavation site of the cemetery, Stampolidis explains why the ancients chose this particular spot to build their city.

“It overlooks the sea, but is also invisible to enemies approaching by boat. It is only one-and-a-half hours’ walk from its port. It is on a hill that can be reached only through a narrow pass, providing excellent natural protection. No weapons during antiquity could shoot this far,” Stampolidis says.

“There is fresh running water nearby, as well as woodland that provided lumber, land for farming or grazing, and a quarry. We have found 252 species of herbs and wild greens that were used in many different preparations, and the spot forms a crossroads for those traversing the island either north to south or east to west,” the archaeologist adds.

Stampolidis says that there is also ample evidence of lively commercial activity.

“Many of the grave offerings we have found were brought from other parts of the Aegean – Cyprus, Asia Minor, Phoenicia and so on – proving that the city had developed commercial ties beyond Crete,” he says.

Protecting nature

With the modern-day village of the same name behind us, we entered Ancient Eleutherna, which is protected as an archaeological site but also as a natural woodland by law. The excavation teams that have worked at the site have planted rows of trees to delineate pathways, while the site of the museum that will one day house all the finds is just a short walk away, on the other side of the hill.

One of the most impressive observations about the site is the care taken by the archaeologists to preserve the natural environment, allowing visitors to take a mental leap back in time and imagine the location as it was when it was first settled – nestled in the protective embrace of the woodland.

Stampolidis confirms that preserving the natural environment was one of his team’s biggest concerns.

“We are interested in Eleutherna becoming a paradigm of how we can showcase ancient sites. You can’t hear passing cars, and, other than the shelter, all of our interventions are discreet, retaining the purity of the landscape. We used large rocks rather than cement to divert the flow of a stream, the electricity cables are all below ground, thanks to the Public Power Corporation, and all the steps are made of rock and earth. Almost everything here is made by hand, and the best part is that we – the archaeologists and the workers on the dig, which is funded by the University of Crete – did it ourselves,” says Stampolidis.

The excavation’s chief archaeologist also explains how the university managed to appropriate the land under which Eleutherna was buried.

“I find funding myself by approaching people who love the place but want to remain anonymous. It is thanks to them that we could buy up all the land that comprised the woods in which the site is located,” he explains, adding that the project has also received the full support of the local community.

“I think that they have all realized that Eleutherna will never have all the annoyances, say, of Knossos, where there are souvlaki joints and souvenir shops next to the archaeological site. They love the excavation, they protect it and they have supported our work in every possible way,” Stampolidis adds.

The Homeric-era cemetery

The archaeologist and I walk downhill to the shelter. Nikos Stampolidis knows every rock and tree here like the back of his hand.

After all, it was one of the first digs he ever participated in and he was not yet 30 years old when he started.

“The broader area of the Eleutherna excavation was separated into three zones. The first picks went to archaeologists Petros Themelis and Thanasis Kalpaxis. I took the zone west of the hill on which the acropolis stood. I had observed that the earth there had a grayish tint unlike the yellow earth in other parts. This often occurs because of rotten leaves, but it could also be attributed to ash from wood fires. The first dig we made revealed finds just a few inches beneath the surface. It was the crematorium. We proved that the ancients used to burn their dead in this spot. We also found that the locals had used a lot of material from the site to build the terraces along the hills,” Stampolidis explains.

“Do you need luck in archaeology?” I ask.

“Of course. But in which sense? As the piece that completes knowledge.

Manolis Andronikos knew where to look for Vergina, but he was lucky in finding a grave that was intact,” says the professor.

We are now standing on a necropolis that dates back to Homeric times, unique in the Mediterranean region. You cannot but feel awed. We see the burial sites, some consisting of large ceramic coffins, funerary monuments and a fascinating maze that goes deep underground, revealing the different chronological periods during which the cemetery was used.

“Once the excavation is finished, we will make special cases to house the bones of the dead that are now being examined by anthropologists.

They belong here, not in the storage room of some museum. Who am I to disturb their peace?” asks Stampolidis.

The archaeologist moves between the graves, talking about some of the most striking finds he and his team have made. The excavation so far has revealed remains ranging from aristocratic warriors to very simple burials. One of his most touching finds was the grave of a 12-year-old boy, whose dog was buried in a small marked grave right beside him.

One of the graves that contained the remains of several women from the same aristocratic family also contained ornate jewelry.

Prisoners of war

The ancient cemetery of Eleutherna also provided the answer to the age-old question that had split Plato and Aristotle – whether the Greeks killed their prisoners of war.

“These were not human sacrifices, but the justice of war, ritualistic revenge,” explains Stampolidis. “Beside the funerary pyre of a prince who died in battle, we found the skeleton of another man who we believe had his elbows tied together behind his back. We also found a knife and a whetting stone nearby. Traces of his skull were later found at the prince’s feet and were singed by the fire, suggesting the sequence of events. He was a prisoner of war who was executed in retribution. One of the workers on the dig told me the story of Stefanoyiannis, a Cretan hero who was executed by the Nazis in World War II. His fellow fighters saw who it was who had killed him and stole into the

enemy camp at night, kidnapped the perpetrator and killed him on Stefanoyiannis's grave in revenge," Stampolidis explains.

Every burial site has its own fascinating story. After two hours touring the excavations, we headed back to Rethymno, making a brief stop at the museum, which is currently under construction.

In the car, Stampolidis tells me his own story, a kind of epilogue to our tour: "When I first came here as a young man, I told myself that I would dig up all of Eleutherna before I retired. The hill must have heard me and laughed at my plans. Now that I am older, I am better at hearing what the hill has to say."

The museum is a very impressive structure that resembles a shelter of sorts. It is slated for completion in 2015 and so far only the exterior has been completed. It will contain an exhibition hall for the thousands of finds made at the cemetery and in the city so that visitors can see the pieces of the puzzle that compose this fascinating site.

From its lofty position atop a hill, it affords a wonderful view of the acropolis and the shelter protecting the cemetery, as well as the entire area where Eleutherna once stood and, of course, Mount Psiloreitis.

Plans for the museum include landscaping the surrounding environment and applying some of the latest concepts in museology. The project is moving apace and is expected to be ready on time, while Stampolidis makes certain that, like at the site, every last detail is just right.

Please visit the site:

http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/w_articles_wsite4_1_20/09/2013_518882

LEBANON FOSSILS CAST LIGHT ON EARLY HUMANS, BY KAREEM SHAHEENR

The hollow shells, colored in hues of brown and red, form the beads of an ancient jewel. In such simple beginnings, the dawn of civilization can be traced.

The marine shell beads were used to make necklaces more than 40 millennia ago. The simple ornaments, which were found in Lebanon, are part of the body of evidence pointing to the emergence of modern humans.

Today, scientists studying fossils found in Lebanon are shedding new light on the migration of the early “anatomically modern humans” from Africa more than 40,000 years ago, in an attempt to trace humanity’s trajectory in one of the most mysterious epochs of the species’ history.

Their findings show that modern humans existed in Lebanon around 42,000 BC, at the same time as early European humans, illuminating aspects of human migration from their origins in the jungles of Africa. Modern humans are generally believed to have evolved and migrated out of Africa into the Middle East and Asia, before arriving in Europe.

But it is difficult to prove the theory since fossils from the Middle East of early modern humans are tantalizingly rare. The only two fully modern known specimens are Egbert and Ethelruda, the fossil remains of two humans found at Ksar Akil, a cave 10 km outside of Beirut near Antelias.

“Ksar Akil is one of the most important prehistoric sites in the Near East,” said Katerina Douka, a researcher at Oxford University who led the study, the results of which were published this month in PLOS, a peer-reviewed, open-source science journal.

Ksar Akil was first excavated in the 1930s and 40s. Work resumed in 1969 but stopped because of the Civil War. Egbert, a modern human skull, was first discovered in 1938. The fossil was lost, but a reconstruction of it survives and it is believed to belong to a young girl, age 7-9.

Ethelruda was initially thought to belong to a Neanderthal, a species that co-existed with humans, but is now believed to belong to a modern, female adult. Her remains were lost for a long time, but were recently discovered in storage at the Beirut National Museum.

Douka, along with scientists and archaeologists from the U.S., U.K. and the Netherlands, tested marine shell beads found in Ksar Akil near the fossils of Egbert and Ethelruda and dated them using a technique called radiocarbon dating, which can estimate how old an object is based on how many of its carbon atoms have decayed. The marine beads are a sign of modernity, because the hollow shells indicate that they were likely used to make necklaces.

Modern humans are thought to have become established in Europe and the Middle East around 45,000 B.C., when the fossil record suddenly began showing evidence of diverse

tools and weapons, as well as ornaments and early forms of jewelry, with the bones of fully modern humans.

Earlier human groups, such as the Neanderthals, did not use jewelry. The Neanderthals are a species closely linked to modern humans, but who are now extinct, likely because they were crowded out by an invasion of modern humans or assimilated into modern human society through inter-species breeding.

Humans today carry elements of Neanderthal DNA. Radiocarbon dating of the marine shell beads indicates that Egbert lived between 39,200 B.C. and 40,800 B.C. Ethelruda was discovered to be slightly older, likely living between 41,700 B.C. and 42,400 B.C. This means that Ethelruda and Egbert, the oldest modern humans found in the Middle East, lived around the same time that the earliest humans were colonizing Europe.

The so-called “out of Africa” theory suggested that humans first evolved in Africa and then migrated in waves to the Middle East. The first wave, between 130,000-80,000 B.C., likely went died out, an early flare of human exploration.

The second wave was in 50,000 B.C., and scientists used to believe that they migrated from the Middle East directly to Europe and the rest of Asia.

The Levant is thought to be a region of particular significance as a crossroads for humanity through which the species spread around the globe.

At first glance, the migration through the Middle East makes intuitive sense.

When modern humans left Africa, large swathes of Europe were covered in ice sheets while the Mediterranean offered a more welcoming climate and abundant forests and food sources. But the findings cast doubt on the centrality of the Levant to early human migration, suggesting that modern humans may have left Africa through myriad different routes.

Scientists do not know exactly which routes out of Africa may have been favored by modern humans, and Douka believes other regions of Asia should also be investigated thoroughly. Evidence of human groups in Arabia around the same time also indicates they may have traveled through Iran, Syria and Central Asia to Europe.

But even more intriguing is how the Levant could also offer some insight into the interaction between humans and Neanderthals. Neanderthals populated the region at least 150,000 years before humans arrived, having moved in from Europe attracted by abundant food, fresh water sources and material to make tools.

There is no direct evidence for interaction between the two species in the area yet, though new genetic evidence indicates interbreeding between modern humans and the Neanderthals. Some scientists speculate that this assimilation is what led to the Neanderthal’s extinction and other believe that interbreeding occurred in the Levant before modern humans migrated into Europe.

Douka said there would have been clear differences in appearance and societal organization between the two human groups. Humans lived in larger groups with

extended families and networks, while Neanderthals are thought to have lived in smaller, more isolated groups. While Neanderthals were shorter and more robust, and probably paler, modern humans were taller, leaner and maybe darker, at least those who came from regions south of the Levant, Douka said.

Douka said that it was challenging to find fossils of modern humans anywhere because of the small size of the populations that migrated out of Africa and because we do not know where they buried their dead.

Neanderthal remains are more common in the Middle East, possibly because they lived in the area for much longer than modern humans and would often leave their dead at areas such as caves, where archaeologists most usually excavate. In any case, the hints of that modern society which spawned Egbert and Ethelruda are fascinating because they were fundamentally modern, even recognizable to us today.

“These people lived certainly in caves, but also at open air camps, they had sophisticated clothing, tools and social organization,” Douka said. “They looked very similar if not identical to us today and we would certainly recognize them as fellow modern humans.”

Please visit the site: <http://tinyurl.com/nljq3j9>

5,000-YEAR-OLD LEOPARD TRAP DISCOVERED IN ISRAEL, BY TIA GHOSE

Archaeologists have unearthed a 5,000-year-old leopard trap in the Negev Desert in Israel.

The trap, which was found along with a 1,600-year-old trap, was originally thought to be just a few hundred years old, and is nearly identical to traps that have been used by desert-dwelling Bedouins in the area in the last century.

"The most exciting thing is the antiquity of these carnivore traps, which is totally unexpected," said study co-author Naomi Porat, a geochronologist with the Geological Survey of Israel.

The findings, described in the September issue of the journal *Antiquity*, suggest this technology has been used to lure carnivores since people first domesticated sheep and goats in the region.

Ancient traps

At least 50 of the simple traps are scattered throughout the Negev Desert in the southern part of Israel. But they don't stand out in the landscape. [Stark Beauty: Images of Israel's Negev Desert]

"They look like a pile of stones, like a cairn, and you need a good eye and also some digging around to realize what it is," Porat told LiveScience.

To set the traps, people would have attached a tasty piece of meat at the end of a rope to lure the leopards or other carnivores.

"When the carnivore pulls at the bait the rope is attached to a slab door and it just closes, so the animal is trapped inside this carnivore box trap," Porat said, referring to a door made from a slab-shaped rock.

Many researchers had assumed the traps were fairly modern, but Porat's colleagues were curious about their provenance and asked her to analyze the traps.

Porat used a technique called optical dating to measure the amount of radiation that had been absorbed from the environment in two of the leopard traps. By comparing that with background levels of radiation in the area, which have changed very little over the millennia, the team could determine when the traps were created.

One of the traps was about 5,000 years old, while the other was 1,600 years old. That suggests this same technology was used for thousands of years. The traps were likely used to lure leopards, but also other predators, such as foxes, wolves, hyenas and caracals, long-eared cats that are common throughout the Middle East.

The traps are near ancient enclosures used by the first sheep and goat herders around 6,000 years ago, Porat said. The herders probably used them to keep their flocks safe from hungry competitors.

From the earliest times, "this is part of their defense system against the elements, which in this case is leopards and other carnivores."

Nowadays, leopards are no longer a menace: Hunting and habitat loss destroyed their populations and the last one was spotted in the region about 10 years ago, making the wild cats extinct in Negev and virtually extinct in Jordan, Porat said.

Please visit the site: <http://www.livescience.com/39900-ancient-leopard-traps-discovered-israel.html>

GODDESS APHRODITE STATUE **UNEARTHED IN TURKEY**

A life-sized marble head of Aphrodite - the goddess of love and beauty in Greek mythology - has been unearthed during excavations in Southern Turkey.

Archaeologists made the finding while uncovering an ancient pool-side mosaic at Antiochia ad Cragum (Antioch on the cliffs) on the Mediterranean coast.

Buried under soil for hundreds of years, the statue has some chipping on her nose and face, 'LiveScience' reported.

Researchers think her presence could shed light on the extent of the Roman Empire's wide cultural influence at the time of its peak.

The excavators had been looking for more parts of the largest Roman mosaic ever found in Turkey: a 150 square meters marble floor elaborately decorated with geometric designs, adorning a plaza outside a Roman bath.

During fresh excavations, they found the statue head lying face-down. The researchers think the marble head was likely long separated from its body; traces of lime kilns have been found near the site, suggesting many statues and hunks of stone would have been burned to be reused in concrete.

The presence of an Aphrodite sculpture suggests Greek and Roman influence had become mainstream in far-flung cities like Antiochia ad Cragum in the first and second centuries AD, the excavation's director Michael Hoff said.

Aphrodite's head is the first fragment of a monumental statue to be found at Antiochia ad Cragum over eight years of digging, Hoff, an art historian at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, said.

"We have niches where statues once were. We just didn't have any statues," Hoff said.

"Finally, we have the head of a statue. It suggests something of how mainstream these people were who were living here, how much they were a part of the overall Greek and Roman traditions," said Hoff.

The researchers also found other traces of Roman influence, such as a second mosaic adorning a building that looks like it might be a temple.

Please visit the site: <http://www.deccanherald.com/content/358862/goddess-aphrodite-statue-unearthed-turkey.html>

MYCENEAN PALACE AND LINEAR B TABLETS DISCOVERED IN SPARTA AREA, BY A. PAPAPOSTOULOU

A new excavation in the Xirokambi area of Aghios Vassilios west of Sparta, in the Peloponnese, Greece, has revealed a richness of Mycenaean artefacts in the area, including the remains of a palace, Linear B tablets, fragments of wall paintings, and several bronze swords.

The excavation, led by emeritus ephor of antiquities Adamantia Vassilogrambrou, was presented publicly at the biennial Shanghai Archaeology Forum at the end of August as one of 11 sites showcased from different parts of the world.

The Aghios Vassilios excavation began in 2010, after Linear B tablets were found in the area in 2008, pointing to the existence of a powerful central authority and distribution system. The deciphered texts were devoted to perfume and cloth production, the trade of which was controlled by a palace administration in the Mycenaean era.

Evidence of a central palace administration was confirmed also by the architecture, which is dated to the 14th century BC, while contact with Crete was confirmed by the finding of a double axe, a feature of the island's palace culture.

Artefacts found include seals, a multitude of ceramic and bronze vessels, and 21 bronze swords. According to the evidence, a sudden fire that broke out either at the end of the 14th century or the beginning of the 13th destroyed the three buildings on the site which were never rebuilt at the same location.

Please visit the site: <http://greece.greekreporter.com/2013/09/11/mycenaean-palace-and-linear-b-tablets-discovered-in-sparta-area/>

SKELETON OF ANCIENT PRINCE REVEALS ETRUSCAN LIFE, BY ROSSELLA LORENZI

The skeletonized body of an Etruscan prince, possibly a relative to Tarquinius Priscus, the legendary fifth king of Rome from 616 to 579 B.C., has been brought to light in an extraordinary finding that promises to reveal new insights on one of the ancient world's most fascinating cultures.

Found in Tarquinia, a hill town about 50 miles northwest of Rome, famous for its Etruscan art treasures, the 2,600 year old intact burial site came complete with a full array of precious grave goods.

“It’s a unique discovery, as it is extremely rare to find an inviolate Etruscan tomb of an upper-class individual. It opens up huge study opportunities on the Etruscans,” Alessandro Mandolesi, of the University of Turin, told Discovery News. Mandolesi is leading the excavation in collaboration with the Archaeological Superintendency of Southern Etruria.

A fun loving and eclectic people who among other things taught the French how to make wine, the Romans how to build roads, and introduced the art of writing into Europe, the Etruscans began to flourish around 900 B.C., and dominated much of Italy for five centuries.

Known for their art, agriculture, fine metalworking and commerce, the Etruscans began to decline during the fifth century B.C., as the Romans grew in power. By 300-100 B.C., they eventually became absorbed into the Roman empire.

Since their puzzling, non-Indo-European language was virtually extinguished (they left no literature to document their society), the Etruscans have long been considered one of antiquity's great enigmas.

Indeed, much of what we know about them comes from their cemeteries. Only the richly decorated tombs they left behind have provided clues to fully reconstruct their history.

Blocked by a perfectly sealed stone slab, the rock-cut tomb in Tarquinia appeared promising even before opening it.

Indeed, several objects, including jars, vases and even a grater, were found in the soil in front of the stone door, indicating that a funeral rite of an important person took place there.

As the heavy stone slab was removed, Mandolesi and his team were left breathless. In the small vaulted chamber, the complete skeleton of an individual was resting on a stone bed on the left. A spear lay along the body, while fibulae, or brooches, on the chest indicated that the individual, a man, was probably once dressed with a mantle.

At his feet stood a large bronze basin and a dish with food remains, while the stone table on the right might have contained the incinerated remains of another individual.

Decorated with a red strip, the upper part of the wall featured, along with several nails, a small hanging vase, which might have contained some ointment. A number of grave goods, which included large Greek Corinthian vases and precious ornaments, lay on the floor.

“That small vase has been hanging on the wall for 2,600 years. It’s amazing,” Lorenzo Benini, CEO of the company Kostelia, said.

Along with Pietro Del Grosso of the company Tecnozenith, Benini is the private investor who has largely contributed to the excavation.

Please visit the site: <http://news.discovery.com/history/archaeology/etruscan-prince-skeleton-rome-130920.htm>

EGYPT'S CATACLYSM - 12,000 YEARS AGO, **BY STEPHEN MEHLER**

Modern Egyptology says the Pyramids are a few thousand years old i.e. from the time of the Pharaohs whose embalmed corpses they housed. Not so, says Stephen Mehler.

Along with others who claim signs of WATER DAMAGE on the Sphinx in front of the Great Pyramids, Stephen Mehler suggests that the pyramids themselves hail from a much earlier age. A much more technologically advanced age, too. Mehler's suggestion is that this ancient global scientific race was WIPED OUT by a natural (worldwide) cataclysm that all aboriginal people talk about e.g. flood or solar events or pyramid energy disaster (ed), at round about 12,000 years ago.

[Video] Stephen Mehler (again), Brien Foerster and Christopher Dunn discuss the GEOMETRIC PRECISION of the (greatly blackened) 70 tonne rose granite boxes with 10 tonne lids, totally flat and square on all sides external and internal, brought from Aswan i.e. 500 miles away.

The suggestion here is the cartouche was put on an already existent i.e. ancient, box. "We don't know how this was done. Egyptology can not explain this."

Please visit the site: <http://mikephilbin.blogspot.com/2013/09/stephen-mehler-egypts-cataclysm-12000.html> [Go there for 2 videos]

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS SEEK TO SOLVE MYSTERY OF THE LOST CITY OF ZAGORA

BEFORE the first ancient Olympics, as Homer was writing his Iliad, there was a bustling early Iron Age city in Greece. And then it all but disappeared.

Australian archaeologists will try to solve the ancient mystery of why the city was abandoned and whether a lack of fresh water was the cause.

They're off to Zagora, a city that was thriving with farming and industry on the island of Andros in the 9th century BC before it was inexplicably abandoned.

That was about the time of Homer and before Sparta and the Athenian democracy.

Australia's first archaeological dig in Greece was at Zagora in the 1960s and 1970s and they managed to excavate about 10 per cent of the 6.5 hectare site but did not solve the riddle.

Now 50 Australians will begin working there again next week, hoping to finally explain why an entire population would leave a city at the heart of a major sea trading route.

Some things haven't changed.

They'll have to hike in and out to the isolated site each day and use pack mules to carry heavy equipment.

But some things are different.

Ground penetrating radar, satellite imaging analysis and multi-spectral treatment of those images might help, says one of the dig's co-directors, Lesley Beaumont from Sydney University's Department of Archaeology.

"What we are able to do now, which couldn't even have been dreamed of back then, is to use subsurface testing methods ... to look underneath the surface of the ground before even putting a spade into it," she told AAP.

They are curious about whether hydrology might have something to do with the abandonment of the settlement that had been growing at an extraordinary rate.

"One of the ideas we are investigating is whether there has been an earthquake because the ground rock is layers of schist and marble, and marble can be permeated by water but schist can't.

"If there was a shifting of the layers because of earthquake the water courses could have been altered and the site that was once able to have water may suddenly run dry."

With three years of funding they began last year with big picture analysis and geophysical survey with help from a geologist. This year includes satellite imagery work, aerial photography and a full excavation season from September 23 until November 4.

"We have found a lot of metal-working evidence on the site, lots of houses had huge storage capacities so they were clearly farming very widely and storing their goods for surplus against hard times or for trade," she said.

Another dig co-director, Margaret Miller, says Zagora is similar to Pompeii - a snapshot in time to a period we know close to nothing about.

"Archaeology so often only deals with royalty and the rich. Here we're learning about ordinary folk, people like us, and how they lived," Dr Miller said in a statement.

She said the site challenges stereotypes of what a city must be like.

There are no kitchens in houses, industry isn't confined to one area, a question-mark hangs over religion and the most important aspect of the settlement appears to be the fort wall.

The dig overlooking the Aegean is sponsored by the Australian Archaeological Institute in Athens (AAIA), the University of Sydney and the Australian Research Council. It is also partly funded by private donations.

Next year's dig will be directed by what they find this year.

Please visit the site: <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/nation/australian-archaeologists-seek-to-solve-mystery-of-the-lost-city-of-zagora/story-e6frg6nf-1226722735725>

ΑΣΤΡΟΝΟΜΙΚΕΣ ΓΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΑ ΚΥΚΛΑΔΙΚΑ ΤΗΓΑΝΟΣΧΗΜΑ: ΟΙ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΕΣ ΚΥΗΣΗΣ

Ημερολόγιο με βάση τη συνοδική περίοδο του πλανήτη Αφροδίτη, με πολλαπλές εφαρμογές στην καθημερινή ζωή των ανθρώπων φαίνεται ότι χρησιμοποιούσαν οι κάτοικοι του Αιγαίου την Πρωτοκυκλαδική I και II περίοδο (δηλαδή από την 4η χιλιετία π.Χ), σύμφωνα με εργασία του ερευνητή των Αιγιακών γραφών, Μηνά Τσικριτσή, του καθηγητή φυσικής διαστήματος του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών, Ξενοφώντα Μουσά και τον Δημήτρη Τσικριτσή, υποψήφιο διδάκτορα στο πανεπιστήμιό του Εδιμβούργου.

Η εργασία θα παρουσιαστεί κατά τη διάρκεια των εργασιών του 21ου συνεδρίου της SEAC (Societe Europeenne pour l'Astronomie dans la Culture) με θέμα «Αστρονομία: Μητέρα του Πολιτισμού και οδηγός για το μέλλον», που θα διεξαχθεί στην αίθουσα «Ι. Δρακόπουλος» του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών.

Στην επιστημονική μελέτη παρουσιάζονται αποτελέσματα που βασίζονται σε μελέτη των συμβόλων που επαναλαμβάνονται στα τηγανόσχημα από διάφορες περιοχές του Αιγαίου. Τα αποτελέσματα δείχνουν ότι υπολογίζουν το χρόνο με βάση την κίνηση του πλανήτη Αφροδίτη, αλλά και άλλων δύο πλανητών, του Δία και του Άρη, όπως επίσης και του Ηλίου.

Οι ερευνητές κατέληξαν στα συμπεράσματα αυτά μελετώντας τα κυκλαδικά τηγανόσχημα σκεύη, που εμφανίζονται στον Αιγαιακό πολιτισμό και έχουν διχαλωτή ή τετράπλευρη λαβή ενώ η «βάση» τους φέρει συνήθως εγχάρακτη διακόσμηση με ομόκεντρους κύκλους, απλές ή τρέχουσες σπείρες, ακτινωτά μοτίβα, ενίοτε δε και απεικονίσεις κωπήλατων πλοίων.

Όπως τονίζει στο ΑΠΕ – ΜΠΕ ο κ. Τσικριτσή, η πρώτη αναφορά για τον πλανήτη Αφροδίτη εμφανίζεται ιστορικά σε πινακίδα (K160 στο Βρετανικό Μουσείο) των βαβυλωνίων του 16ου αιώνα π.Χ. Στην σελιδόσχημη επιγραφή επί βασιλιά Ammizadusa καταγράφονται 21 αναφορές εμφάνισης και εξαφάνισης της Αφροδίτης σε σχέση με καιρικά φαινόμενα.

Η καταγραφή όμως των εξαφανίσεων της Αφροδίτης δεν συνδέεται με χρήση ημερολογίου, όπως εμφανίζεται μετά από χιλιετίες (περίπου το 700 μ.Χ) στους Μάγια που έχουν γνώση της περιόδου της συνόδου της των 584 ημερών.

Στην επιστημονική μελέτη παρουσιάζονται αποτελέσματα που βασίζονται σε μελέτη των συμβόλων που επαναλαμβάνονται στα **τηγανόσχημα** από διάφορες περιοχές του Αιγαίου. Τα αποτελέσματα δείχνουν ότι υπολογίζουν το χρόνο με βάση την κίνηση του πλανήτη Αφροδίτη, αλλά και άλλων δύο πλανητών, του Δία και του Άρη, όπως επίσης και του Ηλίου.

«Με δυο λέξεις υπάρχουν σοβαρές ενδείξεις ότι στο τέλος της Νεολιθικής εποχής, οι άνθρωποι στην Ελλάδα γνώριζαν ότι η Γη χρειάζεται 365 ημέρες για να κάνει μία πλήρη

περιφορά γύρω από τον Ήλιο, η Αφροδίτη χρειάζεται 584 ημέρες να έλθει στο ίδιο σημείο του ουρανού (πχ σε σύνοδο με τη Γη), ενώ ο πλανήτης Δίας 399 ημέρες», τονίζει ο κ. Τσικριτσής .

Οι αστρονομικές γνώσεις των κατοίκων του Αιγαίου απεικονίζονται στα τηγανόσχημα και στις διάφορες πυξίδες (αγγεία) στις οποίες σημειώνουν τις κινήσεις των αστεριών και πλανητών.

Τα τηγανόσχημα, μάλλον, αποτελούν ένα είδος τέχνης, στα οποία φαίνεται ότι οι νεολιθικοί άνθρωποι τα χρησιμοποιούσαν για να συσχετίζουν δραστηριότητες και συμβάντα του βίου τους, της ύπαρξης τους και του περιβάλλον τους, με τις κινήσεις των πλανητών και ειδικά με την κίνηση του πλανήτη Αφροδίτη.

Στα τηγανόσχημα αγγεία, υπάρχει και ένα είδος συμβολικής, απλής, αλλά όχι απλοϊκής, γραφής που επιτρέπει στυλιζαρισμένα να εκφράζουν τις αστρονομικές γνώσεις, και αποτελούν ένα είδος πολύπλοκων ημερολογίων με πολλές εφαρμογές.

Όπως εξηγεί ο κ. Τσικριτσής, η Αφροδίτη εμφανίζεται πριν την ανατολή του Ήλιου για 263 ημέρες και στην συνέχεια μετά τη δύση του Ηλίου για άλλες τόσες ημέρες.

«Οι 263 ημέρες αντιστοιχούν περίπου σε 9 σεληνιακούς μήνες (265 μέρες), που μπορούμε να συμπεράνουμε ότι οι αρχαίοι άνθρωποι συνδέουν με την κύηση, την πρόβλεψη της γέννας και σε όλα τα τηγανόσχημα υπάρχει σχηματικά, αλλά πολύ ρεαλιστικά το αιδούιο», λέει ο ερευνητής και προσθέτει:

«Υπάρχουν σε πάρα πολλά τηγανόσχημα αγγεία χαράξεις που αναλογούν στον αριθμό των ημερών της ανθρώπινης κύησης. Φαίνεται ότι στον Αιγαιακό πολιτισμό συσχετίζαν την κίνηση της Αφροδίτης με το βιολογικό κύκλο της κύησης.

Μεταξύ των άλλων αριθμών, που είναι γραμμένοι με την συμβολική αυτή γραφή, οι γυναίκες του Αιγαίου καθημερινά, πιθανώς έβαζαν ένα σημάδι με ένα χρώμα στα έκτοπα τρίγωνα ή μηνίσκους που υπάρχουν στα τηγανόσχημα, για να παρακολουθήσουν τον κύκλο της έμμηνου ρύσης τους.

Με αυτό τον τρόπο μια γυναίκα μέσα σε 32 ημέρες θα μπορούσε να διαπιστώσει αν είχε μείνει έγκυος, εφόσον είχε καθυστέρηση των εμμήνων και στη συνέχεια να προσδιορίσει τον χρόνο της γέννας».

Στα τηγανόσχημα εμφανίζεται ο Ήλιος και το ηλιακό ημερολόγιο

Τα κτερίσματα της Πρωτοκυκλαδικής I και II περιόδου από τη Νάξο 3200 - 2300 π.Χ είναι ενδιαφέροντα γιατί τα νεκροταφεία τους αντικατοπτρίζουν μία πλούσια κοινωνία που είχε πρόσβαση σε πολυτελή αγαθά κύρους, λέει ο κ. Τσικριτσής.

Στην περιοχή βρέθηκαν ειδώλια από παριανό μάρμαρο και μεταλλικά κοσμήματα που συνόδευαν τους νεκρούς. Αγγεία αυτού του τύπου βρίσκονται κυρίως σε τάφους, δεν λείπουν, όμως, και παραδείγματα από οικισμούς, γεγονός που υποδηλώνει ότι είχαν χρήση και στην καθημερινή ζωή. Μαζί με τα τηγανόσχημα βρέθηκαν μικρά πήλινα δοχεία που περιείχαν χρώμα κόκκινο και γαλάζιο. Η ύπαρξη του χρώματος πιθανόν να συνδέεται άμεσα με τα τηγανόσχημα.

Από την πλευρά του ο κ. Μουσάς επισημαίνει πως:

«Είναι φανερό από τις αναλύσεις των "γραμμένων" αριθμών στα τηγανόσχημα ότι παρατηρούσαν τις κινήσεις των πλανητών, κατέγραφαν την πορεία τους, γνώριζαν τη

συνοδική τους περίοδο (όπου η Γη, ο πλανήτης και ο Ήλιος ξαναβρίσκονται στην ίδια ευθεία) και με αυτές τις κινήσεις, του Ηλίου, της Αφροδίτης, του Δία και του Άρη τηρούσαν ημερολόγια χρήσιμα για την ζωή τους».

Αξιοσημείωτο είναι ότι στα τηγανόσχημα η Αφροδίτη απεικονίζεται με οκτάκτινο αστέρι και συνδέεται με την οκταετηρίδα που χρησιμοποιούν οι Έλληνες (99 μήνες με δυο «Ολυμπιάδες» 49 και 50 σεληνιακών μηνών).

«Είναι φανερό, ότι οι άνθρωποι της εποχής εκείνης χρησιμοποιούσαν πολύπλοκα σεληνοηλιακά ημερολόγια, όπως αυτά που έχει ο Μηχανισμός των Αντικυθήρων», τονίζει ο κ. Μουσάς.

Το συνέδριο, που θα διεξαχθεί από τη Δευτέρα 2 Σεπτεμβρίου έως την Παρασκευή 6 Σεπτεμβρίου, διοργανώνουν το Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο της Αθήνας, το Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο και το Νομισματικό Μουσείο.

Please visit the site: <http://www.apocalypsejohn.com/2013/09/astromikes-gnwseis-kykladika-thganosxhma-prwtoi-ypologistes-kyhshs.html>

2500-Year-Old Horse Remains in Bulgaria Suggest Creatures Were Buried Upright*

Archaeologists have uncovered the remains of a Thracian carriage and two horses that appear to have been buried upright.

The chariot and horse skeletons are 2,500-years-old and were discovered in the village of Svestari in north-east Bulgaria.

The two-wheeled carriage and carcasses of the horses were found in a Thracian tomb along with some decorations.

Professor Diana Gergova of the National Archaeology Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, who led the dig, said: 'The find is unique, it is not resembling any other carriage dating from the Thracian era ever uncovered in Bulgaria.'

According to Sofia News Agency, the discovery of the carriage was unexpected as treasure hunters have plundered many of the ancient mounds found in the region in a bid to find gold, despite a UNESCO ban of this activity.

The particular mound where the carriage was discovered, is adjacent to the well known Mound of Bulgarian Khan Imurtag, where the same research team uncovered a hoard of gold last year.

A Roman chariot complete with a seat and boot was unearthed along with two buried horses in the village of Borissvovo in Bulgaria in 2010, which shows similarities to the new find, despite being younger in age.

It was thought to belong to Thracian nobility living in the second half of the 1st century AD, judging by the imported goods found in nearby graves.

The burial mound yielded seven burial structures and two pits, one of which held the carriage and horses, HorseTalk revealed.

Experts believe the chariot was placed in a narrow hole with a sloping side to allow horses, decorated with elaborate harnesses, to pull it into its final resting place, after which they were killed.

The evidence of small metal disks on the horses' heads at the new sight, suggest they too were wearing harnesses.

The Borissovo chariot was supported by stones in order to keep it in its final position and offers researchers the chance to see how the vehicles were put together, including a 'boot' which held a bronze pan and ladle, grill and bottles.

A skeleton of a dog chained to the cart was also discovered, and nearby the grave of the warrior who is presumed to have owned the carriage, complete with his armour, spears and swords as well as medication and an inkwell, signifying he was well educated.

Archaeologist Veselin Ignatov, who was involved in the discovery of another the chariot near the southeastern village of Karanovo, said around 10,000 Thracian mounds - part of them covering monumental stone tombs - are scattered across the country.

Mr Ignatov said up to 90 per cent of the tombs in the region have been completely or partially destroyed by treasure hunters who smuggle the most precious objects abroad.

Please visit the site: http://www.novinite.com/articles/154033/2500-Year-Old+Horse+Remains+in+Bulgaria+Suggest+Creatures+Were+Buried+Upright*
