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Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

- Οκτώβριος 2018 -

**Intellect is the swiftest of things, for it runs through
everything**
(Thales of Miletus)

Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

- October 2018 -

Nr. 211

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

THE APOCALYPTIC DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND FLUCTUATING ENVIRONMENTS IN SCIENTIFIC MODELS AND CULTURAL DISCOURSES, RWTH AACHEN RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY 15 – 16 NOVEMBER 2018, CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS

An Interdisciplinary Workshop organised by the Chairs for Cognitive Literary Studies, Biblical Theology, and Physical Geology and Climatology at RWTH Aachen RWTH Aachen University, 15 – 16 November 2018

Call for Presentations

Fluctuating, dynamic environments have always impacted human and non-human life, not just since anthropogenic climate change has become a pressing concern. As the scale and speed of climate change are drawing attention to our interaction with and perception of the physical world and the concept of the Anthropocene has taken root in critical discussions of humanity's impact on the planet, the relevance of investigating how science and culture make sense of environmental developments is becoming increasingly apparent as well. With apocalyptic imagery and narrative to draw on, people tend to use certain frameworks and schemata to comprehend and come to terms with natural phenomena with (potentially) disastrous consequences.

The purpose of this workshop is fostering an interdisciplinary exchange about how people address the challenges posed by environmental variability – practically, in terms of adapting to changes or attempts at counteracting developments, as well as cognitively and culturally, for instance regarding the ways in which fluctuating environments might shape worldviews or policies. A transdisciplinary perspective based on a dialogue between sciences and humanities enables a thorough exploration of common questions concerning human reactions to the dynamic nature of our environments.

Such questions may include, but are not limited to:

- How are phenomena like climate change represented and discussed in society? - Which images or narrative forms are used in these cultural discourses and to what ends? How are scientific insights communicated?

How are they made comprehensible, how do they become accepted, and possibly instigate change? - What is the relationship between fact and fiction in contemporary literature / journalism / media communication /etc. about environmental fluctuations? - In how far do scientific models and cultural discourses influence each other and draw on established concepts such as 'apocalypse' and their various connotations? - How has climate (and potentially climate catastrophes) been perceived throughout history?

What are the traditional connections between climate and the apocalyptic?

We welcome presentations from a variety of disciplines that address how current concerns about climate change and fluctuating environments are expressed across scientific and cultural discourses, in different models, media, and artefacts.

Proposals of about 300 words for 20-minute presentations should be sent to Judith Eckenhoff (judith.eckenhoff@ifaar.rwth-aachen.de) no later than October 1, 2018. Please include your affiliation and a short biographical note. There is also a limited budget for travel expenses, inquiries are welcome.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2018 – **UNIVERSITY OF YORK**

The Department of Archaeology is delighted to host this year's Research in Progress at **The Huntington Room, Kings Manor, York on Tuesday 6th November 2018.**

This meeting is aimed at a wide variety of contributors, from historical and archaeological metallurgists to excavators, historians, and economists. If you are working, or have just finished working, on a project related to archaeological or historical metallurgy, we would like to hear from you. We are particularly interested in bringing together contract and public-sector archaeologists with academic researchers, and in fostering links between the different disciplines studying metallurgy and related activities. Whether you are a student, a researcher, an interested non-specialist, or a professional excavator, we invite you to meet others working in this field and present your research to an interested community.

Online booking and the provisional programme are available on our website <http://hist-met.org/meetings/research-in-progress-meeting-2018.html>

For further information, please email Vanessa Castagnino (vrc505@york.ac.uk).

UNLOCKING SACRED LANDSCAPES II:
DIGITAL HUMANITIES AND RITUAL SPACE,
19-21 OCTOBER 2018, LABORATORY OF
GEOPHYSICAL-SATELLITE REMOTE
SENSING AND ARCHAEO-ENVIRONMENT,
RETHYMNON, CRETE

Please find below the programme of the second international meeting of the *Unlocking Sacred Landscapes* (UnSaLa) network, that will be held from 19-21 October 2018 in the Laboratory of Geophysical-Satellite Remote Sensing and Archaeo-environment (Melissinou & Nikiforou Foka 130) at Rethymnon, Crete. The meeting is co-organised by the Laboratory of Geophysical-Satellite Remote Sensing and Archaeo-environment in Crete, Trinity College Dublin, and the University of Cyprus.

Further information and abstracts of the papers/posters can be found in the following website: <http://www.ucy.ac.cy/unsala/workshops/rethymnon-2018>

Unlocking Sacred Landscapes II: Digital Humanities and Ritual Space

Friday, October 19

9.00-9.30: Registration and Coffee

9.30-10.00: Digital Humanities and ritual space: an introduction
Giorgos **Papantoniou**, Apostolos **Sarris**, Christine E. **Morris** and Athanasios K. **Vionis**

Session 1: Reconstructing Ritual Space

Chairperson: Giorgos **Papantoniou**

10.00-10.25: *3D digital rendering of the Cretan underworld: Skoteino Cave*
Loeta **Tyree**, Peter **Dare**, Floyd **McCoy**, Antonia **Stamos** and Jon **Frey**

10.25-10.50: *Space as the stage: understanding the sacred (?) landscape around the early Celtic hillfort of the Glauberg (Germany)*
Axel G. **Posluschny**

10.50-11.15: *Ritual space in an Early Bronze Age Sicilian hut: a distributional analysis*
Pietro M. **Militello**, Michele **Di Vincenzo** and Thea **Messina**

11.15-11.45: Coffee Break

11.45-12.10: *New perspectives on the sanctuary of Aesculapius in Nora (Sardinia): from Photogrammetry to a 3D WebGIS*
Jacopo **Bonetto**, Filippo **Carraro**, Alessandra **Marinello** and Daniele **Morabito**

12.10-12.35: *Reconstructing the sacred landscapes of Sicilian Naxos*

Jari **Pakkanen**, Maria Costanza **Lentini**, Apostolos **Sarris**, Esko **Tikkala** and Meropi **Manataki**

12.35-13.00: *Modelling Antiquity: surveying the private areas of the Episcopal Palace, Side (Turkey)*

Moisés **Hernandez Cordero** and Andreas **Pülz**

13.00-13.25: *Virtual Reality Digitalisation of sacred spaces: balancing preservation, academic, and user needs*

Benjamin E. **Zeller**

13.30-15:00: Lunch Break

Session 2: Networks and Acoustics

Chairperson: Apostolos **Sarris**

15.00-15.25: *Recomposing the ritual landscape of Brú na Bóinne, Co. Meath, Ireland: recent results from large-scale remote sensing and excavations*

Stephen **Davis**, Clíodhna **Ní Lionáin** and Knut **Rassmann**

15.25-15.50: *Interlocking sacred landscapes of Hellenistic Northern Etruria with the Social Network Analysis*

Rafaela **Da Vela**

15.50-16.15: *From moving rituals to ritual space: a new computational approach*

Katherine A. **Crawford**

16.15-16.45: Coffee Break

16.45-17.10: *The acoustics of contiones or how many Romans could have heard speakers*

Kamil **Kopij** and Adam **Pilch**

17.10-17.35: *The performances in the Theatre of the Pythion at Gortyna (Crete)*

Maria Cristina **Manzetti** and Jacopo **Bonetto**

17.35-18.00: *Researching acoustics of six Orthodox churches from Late Medieval Serbia*

Zorana **Dorđević**

18.00-18.25: *Mapping Magnus: visualising saintly impact in a North Atlantic rural landscape*

Sarah J. **Gibbon** and James **Moore**

Saturday, October 20

Session 3: GIS and Sacred Landscapes

Chairperson: Athanasios K. **Vionis**

09.00-09.25: *Ritual space in an early Sicilian village: Calicantone*

Francesca **Buscemi**, Marianna **Figuera** and Anna Maria **Sammito**

09.25-09.50: *Patterns of visibility, intervisibility and invisibility at Bronze Age Apesokari (Crete)*

Sylviane **Déderix**

09.50-10.15: *Exploring the location of Mycenaean chamber tombs in the Argolid (Greece)*

Kalliopi **Efkleidou**

10.15-10.45: **Coffee Break**

10.45-11.10: *Unlocking the landscape context of the sanctuary of the Cypriot goddess at Palaepaphos*

Maria **Iacovou**

11.10-11.35: *Approaching the sacred landscape of Hellenistic Attica: a first glimpse into the Project Cult and Crisis*

Constanze **Graml** and Katharina **Vukadin**

11.35-12.00: *Quantitative approaches to sacred Roman spaces in southern coastal Latium*

Michael **Teichmann**

12.00-13.00: Poster Session

1. *Sacra Tharrhica Project: preliminary results of 3D virtual reconstruction of the Punic-Roman sacred areas of Tharros, Sardinia*

Francesco **Belfiori**, Stefano **Floris** and Melania **Marano**

2. *Monte Rinaldo (Marche, Italy): multidisciplinary approach to the virtual reconstruction of the Roman – Hellenistic sanctuary*

Francesco **Belfiori**, Bojana **Gruška** and Giacomo **Mancuso**

3. *Dancers in the Addaura Cave*

Paola **Budano**

4. *Digitizing the deities: reconstructing Hellenistic cult statues and their temples with three-dimensional models*

Ashley A. **Eckhardt**

5. *The acropolis of the Etruscan city of Marzabotto (Kainua): combining archaeological data and 3D technologies for the analysis, understanding and reconstruction of Etruscan sacred buildings*

Bojana **Gruška** and Giacomo **Mancuso**

6. *The use of religious data in GIS: the cases of three geographically disparate regions*

Iyad **Ladaa**

7. *The shrines of Gadir (Cádiz, Spain) as reference for navigations: using visibility analysis GIS*

Natalia **López Sánchez**, Juan Ignacio **Gómez González** and Ana María **Niveau de Villedary** y Mariñas

8. *The sanctity of space: assessing the spatial organization of the churches in the southern Mani peninsula*

Rebecca M. **Seifried**

13.00-14:30: Lunch Break

Session 4: Memory and Experience

Chairperson: Christine E. Morris

14.30-14.55: *The potential of concept mapping in the reconstruction of Late Minoan I ritual spaces: the 'Dancing Lady' from the palace at Knossos*

Ute **Günkel-Maschek**

14.55-15.20: *Modelling a sacred landscape: new directions for the study of ancient Hermione*

Giacomo **Landeschi** and Jenny **Wallensten**

15.20-15.45: *The contribution of 'total environment' reconstructions in interpreting ancient Greek experience of ritual spaces*

Efrosyni **Boutsikas**

15.45-16.15: Coffee Break

16.15-16.40: *The transformations of a place and the recording of memory in space: the case of the cultural landscape of Idomeni, Kilkis, northern Greece*

Stamatis **Chatzitoulousis**, Vlasis **Vlasidis**, Apostolos **Sarris**, Kalliopi **Efkleidou**, Eleni **Kotjabopoulou**, Nikos **Papadopoulos**, Nasos **Argyriou**, Jamie **Donati**, Meropi **Manataki** and Pedro **Trapero-Fernandez**

16.40-17.05: *Public religiousness and private religiosity in the Valley of Communities*

Rossana M. **Salerno**

17.05-17.30: *Manipulation of corporeal experience and the material world: a digital reconstruction and analysis of an Early Medieval South Asian sacred landscape*

Candis **Haak**

17.30-17.55: *Doorways and paths: spatial analysis of the monastery of Panagia Kosmosoteira in Pherai (Vira), Greece*

Maréva **U**

17.55-18.15: Conclusions and Future Plans of the Network

Dinner

Sunday, October 21

All Day Excursion to Cretan Sacred Landscapes

Dr Giorgos Papantoniou

Research Training Group 1878: Archaeology of Pre-Modern Economies

Abteilung für Klassische Archäologie

Institut für Archäologie und Kulturanthropologie
Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn
Lennéstr. 1
D-53113, Bonn
Germany

Special Issue of the Open Access Journal Land: "Central Places and Un-Central Landscapes: Political Economies and Natural Resources in the *Longue Durée*" (edited by G. Papantoniou and A.K. Vionis):

http://www.mdpi.com/journal/land/special_issues/landscape_archaeology

Unlocking Sacred Landscapes Network:

<http://www.ucy.ac.cy/unsala/>

Facebook Page of the Network:

<https://www.facebook.com/unlockingsacredlandscapes/>

Academia webpage:

<https://uni-bonn.academia.edu/GiorgosPapantoniou>



**CALL FOR PAPERS - THE INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON POTTERY
OF THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD (IARPOTHP)
ANNOUNCES ITS 4TH CONFERENCE
MANUFACTURERS AND MARKETS: THE
CONTRIBUTIONS OF HELLENISTIC
POTTERY TO ECONOMIES LARGE AND
SMALL, NOVEMBER 2019, 11TH – 14TH,
ATHENS, GREECE**

Topics of the conference:

1) Ceramic manufacturers and their workshops from East to West

From the late 4th century BC onwards, numerous pottery production centres emerged. While kilns and waste deposits are unmistakable indicators of ceramic production, more information about the manufacturers, their workshops, and the working process are needed. Analyses of the sites, together with their products, working tools and epigraphic evidence should provide more information about the organisation of the manufactures and their pottery production. Of equal importance is the examination of different scales and types of ceramic workshops to reveal, which consumer markets these workshops were targeting. Considerations of issues of supply and demand, specialised products, nature and degree of market engagement, and evidence of levels of exchange in local, regional, and inter-regional scale would all be welcome, especially considering the fact that not every workshop focused on a large-scale production. Papers dealing with archaeometry, particularly focusing on provenience studies of ceramics, are especially welcome.

2) Aegean networks

Trade relations between different Aegean regions are a topic that has frequently attracted the attention of scholars. This is due to the fact that the Aegean basin had been an extremely active commercial area since the prehistoric times, focusing on the transfer of commodities, as well as promoting the transfer of technological and cultural knowledge. The Hellenistic period constitutes a crucial moment in the development of new interactions and the increase of commercial relations between regions in the Aegean. The foundation of new settlements, and/or the renewal and promotion of already existing ones, facilitated trade relations. There are also changes in demand - first locally and later more widely - leading to mass production of pottery that focused on the export market including transport amphoras. pottery production and exchange. There are also changes in demand

- first locally and later more widely - leading to mass production of pottery that focused on the export market including transport amphoras.

The aim of this section is to examine the archaeological evidence of these dynamics and the resulting networks of exchange. Presentations of quantified pottery contexts where empirical data of the imported types can be demonstrated, those of closed contexts that reflect the pottery types in a given period of the Hellenistic era, and those involving shipwrecks or data from shipwrecks are especially encouraged.

3) Local economies in light of regional connectivity and identities

This topic focuses on the manufacture, consumption, distribution, use, and imitation of Hellenistic pottery in the context of local markets and interregional exchange. This includes the evidence of economic activities between a city and its hinterland as well as the exchange and adaptation of goods between settlements at a regional level. Another focus lies in the organisation of the (micro-) regional transfer of goods and the underlying mechanisms of short-distance transport and exchange. One path for examining local and regional identities, as interpreted through ceramics, may be in the relationships between the “cities of the living” and their “cities of the dead”. Necropoleis were a major market for potters in the Hellenistic period. There might be artefacts produced for the living, which were of value also for the dead and found their final destination as burial gifts. On the other hand, a question that arises is whether there were products made exclusively for funerary contexts and to what extent these may have influenced or reflected burial and funeral ritual at a regional level.

4) Defining a market. Widespread distribution of goods as “globalisation” markers?

Many scholars have viewed the economies of the Hellenistic period through the lens of globalisation by interpreting far-flung dispersal of goods as a marker of such phenomena. But do such ceramics always indicate commercial exchange? How can pottery evidence contribute to setting standards in defining different levels of markets? Here we aim to re-examine the evidence for economic strategies, both at a “global” and regional level, including interactions between the two, and to discuss innovative approaches to this topic. Can we constructively combine economic theory with a quantitative evaluation of material evidence to reach such conclusions? We encourage papers that trace the behaviour of traders and manufacturers, as well as of the social and cultural networks that surrounded them, including choices of commercial infrastructure, that can be successfully incorporated into new interpretations.

If you wish to present a paper or a poster at the conference, please include a **reference to the topic** that it fits and send a completed registration form, as well as a short abstract (max. 500 words) by the 31st of December 2018 to:

conf4@iarpothp.org Seat: Würzburg – Registration No: VR 200597 Address: c/o Dr. Zoi Kotitsa, Friedrich-Spee Str. 23, 97072 Würzburg, Germany contributions in Greek are accepted as well. We can also offer help in translation from Greek, German, Italian, and French to English to those colleagues, who will send their paper at least three months before the conference.

The languages of the conference are - as in the previous meetings - English, French, German, and Italian. Exceptionally, for the purposes of the 4th IARPotHP Conference in Athens, contributions in Greek are accepted as well. We can also offer help in translation from Greek, German, Italian, and French to English to those colleagues, who will send their paper at least three months before the conference.

NOTE: English is the only accepted language for abstracts, as well for the captions in Power Points.

Further information on the conference and a registration form are available on our homepage:

http://iarpothp.org/news_en.html

Conference fee: for non-IARPotHP members € 50 (payment details will be announced later).

The 4th IARPotHP conference is organised by the Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Historical Research of the National Hellenic Research Foundation in Athens.

The Organising Committee:

Dr. Alice Waldner (Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna)

Dr. sc. Marina Ugarković (Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna/Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb)

Mag. Laura Rembart (Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna)

Dr. Horacio González Cesteros (Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna)

Dr. Walter Gauß (Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Athens)

Dr. Charikleia Papageorgiadou (National Hellenic Research Foundation, Institute of Historical Research in Athens)

Dr. Anastasia Yangaki (National Hellenic Research Foundation, Institute of Historical Research in Athens)

Dr. Sophia Zoumbaki (National Hellenic Research Foundation, Institute of Historical Research in Athens) Seat: Würzburg – Registration No: VR 200597 Address: c/o Dr. Zoi Kotitsa, Friedrich-Spee Str. 23, 97072 Würzburg, Germany

The Scientific Committee:

Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka (Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Chair of the IARPotHP)

PD Dr. Sabine Ladstätter (Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna)

Prof. Dr. Taxiarchis G. Kolias (National Hellenic Research Foundation, Institute of Historical Research in Athens)

Prof. Dr. Pari Kalamara (Hellenic Republic, Ministry of Culture and Sports, Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities)

Ass. Prof. Sarah James (University of Colorado Boulder, Board of the IARPotHP)

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Dr. Raffaella Da Vela (Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn alumna, Board of the IARPotHP)

Dr. Alice Waldner (Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna)

Alexandros Laftsidis (PhD Student, University of Cincinnati, Board of the IARPotHP)

Seat: Würzburg – Registration No: VR 200597 Address: c/o Dr. Zoi Kotitsa, Friedrich-Spee Str. 23, 97072 Würzburg, Germany

**ART & THE LIFE SCIENCES: ETHICS &
PERSPECTIVES / ΤΕΧΝΗ ΚΑΙ
ΒΙΟΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΕΣ: ΗΘΙΚΗ & ΠΡΟΟΠΤΙΚΕΣ**,
**ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ, 5 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ 2018, ΘΕΑΤΡΟ
ΤΗΣ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΣΧΟΛΗΣ ΚΑΛΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΩΝ,
ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΣ 256**

Δελτίο Τύπου:

Το Εργαστήριο Μελέτης και Συντήρησης Αρχαίων και Νεότερων Πολιτιστικών αγαθών του Πανεπιστημίου Δυτικής Αττικής και η Ανωτάτη Σχολή Καλών Τεχνών συνδιοργανώνουν τη Διεθνή Συνάντηση με θέμα: “**Art & the Life Sciences: Ethics & perspectives / Τέχνη και Βιοεπιστήμες: Ηθική & Προοπτικές**” την Παρασκευή, 5 Οκτωβρίου 2018 στο Θέατρο της Ανωτάτης Σχολής Καλών Τεχνών (Πειραιώς 256). Στη συνάντηση θα παρευρεθούν ως ομιλητές σημαντικοί διεθνείς καλλιτέχνες και επιμελητές τέχνης, ανταλλάσσοντας απόψεις με Έλληνες ακαδημαϊκούς, οι οποίοι διαθέτουν διεθνή ερευνητική παρουσία στον χώρο της σύγκλισης της τέχνης με τις βιοεπιστήμες.

Από τον διεθνή χώρο προσκεκλημένοι είναι οι **Kristiina Ljokkoi**, Αντιπρόεδρος της Finnish Society for Bioarts, οι Βρετανοί καλλιτέχνες **Anna Dumitriu & Alex May** και η Γαλλίδα επιμελήτρια τέχνης **Annick Bureaud**, Διευθύντρια του Leonardo/OLATS, οι οποίοι θα παρουσιάσουν τις τελευταίες τάσεις στη δημιουργία έργων σύγχρονης τέχνης και καλλιτεχνικών εγκαταστάσεων που προϋποθέτουν διεπιστημονική συνεργασία. Οι διεθνείς καλεσμένοι θα συζητήσουν με τους Έλληνες ακαδημαϊκούς **Καθηγητή Γεώργιο Παναγιώρη** από το Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής και **Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια Ασημίνα Κανιάρη** από την Ανωτάτη Σχολή Καλών Τεχνών, καθώς επίσης και με το κοινό, τα ηθικά ζητήματα που προκύπτουν κατά τη συνεργασία καλλιτεχνών με επιστήμονες από το πεδίο των βιοεπιστημών, αλλά και τις προοπτικές που διαφαίνονται για τη σύγχρονη καλλιτεχνική παραγωγή.

Η δημόσια συζήτηση, την οποία θα συντονίσει η Γαλλίδα επιμελήτρια και Διευθύντρια του διεθνούς διεπιστημονικού περιοδικού Leonardo/OLATS, **Annick Bureaud**, θα επικεντρωθεί στη διερεύνηση του τρόπου με τον οποίο οι τέχνες γίνονται σήμερα αντιληπτές μέσα από το πεδίο των βιοεπιστημών στην Ελλάδα, σε σχέση με το πως αυτές γίνονται αντιληπτές σε άλλες χώρες. Επίσης, θα συζητηθούν θέματα όπως: *ποιες μέθοδοι διεπιστημονικής συνεργασίας καρποφορούν ή όχι και για ποιους λόγους; Γιατί οι τέχνες είναι ζωτικής σημασίας στην επιστημονική έρευνα, όταν αυτή λαμβάνει χώρα στο πλαίσιο ερευνητικής χρηματοδότησης; Διαφαίνεται η ύπαρξη κάποιας αρτιγενούς πολιτισμικής μετάβασης;*

Οι ομιλίες και η συζήτηση θα πραγματοποιηθούν στην Αγγλική γλώσσα.

Αναλυτικά το πρόγραμμα:

Παρασκευή, 5 Οκτωβρίου 2018

International Meeting

Art & the Life Sciences: Ethics & perspectives /

Τέχνη και Βιοεπιστήμες: Ηθική & Προοπτικές

Θέατρο της Ανωτάτης Σχολής Καλών Τεχνών (Πειραιώς 256, Ρέντης)

17.00 - 17.30 Χαιρετισμοί

17.30 - 17.50 **Kristiina Ljokkoi** (The Finnish Society for Bioarts): *Ars Bioarctica Residency Program*

Εισαγωγή στο πρόγραμμα φιλοξενίας καλλιτεχνών και επιστημόνων στο Κέντρο Βιολογικής Έρευνας του Kilpisjärvi στη Βόρεια Φινλανδία

17.50 - 18.10 **Anna Dumitriu & Alex May** (University of Hertfordshire): *ArchaeaBot*
Παρουσίαση του καλλιτεχνικού έργου ArchaeaBot (LABoral/Ars Electronica/ 2018)

18.10 - 18.30 **Ασημίνα Κανιάρη** (Ανωτάτη Σχολή Καλών Τεχνών): *Writing Life: Bioartists as authors*

18.30 - 18.50: **Γεώργιος Παναγιάρης** (Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής): *Bioart: towards a common deontological framework of its production and display*

Παρουσίαση των αποτελεσμάτων του ερευνητικού έργου: Bioart: definitions and limits. Research to establish a commonly accepted ethical management framework (BIOART) (Πρόγραμμα “Αρχιμήδης ΙΙΙ”, 2012-2015).

18.50 - 19.10 Διάλειμμα

19.10 - 20.00 Συζήτηση με την **Annick Bureau** (Leonardo/OLATS): *What's Art got to do with this?*

Συζήτηση πάνω στην Ηθική της συνεργασίας καλλιτεχνών με επιστήμονες

20.00 - 21.00 Wine reception

"Με την ευγενική υποστήριξη της Πρεσβείας της Σλοβενίας στην Αθήνα"

Η εκδήλωση αποτελεί συνδιοργάνωση του Εργαστηρίου μελέτης και συντήρησης αρχαίων και νεότερων πολιτιστικών αγαθών του Πανεπιστημίου Δυτικής Αττικής και της Ανωτάτης Σχολής Καλών Τεχνών¹

Περισσότερες πληροφορίες:

www.facebook.com/cultlab.uniwa.gr / fb event:

<https://www.facebook.com/events/176198399924979/>

¹ Οι ομιλίες και η συζήτηση θα πραγματοποιηθούν στην Αγγλική γλώσσα

39ο ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΟ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΧΝΗΣ, ΑΘΗΝΑ, ΜΑΙΟΣ 2019

ΕΓΚΥΚΛΙΟΣ

**για το 39ο Συμπόσιο Βυζαντινής και Μεταβυζαντινής Αρχαιολογίας και Τέχνης
Αθήνα, Μάιος 2019**

Βυζαντινό και Χριστιανικό Μουσείο

Οργανωτική Επιτροπή:

Μαρία Παναγιωτίδη-Κεσίσογλου, Ιωάννα Μπίθα, Αγγελική Κατσιώτη,
Αναστασία Δρανδάκη και Παγώνα Παπαδοπούλου

Το 39ο Συμπόσιο Βυζαντινής και Μεταβυζαντινής Αρχαιολογίας και Τέχνης της Χριστιανικής Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας θα πραγματοποιηθεί στην Αθήνα κατά τον μήνα Μάιο, 2019. Οι ακριβείς ημερομηνίες θα ανακοινωθούν σε προσεχή εγκύκλιο.

Ειδικό θέμα ημερίδας του 39ου Συμποσίου της ΧΑΕ (Μάιος 2019)

Ιδεολογική και πολιτισμική πρόσληψη του Βυζαντίου από τους άλλους λαούς (7ος-15ος αιώνας)

Το ειδικό θέμα: *Ιδεολογική και πολιτισμική πρόσληψη του Βυζαντίου από τους άλλους λαούς (7ος-15ος αιώνας)*, που θα απασχολήσει το 39ο Συμπόσιο της ΧΑΕ κατά τη μία από τις τρεις ημέρες της διάρκειάς του, αποτελεί διαλογική συνέχεια του ειδικού θέματος του 38ου Συμποσίου (Μάιος 2018): *Αναζητώντας τη θέση του «άλλου» στο Βυζάντιο*, στο οποίο ερευνήθηκε το αποτύπωμα του αλλόφυλου/αλλόθρησκου στον υλικό πολιτισμό και στην καλλιτεχνική παραγωγή του Βυζαντίου. Το ειδικό θέμα του 39ου Συμποσίου θα επιδιώξει να συμπληρώσει το δίπτυχο μέσα από τη διερεύνηση της εικόνας του Βυζαντίου και της ιδεολογικής και πολιτισμικής πρόσληψής της από τους άλλους και ιδιαίτερα από τους όμορους λαούς –Σλάβους, Ρώσους, Γεωργιανούς, Αρμένιους, Σελτζούκους και Οθωμανούς Τούρκους, Άραβες, Νορμανδούς, Σκανδιναβούς, Βενετούς, Γενουάτες, Φράγκους και άλλους σταυροφορικούς λαούς κ.ά.

Χάρη στη στρατιωτική, διπλωματική και πολιτισμική υπεροχή της, η Βυζαντινή αυτοκρατορία λειτούργησε διαχρονικά ως πρότυπο μίμησης και σημείο αναφοράς για ξένους λαούς. Η ακτινοβολία αυτή της οικουμενικής μοναδικότητας, που υπήρχε στα χρόνια της μεγάλης ακμής (843-1071), μειώνεται σταδιακά με τη στροφή των ευρωπαϊκών κρατών της Δύσης προς την Ανατολή (1071-1204), χωρίς ωστόσο αυτό να γίνει απόλυτα αντιληπτό από τη δυναστεία, τους αξιωματούχους, τους οικονομικά δυνατούς και τους ανθρώπους του πνεύματος στις δύσκολες συνθήκες της τελευταίας περιόδου (1204-1453).

Στόχος του ειδικού θέματος του Συμποσίου, ως συνέχεια της περυσινής αναζήτησης, είναι να ερευνησει την αντανάκλαση της πολιτιστικής και πολιτικοοικονομικής εικόνας της Βυζαντινής αυτοκρατορίας στους ομόδοξους, ετερόδοξους και αλλόθρησκους λαούς με τους οποίους έρχεται σε επαφή από τον 7ο αιώνα έως την Άλωση του 1453.

Ειδικότερα, θα εξεταστούν τεκμήρια του υλικού πολιτισμού και εκφάνσεις της καλλιτεχνικής παραγωγής των λαών αυτών με αναφορά στο Βυζάντιο. Στόχος είναι να καταστεί δυνατή η αξιολόγηση της εικόνας που έχουν οι άλλοι λαοί για τη βυζαντινή πολιτεία, τη βυζαντινή οικονομία, τη βυζαντινή τεχνολογία, τη βυζαντινή κοινωνία και την πολιτιστική και πολιτισμική έκφρασή της.

Εκτός από τις εισηγήσεις, τις οποίες θα αναθέσει η Οργανωτική Επιτροπή σε επιστήμονες με σχετική εξειδίκευση, θα γίνουν την ίδια ημέρα και συναφείς με το θέμα ανακοινώσεις.

Θεματικές του Συμποσίου θα μπορούσαν να αποτελέσουν:

- Η πρόσληψη του Βυζαντίου από τους άλλους και ιδιαίτερα από τους όμορους λαούς και η λειτουργία του ως προτύπου. Το φαντασιακό Βυζάντιο από την πλευρά των άλλων και ιδιαίτερα των όμορων λαών (παρουσίαση ανά περίοδο και ανά περιοχές με αναφορά στις αντίστοιχες γραπτές πηγές και έργα, π.χ. τίτλοι αξιωμάτων, νομοθεσία, θεία λειτουργία, νομίσματα, σφραγίδες, αγιολογία κ.τ.λ.).
- Χορηγοί (κοινωνικά στρώματα, ηγεμόνες, άρχοντες, λαϊκοί, εκκλησιαστικοί) εμφάνιση/ενδύματα, επιγραφικές μαρτυρίες.
- Βυζαντινές επιδράσεις/απηγήσεις στην τυπολογία και τη μορφολογία των μνημείων των άλλων και ιδιαίτερα των όμορων χωρών (πολεοδομία, κοσμική αρχιτεκτονική, ναοδομία, ταφική αρχιτεκτονική, αρχιτεκτονική γλυπτική).
- Βυζαντινές αναζητήσεις/ανιχνεύσεις στη ζωγραφική έκφραση των άλλων και ιδιαίτερα των όμορων χωρών (εικονογραφικά και διακοσμητικά θέματα, τρόποι ζωγραφικής, ζωγράφοι/συνεργεία και παραγγελίες).
- Βυζαντινά πρότυπα και απηγήσεις στον υλικό πολιτισμό, σε έργα καθημερινότητας και σε έργα πολυτελείας και τεχνολογίας των άλλων και ιδιαίτερα των όμορων χωρών (κεραμική, εργαλεία, μεταλλοτεχνία-σκεύη- κοσμήματα-οπλισμός κ.ά.).

Η γλώσσα του Συμποσίου είναι η ελληνική.

Ξένοι ομιλητές μπορούν να μιλήσουν σε αγγλική ή γαλλική γλώσσα.

Οι ανακοινώσεις του 39ου Συμποσίου της ΧΑΕ, τόσο οι ελεύθερες όσο και της ημερίδας, θα πρέπει να είναι πρωτότυπες και να αποτελούν ουσιαστική συμβολή στην επιστήμη. Η διάρκειά τους δεν μπορεί να υπερβαίνει τα 15 λεπτά της ώρας. Τα θέματα των ανακοινώσεων πρέπει να εντάσσονται στο πλαίσιο της βυζαντινής και μεταβυζαντινής αρχαιολογίας και τέχνης. Σύμφωνα με απόφαση του Διοικητικού Συμβουλίου, δεν θα γίνονται δεκτές ανακοινώσεις των οποίων το περιεχόμενο αναφέρεται σε μνημεία νεότερα του 1830. Αποκλείεται η περίπτωση της συμμετοχής με δύο ανακοινώσεις, ακόμα και εάν η μία από αυτές είναι σε συνεργασία με άλλον ομιλητή. Σημειώνεται ότι κατά την κατάθεση της αίτησης συμμετοχής θα πρέπει να δηλωθεί εάν η ανακοίνωση αφορά το ειδικό θέμα ή εντάσσεται στις ελεύθερες ανακοινώσεις.

Λόγω του μεγάλου αριθμού αιτήσεων συμμετοχής στο Συμπόσιο της ΧΑΕ, το Διοικητικό Συμβούλιο ενθαρρύνει τους ενδιαφερόμενους, κυρίως όσοι σκοπεύουν να παρουσιάσουν ανασκαφές, αναστηλωτικά έργα και συντήρηση μνημείων και έργων τέχνης, να χρησιμοποιήσουν τον εναλλακτικό τρόπο παρουσίασης των ανακοινώσεών τους με τη μορφή αναρτημένων πινακίδων. Οι συμμετέχοντες θα αναλάβουν τη διαμόρφωση και

υλοποίηση των πινακίδων, διαστάσεων 60×85 εκ. (A1), ενώ την ανάρτησή τους σε ειδικά διαμορφωμένο χώρο θα αναλάβει η Οργανωτική Επιτροπή. Οι πινακίδες θα πρέπει να παραδοθούν στην Οργανωτική Επιτροπή το πρωί της παραμονής της έναρξης του Συμποσίου. Κατά τη διάρκεια του Συμποσίου θα προβλεφθεί χρόνος για την παρουσίαση των θεμάτων στο ακροατήριο. Σημειώνεται ότι κατά την κατάθεση της αίτησης συμμετοχής θα πρέπει να δηλωθεί εάν αφορά ανακοίνωση με τη μορφή αναρτημένης πινακίδας.

Όπως και στα προηγούμενα Συμπόσια, προβλέπεται η έγκαιρη δημοσίευση περιλήψεων των εισηγήσεων, των ανακοινώσεων και των αναρτημένων πινακίδων. Η δημοσίευση αυτή έχει τον χαρακτήρα της πρώτης παρουσίασης με σκοπό την προκαταρκτική ενημέρωση. Μαζί με τη δήλωση συμμετοχής οι ενδιαφερόμενοι θα πρέπει να στείλουν την περίληψη της ανακοίνωσής τους χωρίς υποσημειώσεις ή βιβλιογραφία, στην οποία μπορούν να ενταχθούν μόνον μικρά γραμμικά σχέδια, ακολουθώντας τις παρακάτω προδιαγραφές:

- Το όνομα (επίθετο, βαπτιστικό), η ιδιότητα και ο φορέας εργασίας του ομιλητή, καθώς και ο τίτλος της ανακοίνωσης θα προηγούνται με κεφαλαία γράμματα, στα ελληνικά και αγγλικά.
- Το κείμενο της ελληνικής περίληψης δεν πρέπει να περιλαμβάνει λιγότερες από 250 λέξεις και οπωσδήποτε όχι περισσότερες από 400 λέξεις.
- Μια σύντομη περίληψη έκτασης π. 100 λέξεων στα αγγλικά.
- Στις περιπτώσεις που εντάσσονται 1 ή 2 μικρά γραμμικά σχέδια, τα οποία πρέπει να κατατεθούν και σε ψηφιακή μορφή, τότε τα κείμενα (ελληνικά και αγγλικά) δεν πρέπει να έχουν συνολικά λιγότερες από 350 λέξεις.
- Γραμματοσειρά: Times New Roman, 12', διάστιχο 1,5.
- Στο τέλος της περίληψης να δηλώνεται η ηλεκτρονική και η ταχυδρομική διεύθυνση του ομιλητή, καθώς και ένα τηλέφωνο επικοινωνίας.

Το Διοικητικό Συμβούλιο της Χριστιανικής Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας και ειδικότερα η Οργανωτική Επιτροπή του 39ου Συμποσίου της ΧΑΕ επιφυλάσσει να προτείνει αλλαγές ή να αποκλείσει ανακοινώσεις οι οποίες:

- δεν άπτονται των πεδίων της βυζαντινής και μεταβυζαντινής αρχαιολογίας και τέχνης
- δεν πληρούν τις προϋποθέσεις πρωτοτυπίας και συμβολής στην επιστήμη
- περιλαμβάνουν προσωπικές επιθέσεις
- κατατίθενται εκπρόθεσμα

Οι δηλώσεις συμμετοχής μαζί με τις περιλήψεις θα πρέπει να σταλούν στην ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση της ΧΑΕ: chae1884@gmail.com.

Δηλώσεις συμμετοχής συνοδευόμενες από τις περιλήψεις θα γίνονται δεκτές έως και την Τρίτη 5 Μαρτίου 2019.

Η Πρόεδρος Η Γενική Γραμματέας

Μαρία Παναγιωτίδη-Κεσίσογλου Ιωάννα Μπίθα

ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ

Γραμματεία του Συμποσίου της ΧΑΕ: Βυζαντινό και Χριστιανικό Μουσείο, κα Ιωάννα Μπαλλά, Τρίτη, Πέμπτη και Παρασκευή, 10:00-15:00, τηλ. 213 213 9556.

Η αξία του τεύχους με το πρόγραμμα και τις περιλήψεις των ανακοινώσεων του Συμποσίου έχει ορισθεί στο ποσό των 15 €.

Η συνδρομή των μελών της ΧΑΕ για το 2019 έχει ορισθεί στο ποσό των 30 €. Η καταβολή της συνδρομής μπορεί να γίνεται κατά τη διάρκεια του Συμποσίου.

Κατά τη διάρκεια του Συμποσίου θα πωλούνται οι εκδόσεις της ΧΑΕ με έκπτωση 40%.

Για την εγγραφή στον ηλεκτρονικό κατάλογο αποδεκτών της ΧΑΕ, παρακαλούμε να στείλετε σχετικό μήνυμα στο: chae1884@gmail.com

ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΜΕΛΕΤΗ ΤΗΣ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΗΣ

ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΧΝΗΣ

ΕΤΟΣ ΙΔΡΥΣΗΣ 1884

Έδρα: Βυζαντινό και Χριστιανικό Μουσείο, Βασ. Σοφίας 22, 106 75 Αθήνα, τηλ. 213 213 9556

www.chae.gr, e-mail: chae1884@gmail.com

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2ND EDITION OF THE WORKSHOP **UNDERWATER 3D RECORDING &** **MODELLING, LIMASSOL (CYPRUS), MAY 2-** **3, 2019**

Dear friends and colleagues,

The 2nd edition of the workshop **UNDERWATER 3D RECORDING & MODELLING** will be held in **Limassol** (Cyprus) on **May 2-3, 2019**.

The event is organized as an [ISPRS](#) and [CIPA](#) workshop and follows on from a successful workshop held in 2015 in Sorrento (Italy), first on this topic and aiming to bring together researchers, users and person interested in the field of **underwater 3D surveying (photogrammetry, bathymetry, etc.)**, underwater archaeology, 3D metrology, **Virtual and Augmented reality**.

The **key topics** of the event include but are not limited to:

- underwater photogrammetry
- underwater platforms (ROV, robots, etc.)
- 3D bathymetry
- Underwater 3D metrology
- active and passive sensor integration and characterization
- data processing and 3D modeling
- underwater archaeology and heritage
- marine biology
- virtual and augmented reality

IMPORTANT DATES:

Abstract submission:	10 December 2018 (1000 words, possibly with figures no specific template given)
Notification of acceptance:	15 January 2019
Full Paper submission:	1 March 2019 (ISPRS format , max 8 pages)

The accepted articles will be published in the [ISPRS International Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences](#)

The best papers of UNDERWATER 3D RECORDING & MODELLING 2019 will be invited to submit an extended version in a special issue of [MDPI's Remote Sensing Open Access Journal](#). The 3 best papers will be awarded with free submission fees.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

- Rafael Garcia and Nuno Garcias (Universitat de Girona, Underwater Vision and Robotics group)
- Jon Henderson (University of Nottingham, Department of Classics and Archaeology)

REGISTRATION FEES:

Early Bird	Student	150	Till 25th of January 2019
	Full	200	
Regular	Full	240	From 26th of January to 1st of May 2019
	Student	190	
On-site	Full	280	From 2nd to 3rd of May 2019
	Student	230	

VENUE

The event will take place in Limassol, at the Cyprus University of Technology facilities.

Limassol is a cosmopolitan sea-side destination with a unique identity, based on its rich history and culture its special characteristics and the wide variety of options available for everyone. Find more info and guides at: [Visit Cyprus](#) | [Discover Limassol](#) | [Limassol official city guide](#)

REACH LIMASSOL

By plane: You can take a flight to the nearest airports Larnaca and Paphos. These international airports serve scheduled airlines and are at about 40 minutes drive from Limassol. You can opt for a local bus or taxi service after landing at any of these airports.

MORE INFO ON THE EVENT: <http://3d-underwater.cut.ac.cy/>

MORE INFO ON ISPRS WG II/9 - Underwater Data Acquisition and Processing:
<http://www2.isprs.org/commissions/comm2/wg9.html>

On behalf of the workshop committee,

Fabio Menna

5TH ARCH_RNT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH & NEW TECHNOLOGIES, 4-5 OCTOBER 2018, KALAMATA

Dear Colleagues,

Please find attached the Final Programme of the 5th ARCH_RNT.

The Symposium will be held at the Auditorium "N. Politis", on the campus of the University of the Peloponnese (Old Camp, Kalamata):

<http://ham.uop.gr/en/contact-en>

The registration fees (80 euros / 40 euros for students) will be paid in cash at the Registration desk.

Authors with Oral presentations: Please remember that the standard format of visual presentations is Microsoft ppt or pptx. The duration of the presentations is 15 minutes (plus 5 minutes for discussion).

Authors with Poster presentations: Printed posters (A0 in size and portrait in orientation) must be handed to the registration desk and will be mounted by the ARCH_RNT Organizing Committee.

Please let us know if you have any last minute questions regarding the Symposium or your stay in Kalamata.

Looking forward to seeing you in Kalamata!
The 5th ARCH_RNT Organizing Committee

SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME

Thursday, October 4

18:00 - 18:45 Registration

18:45 - 19:00 Welcoming Remarks and Opening Ceremony

19:00 - 21:00 SESSION 1

19:00 - 19.30 KEYNOTE. (O-1) New insights into the production technology of Chinese blue by TEM/STEM

(G. Patriarche, Y. Lin, X. Huang, P. Walter and I. Kakoulli)

19:30 - 20:00 KEYNOTE. (O-2) Analytical Electron Microscopy of nanoparticles in Hidalgo/Pachuca obsidian

(N.J. Zaluzec, S. Nicolopoulos and J. Arenas-Alatorre)

20:00 - 20:20 (O-3) Cathodoluminescence on archaeological samples and provenance analysis (S. Nicolopoulos, P.P. Das, N. Zacharias, A. Oikonomou and E. Palamara)

20:20 - 20:40 (O-4) Preliminary Electron Microprobe results on new excavated ceramic fabric from Kastrouli Late Helladic site

(I. Baziotis, S. Xydous, S. Manimanaki and I. Liritzis)

21:00 Welcome Cocktail at the Campus of the University of the Peloponnese

Friday, October 5

09:30 - 10:50 SESSION 2

09:30 - 09:50 (O-5) X-Ray Diffraction, SEM/EDX and FTIR investigation of red coloured fragments of wall paintings from the Victory Monument of Augustus in Nicopolis, Greece

(Y. Facorellis, E. Tziamourani, S. Boyatzis, E. Nessler, K.L. Zachos and M. Karampa)

09:50 - 10:10 (O-6) The use of Scanning Electron Microscopy in samples from Dionysius of Fourni panel paintings. Observations and Results

(T. Mafredas, G. Karatasios, S. Boyatzis and E. Kouloumpi)

10:10 - 10:30 (O-7) Yet another Angelos' painting? An analytical investigation of a 15th century Cretan icon

(G. Mastrotheodoros, M. Theodosios and K.G. Beltsios)

10:30 - 10:50 (O-8) The Mosaic Room of the Roman Baths in Derveni, Corinthia: Use of SEM-EDS for materials characterisation and understanding of its renovation stages

(E. Kyriazi, N. Zacharias, D. Sarri, E. Georgiou and E. Koumpoula)

10:50 - 11:20 Coffee Break

11:20 - 13:00 SESSION 3

11:20 - 11:40 (O-9) Cleaning of paintings using highly viscous polymeric dispersions PVA-BORAX and Optical Coherence Tomography

(D. Lazidou, I. Teknetzi, I. Karapanagiotis and C. Panayiotou)

11:40 - 12:00 (O-10) Salt crystallization damage at repair interfaces in Malecon in Havana, Cuba

(A.M. Aguilar Sanchez, F. Caruso, F. Girardet, F. Martirena, T. Wangler and R.J. Flatt)

12:00 - 12:20 (O-11) Evaluation of the morphological characteristics of different consolidation nanomaterials for cultural heritage conservation

(A. Michalopoulou, A. Bonazza, V. Kilikoglou and I. Karatasios)

12:20 - 12:40 (O-12) Identification of tinning of ancient low tin bronzes using SEM-Imaging

(P. Manti and D. Watkinson)

12:40 - 13:00 (O-13) Distinguish between ancient and modern leaded tin-bronzes based on the composition of their lead inclusions

(S. Shilstein, A. Berner, Y. Feldman, Y. Rosenberg and S. Shalev)

13:00 - 14:00 Lunch Break

14:00 - 15:30 POSTER SESSION

15:30 - 17:10 SESSION 4

15:30 - 15:50 (O-14) The history and statistics of Electron Microscopy Studies of archaeological and Cultural Heritage materials

(G. Malaperdas, V. Panagiotidis, V. Valantou and N. Zacharias)

15:50 - 16:10 (O-15) Characterisation of the ceramic technology of a late Helladic ceramic assemblage from Kastrouli Settlement, Delphi (Central Greece) by means of Scanning Electron Microscopy

(V. Xanthopoulou, I. Iliopoulos and I. Liritzis)

16:10 - 16:30 (O-16) Study of materials and production of amphorae with SEM/EDX and XRD from the Scene Building of the Roman Theatre of Milos

(R. Papadopoulou and Y. Facorellis)

16:30 - 16:50 (O-17) A textural characterisation study of Roman - late Roman wares from the surface survey in Sphakia area, Crete

(A.-M. Pollatou, E. Nodarou and I. Iliopoulos)

16:50 - 17:10 (O-18) Analytical and Technological Study of Bishop Iosif's Androusis Mitre

(M. Koutsodimitropoulou and A. Karatzani)

17:10 - 17:40 Coffee Break

17:40 - 19:00 SESSION 5

17:40 - 18:00 (O-19) Identifying oxide staining in “black bones” from archaeological and palaeontological contexts through SEM-EDS: The case study of Dispilio, Greece

(E. Stathopoulou, E. Margariti and M. Mallouchou)

18:00 - 18:20 (O-20) Use of SEM/EDS for the characterisation of Upper Miocene fossilized bone from Kerasia, Euboea

(M. Mousi, E. Kyriazi and N. Zacharias)

18:20 - 18:40 (O-21) Application of SEM-EDS analysis in the study of leather samples

(N. Macro, M. Ioele and L. Arrizza)

18:40 - 19:00 (O-22) OM and SEM/EDS on hairs of an Egyptian child mummy from the Anthropological Museum of Athens. Interpretation of results and preventive conservation suggestions

(A. Karamanou, E. Kyriazi, A. Velegraki, Y. Facorellis, M. Koloukosa and D. Moissidou)

POSTER SESSION

P-1. Bronze pins and metallurgical material from the Sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea, Arcadia, Greece, 9th-7th c. BC: A technological study

(N.K. Kladouri, V. Orfanou and N. Zacharias)

P-2. Analysis of metal threads by means of SEM/EDS on ecclesiastical textiles: The Epitrachelia of St. Dionysios, Zakynthos

(Ch. Karydis and A. Oikonomou)

P-3. A SEM-EDX/OM study of the 19th century S. Chrysanthopoulos' Naive wall paintings (Pyrgos Village, Euboea, Greece)

(A. Oikonomou, G. Mastrotheodoros, V. Panagopoulou and N. Salamouris)

P-4. The SEM/EDX and XRF non-destructive analysis of thirty Neolithic beads from the Sarakenos Cave, Boeotia

(K. Davri, Y. Facorellis, G. Mastrotheodoros and A. Sampson)

P-5. SEM analysis of late Classical and Hellenistic black glazed pottery from ancient Messene, Greece

(E. Triantafyllidi, E. Palamara, E. Zimi and N. Zacharias)

P-6. A physicochemical study of Medieval and early Modern glazed pottery from Corinth, Greece by SEM/EDS

(E. Palamara and N. Zacharias)

P-7. Generation of UV-induced radiation defects in calcite (Z. Kabacinska, R. Krzyminiewski, K. Tadyszak and E. Coy)

P-8. Marine geophysical survey in a significant archaeological site: Vathi Bay, Astypalea Island, Aegean Sea

(A. Noti, N. Georgiou , X. Dimas , D. Christodoulou, M. Geraga , A. Vlachopoulos , G. Papatheodorou)

P-9. The study of microbial activity in fossil bone through Scanning Electron Microscopy: Examples from Greece & Cyprus

(E. Stathopoulou, E. Margariti and M. Mallouchou)

**CYCLADIC SEMINAR, PRODUCTION
AND CIRCULATION OF METALS IN THE
EARLY CYCLADIC PERIOD: NEW
EVIDENCE FROM KAVOS DHASKALIO
AND THE WESTERN CYCLADES,
TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER 2018**

CYCLADIC SEMINAR – ΚΥΚΛΑΔΙΚΟ ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΟ

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT ATHENS, 22 PANEPISTIMIΟΥ STREET
Η ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ, ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΥ 22

Tuesday, 9 October 2018, 7 P.M.

Τρίτη, 9 Οκτωβρίου 2018, 7 μ.μ.

Myrto Georgakopoulou

Lecturer at University College London (UCL) Qatar

Production and circulation of metals in the Early Cycladic period: new evidence from Kavos Dhaskalio and the Western Cyclades

Μυρτώ Γεωργακοπούλου

Λέκτωρ Πανεπιστημιακού Κολλεγίου Λονδίνου (UCL) στο παράρτημα του Κατάρ

Παραγωγή και διακίνηση των μετάλλων στην Πρωτοκυκλαδική περίοδο: νέα δεδομένα από τη θέση Κάβος Δασκαλείου και τις Δυτικές Κυκλάδες

The seminar is organized by Marisa Marthari

Οργάνωση Σεμιναρίου: Μαρίζα Μαρθάρη

CYCLADIC SEMINAR

Tuesday, 9 October 2018

Myrto Georgakopoulou

Lecturer at University College London (UCL) Qatar

Production and circulation of metals in the Early Cycladic period: new evidence from Kavos Dhaskalio and the Western Cyclades

Metallic artefacts make their first appearance in the Aegean already in the Late Neolithic, but their visibility in the archaeological record increases in the Early Bronze Age (EBA) and particularly in the EB II period. The role of the Cyclades in the supply of metals for the EBA Aegean has long been established. In the 1980s and 1990s archaeometallurgical research focused primarily on provenance studies through lead isotope analyses, which identified the Western Cycladic islands and Lavrion as the main sources of ores for EBA Aegean copper, lead, and silver. Since then an array of studies of metal production sites and relevant remains provide direct insight into the technology of the different stages, but also into their spatial distribution and the overall organisation of this industry.

The earliest substantiated evidence for primary production (smelting) of copper is found at Final Neolithic (FN) Kephala on Kea and have been recently studied in depth using finds recovered through systematic surface collection. In the ensuing EBA the number of known smelting sites increases substantially. The vast majority are concentrated on the Western Cyclades, specifically Kythnos, Seriphos, and Siphnos. Here, a high degree of variability is noted in terms of scale, proximity to ore sources and settlements. The only Cycladic smelting site currently known outside this area is found on Keros at the Kavos Promontory in close proximity but outside the settlement of Dhaskalio (**fig. 1**). Analyses of these slags indicate production of copper and leaded arsenical copper from ores clearly imported onto the island from elsewhere, most likely the Western Cyclades. Evidence for the subsequent stages of metalworking (casting, refining, shaping artefacts etc) is found within some of the larger settlements. The recent excavations at Dhaskalio are bringing to light a wealth of metalworking finds, such as Tuyères (**poster**) and fragments of a mould, and possibly a crucible (**fig. 2**) while comparative materials are known from older excavations at Kastri on Syros and Ayia Irini on Kea.

The presentation synthesises the currently available evidence for metal production in the FN and EBA Cyclades revealing the significance of their limited ore resources in this period and highlighting a complex system involving shorter and longer distance maritime transportations of raw materials, semi-finished products and finished artefacts.

ΚΥΚΛΑΔΙΚΟ ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΟ

Τρίτη, 9 Οκτωβρίου 2018

Μυρτώ Γεωργακοπούλου

Λέκτωρ Πανεπιστημιακού Κολλεγίου Λονδίνου (UCL) στο παράρτημα του Κατάρ

Παραγωγή και διακίνηση των μετάλλων στην Πρωτοκυκλαδική περίοδο: νέα δεδομένα από τη θέση Κάβος Δασκαλείου και τις Δυτικές Κυκλάδες

Μεταλλικά αντικείμενα πρωτοεμφανίζονται στο Αιγαίο ήδη από την Ύστερη Νεολιθική περίοδο, αλλά ο αριθμός τους αυξάνεται σημαντικά στην Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού (ΠΕΧ) και ιδιαίτερα στην Πρωτοχαλκή ΙΙ περίοδο. Ο σημαντικός ρόλος των Κυκλάδων όσον αφορά στη διάθεση μετάλλων στο Αιγαίο της ΠΕΧ έχει γίνει αποδεκτός από παλιά. Στις δεκαετίες του 1980 και 1990 η αρχαιομεταλλουργική έρευνα επικεντρώθηκε κατά κύριο λόγο σε μελέτες προέλευσης μέσω αναλύσεων ισότοπων μολύβδου, οι οποίες προσδιόρισαν τις δυτικές Κυκλάδες και το Λαύριο ως τις κύριες πηγές μεταλλευμάτων για τον Αιγαϊακό χαλκό, μολύβδο και άργυρο της ΠΕΧ. Έκτοτε πληθώρα μελετών για τις θέσεις παραγωγής μετάλλων και τα κατάλοιπά τους επιτρέπουν την εις βάθος κατανόηση της τεχνολογίας των διαφόρων σταδίων παραγωγής μετάλλων καθώς και της χωρικής κατανομής και συνολικής οργάνωσης των σχετικών δραστηριοτήτων.

Οι πρωιμότερες τεκμηριωμένες ενδείξεις για πρωτογενή παραγωγή (εκκαμίνευση) χαλκού έχουν βρεθεί στη θέση Κεφάλαι της Κέας που χρονολογείται στην Τελική Νεολιθική (TN) περίοδο. Ευρήματα που συλλέχθηκαν από συστηματική έρευνα επιφανείας στη θέση αυτή μελετήθηκαν πρόσφατα. Στην ακόλουθη ΠΕΧ ο αριθμός των γνωστών θέσεων εκκαμίνευσης χαλκού αυξάνεται σημαντικά. Οι περισσότερες βρίσκονται στις δυτικές Κυκλάδες και ιδιαίτερα στην Κύθνο, τη Σέριφο και τη Σίφνο. Παρατηρείται μάλιστα σημαντική διαφοροποίησή τους ως προς την κλίμακα αλλά και την εγγύτητά τους σε πηγές μεταλλευμάτων και οικισμούς. Η μόνη Πρωτοκυκλαδική

θέση εκκαμίνευσης χαλκού που σήμερα είναι γνωστή εκτός αυτής της περιοχής βρίσκεται στον Κάβο Δασκαλειού της Κέρου, δηλαδή σε κοντινή απόσταση αλλά έξω από τον οικισμό του Δασκαλειού (**εικ. 1**). Αναλύσεις σκωριών από τη θέση αυτή επιβεβαιώνουν πρωτογενή παραγωγή χαλκού και αρσενικού χαλκού με υψηλά ποσοστά μολύβδου από μεταλλεύματα που εισάγονταν στο νησί από άλλες περιοχές, πιθανότατα από τις δυτικές Κυκλάδες. Ενδείξεις για τα επόμενα στάδια της μεταλλουργικής διαδικασίας, εκείνα της μεταλλοτεχνίας (χύτευση, καθαρισμός, διαμόρφωση αντικειμένων κ.α.) έχουν βρεθεί σε κάποιους από τους μεγαλύτερους οικισμούς των Κυκλάδων της ΠΕΧ. Οι πρόσφατες ανασκαφές στο Δασκαλειό φέρνουν στο φως πληθώρα ευρημάτων που σχετίζονται με τη μεταλλοτεχνία, όπως ακροφύσια (**αφίσα**), θραύσματα μήτρας και θραύσματα πιθανόν χωνευτηρίου (**εικ. 2**), ενώ αντίστοιχα ευρήματα είναι γνωστά από παλαιότερες ανασκαφές στο Καστρί της Σύρου και την Αγία Ειρήνη της Κέας.

Η παρουσίαση αυτή επιχειρεί μια σύνθεση των έως τώρα διαθέσιμων στοιχείων των σχετικών με τα μέταλλα στην ΤΝ και την ΠΕΧ στις Κυκλάδες αναδεικνύοντας τη μεγάλη σημασία που είχαν για τη συγκεκριμένη περίοδο οι περιορισμένες πηγές μεταλλευμάτων και σκιαγραφώντας ένα σύνθετο σύστημα παραγωγής και εκμετάλλευσης μετάλλων που στηριζόταν στη διακίνηση δια θαλάσσης πρώτων υλών, ακατέργαστων ενδιάμεσων υλικών και τελικών προϊόντων (μεταλλικών αντικειμένων) σε μικρότερες ή μεγαλύτερες αποστάσεις.

ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

THE MALCOLM H. WIENER LABORATORY
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE
ANNOUNCES FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory for Archaeological Science of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens currently offers two different types of Fellowship funding: a pre-doctoral or postdoctoral Research Associate position of up to nine months as well as a pre-doctoral (2 year term) position. Applicants are welcome from any college or university worldwide. Independent scholars are also welcome to apply. Priority will be given to question-driven research projects that address substantive problems through the application of interdisciplinary methods in the archaeological sciences. Laboratory facilities are especially well equipped to support the study of human skeletal biology, archaeobiological remains (faunal and botanical), environmental studies, and geoarchaeology (particularly studies in human landscape interactions and the study of site formation processes). Research projects utilizing other archaeological scientific approaches are also eligible for consideration, depending on the strength of the questions asked and the suitability of the plan for access to other equipment or resources not available on site.

Research Associate for 2019-2020

- o Current competition begins in fall of 2018 for the 2019-2020 academic year (January 15, 2019, deadline for applications)
- o Term variable, up to 9 months
- o Eligibility limited to individuals actively enrolled in a graduate program and individuals with a higher-level degree in a relevant discipline
- o Stipend: variable up to \$7,000

Pre-Doctoral Fellowship for 2019-2021

- o Current competition begins in fall of 2018 for the 2019-2021 academic year (January 15 deadline for applications)
- o 2 year term
- o Eligibility limited to individuals actively enrolled in a graduate program who have passed all qualifying exams and have an approved Ph.D. proposal
- o Stipend: \$20,000 per annum

For more information and instructions on how to apply:

<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/wiener-laboratory/wlfellowships>

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.

POSTDOCTORAL SCIENTIST POSITION, **GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY** **(GWU)**

George Washington University (GWU) announces an immediate opening for a full-time postdoctoral scientist (10-12 months, starting date flexible). The postdoc will contribute to an on-going research study funded by the NEH and entitled, "Glass at Risk: simple tools for detecting unstable glass in 19th century cultural heritage collections." The research encompasses analysis of glass materials from 19th century cultural heritage and related glass deterioration studies.

Qualifications

Qualifications include a doctoral degree in physics, materials science, chemistry or a related science background, and extensive experience working in a scientific laboratory and conducting research. The incumbent will be required to have an excellent knowledge of advanced scientific principles and working laboratory experience, and to undertake a wide range of scientific analyses related to the project, which may include: X-ray fluorescence, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), various spectral, confocal and other imaging modalities, inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES), fiber optic reflectance spectroscopy (FORS), optical coherence tomography, and 3D fluorescence spectroscopy. It is preferred that the scientist has previous experience with imaging modalities and experience interpreting and linking scientific datasets (statistics and data analysis). It would be advantageous if the candidate has a broad understanding of the wide variety of challenges that affect heritage collections and is familiar with activities that support and improve research and activities mitigating risks to cultural heritage collections.

Duties

The incumbent is expected to operate with a high degree of independence within the scope of measurements and analyses critical to this project, and conduct the required range of scientific and preservation research activities based on knowledge, skills, training and experience. The incumbent should be able to carry out standard scientific procedures and have experience with at least two scientific instruments listed above. The incumbent will work directly under the supervision of Dr. Murray Loew, Professor in the Department of Biomedical Engineering, and Director, Medical Image Analysis Laboratory at GWU. In addition, the incumbent will work with co-investigators Lynn Brostoff, Fenella France and Carol Lynn Ward Bamford at the Library of Congress, and with Isabelle Muller and Fr. Andrew Beuchele at the Vitreous State Laboratory of the Catholic University of America, in Washington, DC, as required.

The incumbent will be required to collect and organize information to support research for this project. The incumbent will, under the direction of project members, prepare data for reports related to the research, including, but not limited to: the assessment and characterization of glass materials; collection and assessment of environmental and aging data; materials degradative processes and the assessment of effective conservation

protocols, and preventive conservation measures. The incumbent may assist with organizing research reports and studies to identify, evaluate and implement preservation practices.

The incumbent assists project members to provide service and information to relevant audiences, including consultants, conservators, curators, scientists and the public. The incumbent will undertake dissemination activities, including presentations, meetings, reports and publications as required.

For all inquiries, please contact: Dr. Murray Loew, Professor in the Department of Biomedical Engineering, and Director, Medical Image Analysis Laboratory at GWU, loew@gwu.edu <<mailto:loew@gwu.edu>>.

Lynn B. Brostoff, PhD
Sr. Research Chemist and Analytical Services Liaison Preservation Research and Testing
Division Preservation Directorate Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave. SE
Washington, DC
(tel) 202-707-0319



NEH FELLOWSHIPS

Deadline: October 31, 2018

Founded in 1881, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) 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 107,000 volumes dedicated to the ancient Mediterranean world; and the Gennadius, with over 146,000 volumes and archives devoted to post-classical Hellenic civilization and, more broadly, the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. The School also provides centers for advanced research in archaeological and related topics at its excavations in the Athenian Agora and Corinth, and houses an archaeological sciences laboratory at the main campus in Athens. By agreement with the Greek government, the ASCSA is authorized to serve as liaison with the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports on behalf of American students and scholars for the acquisition of permits to conduct archaeological work and to study collections.

Since its inception in 1994, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellowship program at the ASCSA has demonstrated its effectiveness by supporting projects for 57 scholars with distinguished research and teaching careers in the humanities.

Eligibility: Postdoctoral scholars and professionals in relevant fields including architecture and art history 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 have completed all requirements, except for the actual conferral of the degree, by the application deadline.

Terms: Two to four fellows will be selected for awards of 4, 5, or 9 months duration. The monthly stipend per fellow is \$4,200 allocated from a total pool of \$75,600 per year. Applicants should indicate their preference for the length and dates of tenure of the award to coincide with the American School's academic year: 9 months, Sept. 2019-beginning of June 2020; 4 months, Sept. - Dec.; 5 months, January to the beginning of June. School fees are waived, and the award provides lunches at Loring Hall five days per week. The NEH Fellow will pay for travel costs, housing, 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. The NEH Fellow is also required to send one copy of all books and electronic copies of articles directly to the NEH.

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).

Application: Submit Senior “Associate Membership with Fellowship”

Application online on the ASCSA web site by October 31. Link to:

<https://ascsa.submittable.com/submit/115299/associate-membership-with-fellowship-application>

The following items should be included in the 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, single spaced), including desired number of months in Greece, a timetable, explicit goals, a selected bibliography, the importance of the work, the methodologies involved, where applicable, and the reasons it should occur at the ASCSA.
3. Current curriculum vitae. If not a US citizen, state US visa status /date of residence.
4. Names of three recommenders who are individuals familiar with applicant's work and field of interest. Include a list of names, positions, and addresses of the referees. Instructions for recommenders to submit letters will be sent through the application portal. Please make sure your recommenders have submitted their letters by November 4. These letters should comment on the feasibility of the project and the applicant's ability to carry it out successfully.

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 ASCSA provide resources that are not available at the home institution?
6. Will residence in Greece contribute substantially to the success of the project?

Web site: www.ascsa.edu.gr or

<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/admission-membership/fellowships-and-grants>

E-mail: application@ascsa.org

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

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.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE - ELIZABETH A. WHITEHEAD DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR

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<https://ascsa.submittable.com/submit/115754/elizabeth-a-whitehead-distinguished-scholars-application-form>

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- Statement of current and projected research (max. 3 pages)
- Proposed contribution to the academic program (max. 3 pages)
- Account of the frequency and length of earlier visits to Greece.

Applicants should ask three recommenders to submit letters of reference by October 31.

The appointments will be announced by January 15.

Alicia M. Dissinger, PhD

Programs Administrator
American School of Classical Studies at Athens
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For more information please visit our website: <http://www.nuaccess.northwestern.edu/>

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS

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The journal Heritage (ISSN 2571-9408) is currently running a Special Issue entitled "Advances of Analytical Chemistry in Cultural Heritage". Dr. Austin Nevin (IFN-CNR, Italy), Dr. João Pedro Veiga (NOVA University of Lisbon, Portugal) and Dr. Lynn Lee (Getty Conservation Institute, USA) are Guest Editors for this issue.

For further information please follow the link to the Special Issue Website:
http://www.mdpi.com/journal/heritage/special_issues/analytical_chemistry

The submission deadline is 28 February 2019. You may send your manuscript at anytime until the deadline. Submitted papers should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere. We also encourage authors to send a short abstract or tentative title to the Editorial Office in advance (heritage@mdpi.com).

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For further details on the submission process, please see the instructions for authors at the journal website (<http://www.mdpi.com/journal/heritage/instructions>).

We look forward to hearing from you!

Austin Nevin, FIIC
austinnevin@gmail.com

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Courses Coordinator

Editor of the International Journal of Architectural Heritage: Conservation, Analysis, and Restoration

Advisor of the International Conference Series on Structural Analysis of Historical Constructions



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Please visit the site:

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ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE UNWOUND YARN. BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE TOOLS BETWEEN LEVANT AND EGYPT BY CHIARA SPINAZZI-LUCCHESI

(Antichistica 18. Studi Orientali 8) Edizioni Ca' Foscari Digital Publishing Venezia, 2018

204 pp./ 16x23 cm

ISBN 978-88-6969-232-1 [ebook; open access] ISBN 978-88-6969-251-2 [print, Paperback]

Permalink: <http://doi.org/10.30687/978-88-6969-232-1>

Price: 35 €

Special offer: 17.50 € for all orders placed by 30.09.2018

This book reviews certain of the most important archaeological finds of textile tools, in order to draw a picture of the spinning and weaving technologies adopted in the Levant and Egypt from the Neolithic to the Persian period. A brief description of the objects found at several sites is provided to highlight differences of materials and tool design in order to better understand developments in weaving technology across this region. Textile tools housed in the Museo Egizio

in Turin are also examined here for the first time. These include spindles and spindle whorls, bone spatulae and needles, which for the most part originate from Schiaparelli's excavations at the Workers' village of Deir el-Medina. A general analysis is provided, which compares these objects to the tools known from other sites in Egypt, as well as a catalogue, which provides further description and exact measurements for each object of the collection.

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RECONSTRUCTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: UNDERSTANDING THE GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL MATRIX, PANAGIOTIS (TAKIS) KARKANAS, PAUL GOLDBERG

ISBN: 978-1-119-01640-3
Aug 2018, Wiley-Blackwell
296 pages

Description

A guide to the systematic understanding of the geoarchaeological matrix

Reconstructing Archaeological Sites offers an important text that puts the focus on basic theoretical and practical aspects of depositional processes in an archaeological site. It contains an in-depth discussion on the role of stratigraphy that helps determine how deposits are organised in time and space. The authors — two experts in the field — include the information needed to help recognise depositional systems, processes and stratigraphic units that aid in the interpreting the stratigraphy and deposits of a site in the field.

The book is filled with practical tools, numerous illustrative examples, drawings and photos as well as compelling descriptions that help visualise depositional processes and clarify how these build the stratigraphy of a site. Based on the authors' years of experience, the book offers a holistic approach to the study of archaeological deposits that spans the broad fundamental aspects to the smallest details. This important guide:

Offers information and principles for interpreting natural and anthropogenic sediments and physical processes in sites

Provides a framework for reconstructing the history of a deposit and the site

Outlines the fundamental principles of site formation processes

Explores common misconceptions about what constitutes a deposit

Presents a different approach for investigating archaeological stratigraphy based on sedimentary principles

Written for archaeologists and geoarchaeologists at all levels of expertise as well as senior level researchers, Reconstructing Archaeological Sites offers a guide to the theory and practice of how stratigraphy is produced and how deposits can be organised in time and space.

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SEAFARING AND SEAFARERS IN THE BRONZE AGE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Knapp, A. Bernard

2018

Leiden: Sidestone Press

ISBN: 9789088905544

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Read online for free

Seafaring is a mode of travel, a way to traverse maritime space that enables not only the transport of goods and materials but also of people and ideas — communicating and sharing knowledge across the sea and between different lands. Seagoing ships under sail were operating between the Levant, Egypt, Cyprus and Anatolia by the mid-third millennium BC and within the Aegean by the end of that millennium. By the Late Bronze Age (after ca. 1700/1600 BC), seaborne trade in the eastern Mediterranean made the region an economic epicentre, one in which there was no place for Aegean, Canaanite or Egyptian trading monopolies, or ‘thalassocracies’. At that time, the world of eastern Mediterranean seafaring and seafarers became much more complex, involving a number of different peoples in multiple networks of economic and social exchange.

This much is known, or in many cases widely presumed. Is it possible to trace the origins and emergence of these early trade networks? Can we discuss at any reasonable level who was involved in these maritime ventures? Who built the early ships in which maritime trade was conducted, and who captained them? Who sailed them? Which ports and harbours were the most propitious for maritime trade? What other evidence exists for seafaring, fishing, the exploitation of marine resources and related maritime matters?

This study seeks to address such questions by examining a wide range of material, documentary and iconographic evidence, and re-examining a multiplicity of varying interpretations on Bronze Age seafaring and seafarers in the eastern Mediterranean, from Anatolia in the north to Egypt in the south and west to Cyprus. The Aegean world operated on the western boundaries of this region, but is referred to more in passing than in engagement. Because the social aspects of seafaring and transport, the relationship different peoples had with the sea, and the whole notion of ‘seascapes’ are seldom discussed in the literature of the eastern Mediterranean Bronze Age, this volume devotes significant attention to such factors, including: mobility, connectivity, the length and purpose as well as the risk of the journey, the knowledge and experience of navigation and travel, ‘working’ the sea, the impact of distance and access to the exotic upon peoples’ identities and ideologies, and much more.

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Please visit the site: <https://www.sidestone.com/books/seafaring-and-seafarers-in-the-bronze-age-eastern-mediterranean>



EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

GREECE'S NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY: THE ANCIENT CITY OF KYTHNOS, BY NICK KAMPOURIS

The archaeological excavation that took place during this summer in Greece's island of Kythnos unearthed some very important discoveries from the past of the island and its people.

The excavation took place in the ancient town of Kythnos, where today's Vryocastro is located.

One of the most important discoveries were the artifacts near the ancient port, in modern-day's little islet right opposite to the island. The little islet is believed to have been connected with the the main island of Kythnos during the ancient era.

A three-aisled Basilica with narthex and an arch was discovered. The Church has been through two main phases. A proto-christian and a later one, possibly around the 7th or 8th Century AD.

In addition to the church, numerous rectangular places were discovered, believed to be dated from the proto-Cycladic period, thousands of years before our times.

The Archaeologists believe that after a significant period of abandonment, the area was inhabited during the 12th century BC.

The city, which archaeologists believe was based on the islet, started to shrink in the early Byzantine period and was finally abandoned, with the remaining inhabitants moving to the fortress now known as Orias Castle.

The excavation was done under the University of Thessaly and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades' supervision.

Among the artifacts that were found there are two heads from statues depicting children (a boy and a girl) a small head of Aphrodite dated back to the Hellenistic period as well as another one of Goddess Demetra.

Please visit the site: <https://greece.greekreporter.com/2018/09/04/greeces-new-archaeological-discovery-the-ancient-city-of-kythnos-photos/> [Go there for pix]

ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS OF THE NILE DELTA UNCOVERED IN DAQAHLIYA GOVERNORATE, BY NEVINE EL-AREF

An Egyptian-French mission at the Tell el-Samara site in the Delta governorate of Daqahliya has recently uncovered one of the oldest villages ever discovered in the Nile Delta.

The joint mission excavated the remains of a Neolithic settlement, whose occupation lasted until the 2nd dynasty (ca. 4200-2900 BC), at the bottom level of the El-Samara site, .

“Discoveries from the Neolithic period are virtually unknown in this area, so this finding is of the utmost importance,” said Frederic Geyau, the head of the mission.

The only other settlement discovered so far from the Neolithic period is the town of Sais, which was excavated by the Egyptian Exploration Society.

The significant amount of data collected at Tell el-Samara since 2015 provide a unique opportunity to gain a better knowledge of the prehistoric societies living in Lower Egypt a thousand years before the 1st dynasty.

From the pottery and artefacts found at the site, researchers believe that communities settled in the wetlands of the Nile Delta as early as the end of the 5th millennium BC.

Ayman Ashmawi, the head of the ancient Egyptian antiquities sector, told Ahram Online that the mission has also discovered a dozen silos containing a sizable quantity of animal bones and botanical remains, which will allow for scientists to study the subsistence strategies of these populations.

He also said that the analyses of these organic remains will use cutting-edge technologies and, in conjunction with uncovering the unexcavated areas in the seasons to come, will definitely provide critical insights on the first populations of the Nile Delta, as well as providing insight into the origins of agriculture and husbandry in Egypt.

Please visit the site:

<http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/9/40/310709/Heritage/Ancient-Egypt/One-of-the-earliest-settlements-of-the-Nile-Delta.aspx>

**WAS COUNCIL OF NICAEA CHURCH JUST
FOUND UNDER A LAKE? ANCIENT ROMAN
RUINS DISCOVERED THIS PAST WEEK IN
TURKEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE THE LONG-
SOUGHT REMAINS OF THE CHURCH
WHICH HOSTED ONE OF THE MOST
IMPORTANT EVENTS IN CHRISTIANITY,
BY CANDIDA MOSS**

In the past week, scientists announced the discovery of ancient Roman ruins underneath the surface of the lake in Iznik, Turkey. But this was not just any archaeological discovery. They have may have chanced upon the ancient Basilica of the city of Nicaea (now Iznik), one of Christianity's most historic sites and the place where the Church made its first official statement about the relationship between Jesus and God.

Historians and archaeologists had been looking for the ruins of the church for over a century. Mustafa Şahin, the current head of archaeology at Bursa Uludağ University, had been searching the shores for years before he was shown some government survey pictures. These aerial photographs clearly revealed the outline of a large church beneath the water. Dr. Şahin said, “I’d been doing field surveys in Iznik since 2006 and hadn’t yet discovered a magnificent structure like that.”

In the ancient world, Nicaea was a locus for commerce and politics. It was part of the Roman province of Bithynia and Pontus and competed with rival city Nicomedia for the seat of the Roman governor (a kind of ancient capital city). Though it was sacked in the third century, by the fourth century it had again risen to prominence as a military and administrative center for the eastern part of the Roman empire.

In 325 A.D., following decades of tense and heated theological debate, the emperor Constantine convened a meeting of bishops in Nicaea to decide upon the central religious debates of the day. Constantine, like other Roman emperors and administrators, was a strong believer in the principles of unity and uniformity. Theological disagreements about the nature of the relationship between Jesus and God the Father had already bubbled into public controversy in the Egyptian city of Alexandria, and Constantine wanted to put an end to the discord, which he saw as fractious and divisive.

There had been Church councils before Nicaea, but this was the first that endeavored to reach a consensus by involving global representatives. According to the Christian historian Sozomen, Constantine had Hosius of Cordoba (in Spain) invite the “most eminent men of the churches in every country.”

After originally being scheduled to meet in Ancyra (also in Turkey), the council was moved to Nicaea, where 318 bishops met in June 325 A.D. The most pressing dispute concerned the teachings of a well-known priest named Arius, who was embroiled in a

conflict with his bishop, Alexander of Alexandria. Contrary to many descriptions of this on the internet, both Alexander and Arius agreed that Jesus was the Son of God and God. And they agreed, on the basis of the opening to the Gospel of John, that Jesus was present for the creation of the universe. What they disagreed about was the sense in which Jesus was a God and whether or not he was equal to God the Father. Arius argued that “there was a time when [Jesus] was not.” It was a very brief moment, at the very beginning, when Jesus did not exist. This meant that Jesus was subordinate to God the Father. Alexander, for his part, maintained that Jesus and God the Father had always coexisted and were equal to one another.

At stake in this debate were some fundamental philosophical principles that Christianity had inherited from Greek philosophers like Plato.

Each group advocated for a different word to describe the relationship between Father and Son. Arius and his supporters wanted to say that Jesus was homoiousios (of a slightly different substance than the Father) and Alexander and his supporters wanted to say that he is homoousios (of the same substance as the Father). Yes, the entire debate was over a single letter—an iota or “I”—from which we get the modern expressions “an iota of difference” and “a jot of difference.”

The debate at the council was highly contentious. According to a 14th century legend, St. Nicholas (of Santa Claus fame) actually punched Arius at one point in the proceedings. The council eventually sided with Alexander and signed a theological statement known as the Nicene Creed. The vote on the creed was not close: only 20 bishops did not vote for it and only three (Arius and his closest supporters) refused to sign it. That said, the 17 who hadn't voted for the creed initially were eventually coerced into supporting it by the emperor. Constantine didn't vote but oversaw the proceedings, dressed in purple.

It's difficult to overstate the importance of this moment. The Nicene Creed forms the basis for the modern creed used in churches all over the world today. You know the part that includes, “We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, of one being (homoousios) with the Father. Through him all things were made...”

As for Arius, he and his closest supporters were exiled from Egypt and labeled as heretics (a label that has stuck to this day). This didn't put an end to his punishment. After his death, orthodox Christians developed harrowing stories about the gruesome nature of Arius' death.

According to his opponents, Arius died in a public toilet from a kind of explosive diarrhea that caused his intestines to exit his rectum.

As Ellen Muehlberger, a professor at the University of Michigan, has shown in an article for Past and Present, this legend is about smearing the teachings of Arius with the filth of excrement. But the legend bolstered the piety of the Council of Nicaea.

It seems likely that the remains of the church at Nicaea now lie three meters under the water in a lake. Even before the site has been excavated, local authorities have developed ambitious plans to make it accessible to tourists by constructing a submarine archaeological museum. The metropolitan mayor, Alinur Aktas, stated that professional diving classes will be available for visitors. Now, those torn between an active beach vacation with lots of scuba diving and a religious pilgrimage no longer have to choose.

Please visit the site: <https://www.thedailybeast.com/was-council-of-nicaea-church-just-found-under-a-lake>

AN ANCIENT THIRST FOR BEER MAY HAVE INSPIRED AGRICULTURE, STANFORD ARCHAEOLOGISTS SAY, BY MELISSA DE WITTE

Stanford researchers have found the oldest archaeological evidence of beer brewing, a discovery that supports the hypothesis that in some regions, beer may have been an underlying motivation to cultivate cereals.

Stanford University archaeologists are turning the history of beer on its head.

A research team led by Li Liu, a professor of Chinese archaeology at Stanford, has found evidence of the earliest brewmasters to date, a finding that might stir an old debate: What came first, beer or bread?

In a cave in what is now Israel, the team found beer-brewing innovations that they believe predate the early appearance of cultivated cereals in the Near East by several millennia. Their findings, published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, support a hypothesis proposed by archaeologists more than 60 years ago: Beer may have been a motivating factor for the original domestication of cereals in some areas.

‘Oldest record of man-made alcohol’

Evidence suggests that thousands of years ago, the Natufian people, a group of hunter-gatherers in the eastern Mediterranean, were quite the beer connoisseurs.

Liu and her research team analyzed residues from 13,000-year-old stone mortars found in the Raqefet Cave, a Natufian graveyard site located near what is now Haifa, Israel, and discovered evidence of an extensive beer-brewing operation.

“This accounts for the oldest record of man-made alcohol in the world,” Liu said.

The researchers believe that the Natufians brewed beer for ritual feasts that venerated the dead.

“This discovery indicates that making alcohol was not necessarily a result of agricultural surplus production, but it was developed for ritual purposes and spiritual needs, at least to some extent, prior to agriculture,” Liu said about their findings.

In her lab analysis, Liu said she was surprised to discover evidence of beer brewing in the residue samples they gathered.

“We did not set out to find alcohol in the stone mortars, but just wanted to investigate what plant foods people may have consumed because very little data was available in the archaeological record,”

said Liu, who is the Sir Robert Ho Tung Professor in Chinese Archaeology at Stanford’s School of Humanities and Sciences.

As Liu notes in the paper, the earliest bread remains to date were recently recovered from the Natufian site in east Jordan. Those could be from 11,600 to 14,600 years old. The beer finding she reports here could be from 11,700 to 13,700 years old.

Ancient beer brewing

Ancient beer is far from what we drink today. It was most likely a multi-ingredient concoction like porridge or thin gruel, said Jiajing Wang, a doctoral student in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures and a co-author on the paper. Wang has helped Liu research ancient alcohol since 2015 when they first looked at 5,000-year-old brews in China before turning their attention to studying the Natufian culture.

In the Raqefet Cave, Liu and Wang unearthed residual remains of starch and microscopic plant particles known as phytolith, which are typical in the transformation of wheat and barley to booze.

The researchers believe that the Natufians used a three-stage brewing process. First, starch of wheat or barley would be turned into malt.

This happens by germinating the grains in water to then be drained, dried and stored. Then, the malt would be mashed and heated. Finally, it would be left to ferment with airborne wild yeast.

All of these steps provided clues to help the researchers make their claim.

To test their hypothesis, the researchers conducted a series of experiments to recreate each step the Natufians would have taken to brew their beer.

These brewing experiments allowed the researchers to study how starch granules changed during the brewing process and make comparisons to what they discovered.

Liu and Wang's brewing experiments showed a clear similarity to what the Natufians concocted.

The researchers also analyzed the artifacts that were excavated. They found that the traces left on the ancient stone mortar closely resembled their own lab experiments of pounding and crushing grain seeds, a process required for beer brewing.

Historical significance

The discovery of ancient brewing shed new light on Natufian rituals and demonstrate the wide range of technological innovations and social organization within their culture, the authors conclude in the paper.

“Beer making was an integral part of rituals and feasting, a social regulatory mechanism in hierarchical societies,” Wang said about their findings.

And those rituals were important to the Natufian culture, she said, noting that the discovery of beer-brewing at the graveyard signifies the emotional ties the hunter-gathers had with their ancestors.

The paper's co-authors include Hao Zhao, who was a doctoral student at Stanford when conducting the research and is now at Zhengzhou University; Danny Rosenberg and Dani Nadel at the University of Haifa; and György Lengyel at the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The research was supported by the Min Kwaan Archaeology Fund at Stanford Archaeology Center. The Irene Levi-Sala CARE Archaeological Foundation, the National Geographic Society and the Wenner-Gren Foundation also supported the project.

Please visit the site: <https://news.stanford.edu/2018/09/12/crafting-beer-lead-cereal-cultivation/> [Go there for pix]

COMPLEX URBAN LANDSCAPE DISCOVERED AT SIRKELI HÖYÜK IN PLAIN CILICIA

The research carried out by a Swiss-Turkish expedition led by the University of Bern and supported by the Turkish Ministry for Culture has yielded spectacular new insights in the cityscape of ancient Sirkeli Höyük, a Bronze Age and Iron Age site 40 km east of Adana.

With the help of geophysical prospections (conducted by GGH Solutions in Geosciences, Freiburg) and surface surveys, carried out in cooperation with the Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich, an extensive lower town with dense occupation as well as an upper town covering two mountain ridges, with a necropolis consisting of rock-cut chamber tombs located at its centre, were discovered. Both the lower and the upper town were surrounded by a double fortification wall, which also enclosed the citadel on the actual hill.

Together with extramural workshop areas and a suburb extending on the opposite side of the Ceyhan (Pyramos), these urban areas form a complex cityscape that covered an area of 80 ha, which is unique in Cilicia, the Northern Levant and Southern Anatolia during the 2nd and 1st millennia BCE and features a layout comparable to that of the Hittite capital Hattuşa.

Furthermore, this year's excavations revealed an unusual stamp seal inscribed both with Luwian hieroglyphs and Babylonian cuneiform, which was found in a building near a city gate in the lower city, as well as the stone-made face of an anthropomorphic composition figurine, explored in a stone building inside the citadel. In a room of another monumental building on the highest point of the citadel mound the skeletons of at least three sheep were discovered.

Unusual ceramic vessels – some of them painted – were deposited around and above them. Obviously, these are the remains of a ritual.

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EYE CREAM JAR FOUND IN HISTORICAL TOMB, BY MUHARREM CIN

Archeologists spot eye cream jar in 2,200-year-old tomb in west Turkey

Turkish archeologists have found an eye cream jar in a 2,200-year-old tomb during their excavation works in an antique city of Aizanoi in country's west.

Located in western Turkish province of Kutahya, the Aizanoi ancient city was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List in 2012.

The ancient city is also hosting the Temple of Zeus, the main sanctuary of Aizanoi.

Chief of the excavation works in Aizanoi, Prof. Dr. Elif Ozer told Anadolu Agency on Wednesday that they had important findings about funerary practices during their works in the ancient city's "Necropolis" (cemetery).

Ozer said that they were digging the ancient city to find out the funerary practice of people living in Aizanoi during ancient times. "We understood that people living in the second and first century Before Christ in Aizanoi were buried after getting cremated. These tombs are nearly 2,200 years old.", she said.

Ozer stated that they found an eye cream jar named 'lykion' in a tomb. The eye cream was used for "Xerophthalmia" (eye dryness).

"We know this jar was used for keeping eye cream in Ancient Rome era," she said, adding that the raw plant which was used for therapeutic purpose for eye dryness until the end of 18th century could be found in Lycia -- in southern coast of Turkey -- and India.

"When we read the texts of the writers from the ancient times, we can determine that this jar was used by soldiers," Ozer said. "Ancient sources say that Roman soldiers in Egypt used eye cream for eye dryness. We found this jar in a male's tomb believed to be a soldier," she added.

According to a belief in the ancient times, life continues after death, Ozer said and added that perhaps the relatives of this deceased put this jar into his grave considering he might need it after death.

She said the jar is now displayed in Kutahya Archaeology Museum. A total of 55 people, including archaeology students, academics and workers are contributing in the excavation works, she added.

Please visit the site: <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/culture-and-art/turkey-eye-cream-jar-found-in-historical-tomb/1246930>

1,000 ANCIENT LETTER SEALS FOUND IN BEIT GUVRIN NATIONAL PARK

Who possessed an archive of more than a thousand letters some 2,200 years ago, and why did they abruptly abandon it?

A rare and fascinating discovery at Tel Marsha, located at the biblical city of Maresha, in the foothills of the Judaeen mountains, has evoked the imagination of many archaeologists. It offers evidence of the existence of the archive, the second of its kind discovered in Israel, dating to the Hellenistic period (323 BCE to 31 BCE).

The archive was discovered as part of the archaeological excavations being carried out in the Beit Guvrin-Maresha National Park under the direction of Dr. Ian Stern of the Archaeological Seminars and Hebrew Union College, with permission from the Nature and Parks Authority and a license from the Israel Antiquities Authority.

During excavations conducted in a side room in an underground cave at the site, a total of 1,020 bullae (seals) made of clay dated to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE were exposed. The bullae were used in ancient times for the sealing of letters and scrolls written on papyrus. If a letter arrived with a broken bulla, it meant it had been opened. Unfortunately, those letters and scrolls did not survive through the 2,200 years that have passed, only the seals remained, to tell the story of the archive.

Dr. Donald Zvi Ariel of the Israel Antiquities Authority, one of the world's leading experts on bullae, examined a group of 300 bullae and identified on the seal impressions figures of Greek gods such as Athena, Apollo and Aphrodite, as well as cornucopia, erotic scenes, and animals.

According to Dr. Ariel's estimates, "this archeological finding of more than 1,000 seals indicates a large archive of ancient private documents that existed at the site and possibly belonged to a well-to-do estate owner. It seems that the archive was abandoned abruptly and this fact is particularly interesting against the background of the events of the period known from scripture, when the Hasmonean king Yochanan Hyrcanus conquered the Edomites who lived in this area and forced them to convert to Judaism."

Old Maresha, which is now part of the Beit Guvrin-Maresha National Park, is the richest source for scholars to study the multicultural world of the Hellenistic period in the Land of Israel. According to excavation director Dr. Stern, "This find joins other fascinating finds discovered in Maresha from a time when the city was a central commercial crossroads. The study of the seals, and the various images that appear on them, can provide significant information about the life and the culture during this period in Israel."

Please visit the site: <http://www.jewishpress.com/news/israel/1000-ancient-letter-seals-found-in-beit-guvrin-national-park/2018/09/17/> [Go there for pix]

**BEHIND THE MASK: EARLY NEOLITHIC
MINIATURE MASKS (AND ONE LARGER-
THAN-LIFE EXAMPLE) FROM GÖBEKLI
TEPE (AND BEYOND),
BY OLIVER DIETRICH, JENS NOTROFF,
AND LAURA DIETRICH**

Today people wear masks to hide their identity but also to impersonate another real or imaginary being. All Neolithic cultures in the Near East made masks. Why? What were the rituals and ideas behind the masks?

In the corpus of Neolithic stone masks, those from the Judean Hills and Desert are among the most well-known. Weighing up to 2 kilograms, these masks strike the modern observer with their almost expressionistic facial features – each is individual, as if depicting specific human beings. Some have holes around the rim, probably to allow them to be attached to something, or to even be worn.

The oldest of these Southern Levantine masks belong to the Pre-Pottery-Neolithic (PPN) B, that is, the mid 9th and 8th millennia BCE. Since examples excavated in the Nahal Hemar cave in Israel during the early 1980s were found in a 'cultic' assemblage, a ritual use of these masks was assumed. The Southern Levantine examples are special and important, but they are no longer unique. Within the rich repertoire of sculpture from contemporary Neolithic sites elsewhere in the Near East, there is a growing corpus of artefacts that could be interpreted as masks or depictions of masks.

At Jerf el Ahmar, a transitional PPNA to PPN B site in northern Syria dating to the 10th millennium BCE and characterised by round and rectangular buildings with limestone foundations, two little stone heads were reported which show a conspicuous concave cavity on their back. They are made from pebbles, only about 4 cm high and show eyes, a nose, and mouth. Another miniature stone mask or depiction of similar size is known from Nevalı Çori in southeastern Turkey.

Eyes, nose, and mouth are again depicted, and the back is concave. From its find context, a middle-PPN B date can be assumed for this mask. Nevalı Çori furthermore has become well known as the first place where an important characteristic element of PPN architecture of the region was discovered: T-shaped, apparently anthropomorphic, pillars. These link it to another nearby site that also has produced a number of comparable masks: Göbekli Tepe.

One is a larger than life-sized and complete human mask, 42 cm in height made from limestone, found during clearance work before beginning of excavations in 1995.

The depiction of the face is minimalistic, almost abstract. Their eyes are very faint and the mouth is absent, and the forehead and nose are carved in a geometrical manner, almost resembling a 'T'. This manner of portraying the human face is characteristic of

three-dimensional anthropomorphic sculpture at Göbekli Tepe and thus a clear indicator that a human face is depicted here.

Due to its height it seems too large to be actually worn, but could have been fixed to a wall or another kind of support.

The second example is another miniature (height: 5.7 cm), also made from limestone, found in the upper layers of the filling of Enclosure D in 2001.

With a concave rear, like the specimen reported from Nevalı Çori, it follows the same minimalistic principle as the large mask from Göbekli Tepe. Again, it is clear that a human face is depicted, but individual characteristics are not present. The eyes are not even suggested, and the mouth is absent.

The third mask, another miniature (height: 4.7 cm) is of a different type.

Not only was it made from a flint cortex, it also is much more expressive, due to curved chevrons engraved into its forehead, not unlike the mask from Jerf el Ahmar discussed above. This may indicate a headdress, but the fairly low setting of the lines could also hint at tattooing or scarification. The back was not finished. This mask was found in 2010, high in the stratigraphy, during excavations in Enclosure H, next to (central) Pillar 51.

A fourth miniature (height: 4.5 cm) of a mask was also engraved into a flint cortex.

Its form again follows the reduced depiction of the face of the first two examples, with more pronounced eyes. It was found in 2008 next to the eastern central pillar of Enclosure C.

While as a surface find the first mask can only broadly be dated to the PPN, the second mask from the filling of Enclosure D could indicate a PPN A date, as could the miniature mask from Enclosure C, with its position nearby one of the central pillars. Enclosure C has been damaged and disturbed in prehistory by a large pit directed at the central pillars, but the mask seems to come from an untouched floor layer. The third mask was found next to a central pillar of Enclosure H. The stone circle was also damaged and disturbed in prehistory.

Three of the masks found at Göbekli Tepe have similar styles to the example from Nevalı Çori, with non-individualized faces. However, at Göbekli Tepe the mouth is not depicted, while the Nevalı Çori mask almost gives the impression the face is screaming. Together with the finds from other sites, a large repertoire of masks in different styles is suggested. All types, with and without mouths, more individualized or abstract, are also well attested for in the large repertoire of limestone sculpture found at Göbekli Tepe.

Their treatment during episodes when parts of the site were deliberately filled in and put out of use can shed some light on the larger use of masks during the PPN.

Burial rites at Göbekli Tepe seem to have been applied to the hierarchical system of anthropomorphic depictions. The enclosures' central pillars are abstracted and clearly

anthropomorphic. The surrounding pillars are also stylized, but smaller and contain zoomorphic decoration.

They are orientated towards the central pillars and evoke the association of a gathering. Naturalistic anthropomorphic sculpture, which may partly depict masked people, is smaller and intentionally fragmented. The stone masks are strongly related to this category through form and deposition treatment.

During backfilling of the enclosures, a selection of fragments, mostly (masked?) heads, and complete masks, was placed inside the fills, most often near the central pillars.

If we assume that the stone masks are miniature or supra-sized representations of real organic masks worn by humans, they might attest that ritual activity at Göbekli Tepe and other sites included masquerades, where people acted out parts of a complex mythology. When enclosures were put out of use, masks and miniatures were buried with them, freezing rituals in time and space.

During the early Neolithic in the Near East, masks and masking played a significant role in rituals re-enacting mythological narratives closely related to death, taking place at sites with special purpose buildings and rich iconography. This importance apparently justified the time-consuming and complicated manufacture of these paraphernalia as well as miniature and larger-than-life-sized representations. A small number of masks in stone are all that remains of what was likely a widespread Early Neolithic tradition of ritual masquerade.

Oliver Dietrich, Jens Notroff, and Laura Dietrich are research assistants in the Göbekli Tepe project of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) excavations at Göbekli Tepe, carried out in close cooperation with the Şanlıurfa Haleplibahçe Museum. Archaeobiological research is conducted by the Institute of Palaeoanatomy, Domestication Research and the History of Veterinary Medicine, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich. The project is funded by the DAI and the German Research Foundation (DFG). For more on their research at the site see the blog at “The Tepe Telegrams.”

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Please visit the site: <http://www.asor.org/anetoday/2018/09/Behind-the-Mask> [Go there for needed pix]

MINOAN PALACE OF ZOMINTHOS IN CRETE YIELDS EXCITING BRONZE AGE FINDS

The Minoan palace of Zominthos was a complex with three-story buildings grounded in the rock at 1,200 meters above sea level. As early as 2000 BC, worshippers began placing offerings in clefts in the rock, such as “egg cups” – simple cup-shaped vases with a disc-like base – both painted and plain. The honorary director of the Antiquities Department, Dr Efi Sapounas-Sakellarakis, spoke enthusiastically to Greek Kathimerini newspaper about the results of the annual excavation of the Archaeological Society at Zominthos, a small plateau in the northern foothills of Mount Psiloritis on Crete.

The palace of Zominthos, she notes, had more than 150 rooms. “It was a brilliant architectural combination in both design and construction. The large limestone floor slabs, which look like marble, have not been found elsewhere in the area,” she pointed out, adding that “they were brought there from a quarry 20 kilometers away.”

“It was a religious, political and economic center that was also in use in the post-Mycenaean era, as shown by the separate ritual vase found in one of the rooms on the west side. Fragments of a rhyton in the shape of a bull’s head, 30 centimeters high, were found by the late Yannis Sakellarakis east of this building, but we did not find such religious objects.”

This section yielded bronze daggers, seals, stone vessels and a fragment of a chalice with a small bronze spoon, dated to before 1750 BC. Sapounas-Sakellarakis also points out that, in excavation terms, it is the first time a multistory building has been found on a rock in a center of habitation. Interestingly, a stone vessel with a relief depicting a worshipper placing an offering on an altar between rocks had previously been found in the area of Gypsades Hill at Knossos.

Zominthos, where 20 years ago Yannis Sakellarakis launched the excavations that have been continued by his wife, is inexhaustible.

This year, an entrance from north to south was found with a double door leading to a paved area built on a suitably shaped part of the rock. In Minoan times it may have served as an outdoor area for sports or ceremonies, and later as a courtyard of the building that the Romans built on the Minoan ruins.

Also interesting for the archaeologists was the discovery of a coin showing the Emperor Hadrian. This, together with another one featuring Marcus Aurelius that was unearthed last year, confirms a Roman presence at the site.

Please visit the site: <http://www.tornosnews.gr/en/greek-news/culture/32679-minoan-palace-of-zominthos-in-crete-yields-exciting-bronze-age-finds.html> [Go there for pix]

PAINTED TOMB DISCOVERED IN CUMAE (ITALY): A BANQUET FROZEN IN TIME

At the foot of the hill on which sits the ancient city of Cumae, in the region of Naples, Priscilla Munzi, CNRS researcher at the Jean Bérard Centre (CNRS-EFR), and Jean-Pierre Brun, professor at the Collège de France, are exploring a Roman-era necropolis. They now reveal the latest discovery to surface in the archaeological dig they have led since 2001: a painted tomb from the 2nd century B.C. In excellent condition, the tomb depicts a banquet scene, fixed by pigments.

Twice the size of Pompeii, the ancient city of Cumae is located 25 km west of Naples on the Tyrrhenian Sea facing the island of Ischia, at the Campi Flegrei Archaeological Park. Ancient historians considered Cumae the oldest Ancient Greek settlement in the western world. Founded in the latter half of the 8th century B.C. by Greeks from Euboea, the settlement grew quickly and prospered over time.

In recent years, French researchers have focused on an area where a Greek sanctuary, roads and a necropolis were found. Among the hundreds of ancient sepulchers unearthed since 2001, they have discovered a series of vaulted burial chambers made of tuff, a volcanic stone found in the area. People entered the tomb through a door in the façade sealed with a large stone block. The space inside was generally composed of a chamber with three vaults or funerary beds. The tombs were raided in the 19th century, but recovered remains and traces of funerary furnishings, which archaeologists have used to date the tombs to the second century B.C., indicate the high social status of those buried within.

Until now, only tombs painted red or white had been found, but in June 2018 researchers discovered a room with exceptionally executed figure painting. A naked servant carrying a jug of wine and a vase is still visible; the banquet's guests are thought to have been painted on the side walls. Other elements of the banquet can also be distinguished. In addition to the excellent state of conservation of the remaining plaster and pigments, such a décor in a tomb built in that period is rare; its "unfashionable" subject matter was in vogue one or two centuries earlier. This discovery is also an opportunity to trace artistic activity over time at the site.

To preserve the fresco, archaeologists removed it, along with fragments found on the ground, in order to re-assemble the décor like a puzzle.

The digs were carried out with financial support from the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Ecole française de Rome and the Fondation du Collège de France. This research is part of a concession granted by the Italian Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities in partnership with the Phlegraen Fields archaeological site.

Please visit the site: <https://popular-archaeology.com/article/painted-tomb-discovered-in-cumae-italy-a-banquet-frozen-in-time/> [Go there for pix]

THE WEIRD FINDINGS, STRANGE ARTEFACTS AND ARCHAEOLOGIC GEMS OF MALTA AND THESE BARELY SCRATCH THE SURFACE (LITERALLY), BY CHIARA MICALLEF

Malta is the land of mysteries and weird archeological discoveries. This country is as always, shrouded in mystery when it comes to historical what-the-fuckery and strange findings.

Here's a list of six Maltese mysteries, some of which are well-known, while others are still a tad underground (literally).

1. The Cippi of Melqart

Some time around the 17th Century, some random person discovered two weird three-foot white marble column-like cylinders in Marsaxlokk.

They were taken to some dude's villa in Marsa to be used as entrance decorations like those tacky roaring lions. They were kept there for ages, until some priest saw them and noticed that they were inscribed.

These marble cylinders had inscriptions over them which seemed to be Greek and another mysterious language — Phoenician, a language which was undeciphered at the time.

BY VERMONDO - FRANCISCO PÉREZ BAYER, «EL ALFABETO Y LENGUA DE LOS FENICES Y DE SUS COLONIAS», IN [DON GABRIEL DE BORBÓN, INFANTE DE ESPAÑA], LA CONJURACIÓN DE CATILINA Y LA GUERRA DE JUGURTA POR CAYO SALUSTIO CRISPO, MADRID, 1772, PP. 335-378, CC BY-SA 3.0, [HTTPS://COMMONS.WIKIMEDIA.ORG/...](https://commons.wikimedia.org/)

These cippi (because that's the technically word for ancient, small pillars with inscriptions) honoured Melqart — the god of life and death to the Phoenicians. The Greeks considered this god to actually be Hercules, so in like 500 BC, they decided to build a joint temple for them/him in Tas-Silg.

In other words, the Phoenician language was deciphered because of these cippi — a discovery which did not only have national significance, but also an international one. The inscription on these columns became known as the First Maltese.

2. The Phoenician shipwreck

There's a sunken ship between Malta and Gozo, and it happens to be the oldest shipwreck in the Mediterranean Sea. The 2,700 year old wreck is spread across a sizeable area on the seabed and includes urns, wine jugs and grinding stones.

The shipwreck was never really brought to surface, but the archeologists took a lot of photos of it, so it's alright; we can look at the photos.

To be fair, it is nearly 3,000 years old and happens to lie 100 meters below sea level, so it's a bit of a bitch to get to and an even bigger bitch to bring up intact.

3. The Ġgantija Legend

We've all been to Ġgantija and we've all heard the story that it was probably built by giants. These temples are way older than the pyramids, which means that they're older than 5,000 years old.

It seems like a lot of people believe different stories about this temple, but we will choose to go with the Gozitan one.

There once lived a giantess in Xagħra who only ate broad beans and honey. This giantess went on to have sex with a common regular-sized Gozitan man, and of course, got pregnant.

She later on just put her child on her shoulder and built the Ġgantija temples as a place of worship. Sweet.

4. The Hamrun Underground

Old maps dating back to the 17th Century show that underground tanks were excavated to store rainwater in Hamrun.

These cisterns were constructed to help transport water from the Wignacourt Aqueduct to Valletta and Mdina. The underground channels are apparently still full of water, passing through Floriana and Santa Venera too.

Allegedly, some years ago, someone was excavating a neighbourhood block in Hamrun and accidentally unearthed these underground reservoirs with serious consequences.

Some of these cisterns even come in contact with Second World War shelter galleries. It is also speculated that there might be Roman remains in the area — especially since five tombs of the era were excavated in the Marsa area back in 1947 and other remains were found near the Marsa Canal in 1956.

In earlier copies of the Annual Museum Reports 1930-1931, it is said that in Via Casal Curmi, Hamrun tombs with human bones and amphorae were found... dating all the way back to the Roman era.

5. Catacombs

The St. Paul Catacombs are generally thought to be Maltese, but they date back at least 2,000 years, which means that they date back to the Roman Empire.

However, it is thought that they are a transitional burial place from a Carthaginian colony to a Roman village. Interestingly, there's a Jewish, a Pagan and a Christian section too.

The catacombs of St. Paul even have tables made out of rocks used for ceremonial meals to commemorate the dead and one of the chambers was even transformed into a church during the Arab era.

There's even etchings on certain tombs which suggest that surgeons and merchants were buried in these grounds.

What's really interesting about this site is that the Christian, Jewish and Pagan tombs are pretty much side by side, which means that no distinction was made between these religious beliefs. Other catacombs around the island are far more specifically Christian, like the ones in Mqabba.

6. Cart Ruts

These weird parallel lines are found all over the island, from St. Julian's to Dingli Cliffs and even underwater. They are man-made and some people speculate that they may be a system which was used to carry temple rocks from one place to another.

However, a more sensible theory to these weird lines is that they are a system which catches water. Or you know, that they were landing strips for UFOs.

Please visit the site: <https://lovinmalta.com/lifestyle/nostalgia/the-weird-findings-strange-artefacts-and-archaeologic-gems-of-malta>

EARLY CHRISTIAN FINDS ABOVE ANCIENT PAGAN TEMPLE AT PAPHOS-TOUMBALLOS IN CYPRUS

The Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, Ministry of Transport, Communications and Works, announces the completion of the 2018 excavations at Pafos-Toumballos.

The excavations are conducted by the archaeological mission of the University of Catania, co-directed by Filippo and Elvia Giudice. The area under excavation is known as “Garrison’s Camp” and like last year, this year’s fieldwork concentrated on the southern part of the area, where a rocky bank (with an east–west direction) rises from the plain.

In this area, numerous niches were excavated, which probably were used to hold lamps that were offered to the deity worshiped at the sanctuary. The excavations of 2013 and 2017 had revealed two walls, one with a North-South orientation and the other with an East-West one. These walls delineated the corner of a basin covered with hydraulic mortar.

In the same area, a wall consisting of medium-sized stones, barely dressed and held together with lime was excavated. Based on its construction characteristics the wall seems to belong to the Early Christian period, around the 5th century AD. It was excavated at a total length of 11.6 metres, reaching the excavation area’s limits

Two other walls that were excavated delimit two rooms of a newly discovered Early Christian house. The first room faint traces of ancient flooring comprised of compact beaten earth. Beneath this floor fragments of amphorae, small cups and a small lamp were excavated.

The second room has been only partially explored and does not preserve traces of flooring. In this room a substantial layer of red earth, mixed with small stones was removed in order to reveal a considerable quantity of Late Classical and Hellenistic material (such as, black glazed Attic pottery, mugs, cups with palmette decoration, unguentaria, fragments of Oriental sigillata, amphora handles with stamps and fragments of mold-made glass vessels).

Among these finds a lamp adorned with a head with wavy hair is worth mentioning. The above material constitutes further evidence of the Hellenistic and Roman periods at the site and especially of life at the pagan sanctuary, located below the Christian archaeological layers. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the entrance to the great pagan sanctuary was in this area.

Please visit the site: <http://www.tornosnews.gr/en/greek-news/culture/32648-early-christian-finds-above-ancient-pagan-temple-at-paphos-toumballos.html>

BONES OF TWO NEANDERTHALS FOUND IN NORTHERN IRAQ

ERBIL, IRAQ—Kurdistan 24 reports that the remains of two additional Neanderthals have been found in Shanidar Cave, where the fossils of 10 Neanderthal individuals have been unearthed since the 1950s. “What we have here is the skull of a Neanderthal adult,” said British paleoanthropologist Emma Pomeroy, who is working with an international team of scientists at the site. “It’s been quite badly squashed by the stones and all the soil on top of it, but it’s actually fairly complete.” The individual’s lower jaw, upper jaw, teeth, and eye sockets are visible on the partially excavated bone.

The other individual is underneath the first, and Pomeroy added that it appears that a rock was put on top of the burials. Other burials may be found in the area. “We hope to build a strong picture of how they lived here, what their life was like, and what they did when members of their group died,” she said.

For more, go to “A Traditional Neanderthal Home”:

<https://www.archaeology.org/issues/250-1703/trenches/5281-trenches-jersey-neanderthals>

Please visit the site: <https://www.archaeology.org/news/6975-180918-shanidar-cave-neanderthals> [See also <http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/crux/2018/09/21/neanderthal-brains-bigger-but-not-necessarily-better/#.W6fIFWhKiUk>]
