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- Ιανουάριος 2003 -

**ΚΑΛΗ ΧΡΟΝΙΑ
HAPPY NEW YEAR**

Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

- January 2003 -

Nr. 23

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- MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY & ARCHAEOLOGY (MAA),
International Journal: Vol. 2, No 2 (2002) page 28
- Just published: the Knossos sealings page 30
- "NEUSIS", Journal for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology
Number 11, Aut. 2002 - "ΝΕΥΣΙΣ", Περιοδικό Ιστορίας και Φιλοσοφίας της
Επιστήμης και της Τεχνολογίας, Τεύχος 11, Φθιν. 2002 page 31

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

MELOS INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

Melos island, Greece, 2-6 July, 2003

Organization:

Laboratory of Archaeometry, Dept. of Mediterranean Studies, University of the Aegean, Greece (c/o Prof. I.Liritzis), and

International Association of Obsidian Studies (IAOS, USA) (c/o Dr C.Dillian, president).

- 1) **Michael Gottesman (Sherman Oaks, California)**, “Obsidian hydration dating: How good is it?”
- 2) **Dr Maria Rosa Iovino (Siracusa)** :”Tribology and micro wear trace analysis on obsidian (Sicily and Turkey)”
- 3) **Dr Wal Ambrose (Australian National University)**, “Powdered obsidian for determining hydration rates and site thermometry”
- 4) **Prof. Masao Suzuki (Atlanta, USA)**, “On an approach to the palaeoclimate reconstruction using obsidian hydration as a temperature indicator”
- 5) **Dr Carlo Pantano (Pennsylvania State University)**, “Effects of composition and network connectivity on the leaching and dissolution of aluminosilicate glasses”
- 6) **Dr Robin Torrence (Australian Museum)**, Glenn Summerhayes (Australian National University), Ivo Orlic (ANSTO), Philippa Rath and J.Peter White (University of Sydney) “Networks and Disasters: Changing patterns of obsidian procurement in West New Britain, Papua New Guinea”
- 7) **Dr Harald Behrens (University of Hannover, Germany)**, “Diffusion of water in rhyolitic glasses and melts”
- 8) **Prof. Catherine Perles (Universite de Paris X)**, “Why the obsidian trade?”
- 9) **Prof. Youxue Zhang (University of Michigan)**, “H₂O diffusion in obsidian glass and issues on obsidian dating”
- 10) **Dr Bernard Gratuze (IRAMAT CNRS, Centre Babelon, France)**, « New investigations of the Gollu-Dag obsidian lava flows system: comparison between chemical, mineralogical and fission track data”
- 11) **Dr Carolyn Dillian (president IAOS)**, “Sourcing belief: using obsidian sourcing to understand prehistoric ideology in northeastern California”
- 12) **Dr Robert Tykot (University of South Florida, USA)**, “High-precision sourcing of obsidian assemblages from the central Mediterranean: Feasibility and utility for archaeological interpretation of the exploitation of the Italian island sources”
- 13) **Prof. Minoru Tomozawa (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, USA)** “Water diffusion in silica glass at low temperatures”
- 14) **Prof Michael Glascock (Missouri University, USA)** “Obsidian characterization basics: analytical techniques, elements and sources”

- 15) **Dr Tristan Carter (Stanford University, USA)** «Problematizing the analysis of obsidian in the Aegean and surrounding worlds»
- 16) **Prof. Maciej Pawlikowski (Mining and Metallurgy University, Poland), Mariana Tsamasfyrou and Ioannis Liritzis (University of the Aegean, Greece),** “Surface microscopic investigation of obsidians”
- 17) **Dr. Yiannis Bassiakos (NRC Demokritos, Greece), Dr V.Kilikoglou and A.Sampson,** “Yali Island: geological and analytical evidence for a new source of workable obsidian”
- 18) **Dr Martin Jones (University of Auckland, NZ),** “Archaeological soil temperature and obsidian hydration: a case study in quantifying uncertainty in OHD age estimates”
- 19) **Prof. R.Brodkey (Ohio State University), Prof. Ioannis Liritzis, Maria Diakostamatiou** “Transport phenomena related to OHD”
- 20) **Dr Vincenzo Francaviglia (CNR, Italy)** «Discriminating between Mediterranean obsidians»
- 21) **Dr Chris Stevenson (Virginia Dept of Historical Resources, USA), Liritzis.I, Diakostamatiou.M and Novak.S.M** “Further dating applications employing the ODDSIMS-SS and conventional OHD approach”

Note:

Any attendee, except of the participants, should register. Registration Fee is 250 EURO including attendance of the Workshop, conference material, two excursions in the island. All other arrangements are made by their own.

Contact: Prof. Ioannis Liritzis at liritzis@rhodes.aegean.gr or Dr Carolyn Dillian at cdillian@crcg.net.

18TH INTERNATIONAL RADIOCARBON CONFERENCE

Wellington, New Zealand, September 1 to 5, 2003

Third Announcement: Call for Papers

A message from the Conference organizers:

"Kia Ora" and Welcome to the Third Announcement: Call for Papers for the 18th International Radiocarbon Conference, in Wellington, New Zealand, September 1 to 5, 2003.

The Third Announcement includes on-line forms for Registration and Abstract Submission, Pre and Post Conference touring offers, and descriptions of Special Sessions.

You can find the refreshed conference Website at:

<http://www.gns.cri.nz/14conference2003/>

While we expect the bulk of Registration and Abstract submission to be made via the Web, on-line forms may also be downloaded and posted.

If you do have any problem accessing this site, please send us a message at: 14Conf-info@gns.cri.nz

We look forward to seeing you all in Wellington in 2003.

Wellington 2003 Conference Organizing Committee

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOILS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Pisa, Italy, May 12-15, 2003

Second Circular

Provisional Programme

May, 10, 11 – Workshop of the Archaeological Soil Micromorphology Working Group.

May, 12, 13, 14 – Oral and poster sessions.

May, 15 – Field trip.

The conference is preceded by a 2-day workshop of the Archaeological Soil Micromorphology Working Group. Thin sections and microscopic techniques employed in some of the analyses presented at the conference, can be viewed here. This workshop is open to all, with the only limitation that the microscopy room of the Department of Earth Sciences is equipped with 20 microscopes.

Conference fees

100 Euro (50 for students and unemployed, with certificate) if paid before February 28, 2003. Later payment: +30%.

The fees include:

- Conference pre-prints.
- Tea and coffee breaks.
- One social dinner and possibly more ...

HOW TO PAY

The fees can be paid only via bank transfer, STARTING FROM JANUARY, 2003; please, indicate carefully ALL the following data:

Title of the account: Dipartimento di Scienze Archeologiche - Università di Pisa

Name and address of the Bank: Cassa di Risparmio di Pisa SPA, sede di Pisa - piazza Dante, 1 56126 PISA ITALIA - Codice ente 621.

SWIFT address: bpalit3p.

USE: Iscrizione “Conference Soils and Archaeology”.

ABI code: 6255.

CAB code: 14011.

Please pay the full costs of bank transfer, indicating clearly "No charges for the beneficiary”.

For a better cross-check of the financial aspects, please fax us (+39.050.847316) a copy of your bank invoice.

Students should also send a certificate of their University.

ABSTRACTS

We are planning to edit an extended abstract volume.

The referees have observed that many abstracts need a strong rewrite for their English; authors are encouraged to carefully check their English, because the texts that are too poor may not be included in the volume.

If you want to improve the quality/size of your abstract, you can send us a new version as soon as possible.

Please, e-mail a text of not more than 1000 words and one b/w picture that may be reduced to a width of 70 mm. Alternatively, send us a PC format 1.44' diskette. Only .doc or .rtf document formats will be accepted.

DEADLINES

Closing date for registration and abstracts: October 15, 2002.

Notification of acceptance and 2nd circular: December, 2002.

Final registration and payment: February 28, 2003.

Final circular and preliminary program: March-April, 2003.

ACCOMMODATION

Remember that Early booking of accommodation is strongly recommended, because the Conference occurs during a period of major tourist activity. Hotels and bed & breakfast accommodation in Pisa for this period tends to become fully booked very early in the year.

A list of hotels, including phone/fax numbers and some prices, is available on the web site of the conference.

An ad hoc agreement is active with the following hotels: Hotel Royal Victoria, 20% reduction (single 75 € instead of 95, double 92 instead of 115); Hotel Leonardo, about 10% reduction (single 80 € instead of 85, double 100 instead of 110); Hotel Cecile, (single 52 €, double 62, free continental breakfast). A document of the conference organisation will be requested by the hotels when you pay the bill.

The Youth Hostel (Ostello della Gioventù, 56017 Madonna Dell'acqua – Via Pietrasantina, phone +39 050.890622) is somewhat far from the centre, but it is reasonably well connected by the bus.

We are trying to organise a (very) limited number of free accommodations (shared room and/or sleeping bag) in private student houses. Only for students; first arrived, first served. Please contact Marta Colombo (martacolo@libero.it) for information.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Slide, overhead, and videoprojectors will be available. For videoprojector use, please take your own notebook.

POSTERS

Maximum size 70x100 cm, portrait orientation.

Field trip

A one-day field trip on Tuscany soils, archaeology and landscape is scheduled for 15th May.

The trip will highlight the main soil forming processes in the coastal and near-coastal area of Central Tuscany, and their relationships with the archaeological record. The hills between Livorno and Piombino are shaped by several orders of marine terraces, on which Ultisols and Alfisols developed during the middle and late Pleistocene; lower and middle Palaeolithic findings are associated to these soils. Dune systems were accumulated along the coast during the Holocene.

The Mousterian open-air site of Botro ai Marmi, with an interesting sequence of late Pleistocene sediments and soils, will be visited.

The trip will also include a visit to an Etruscan iron smelting settlement with peculiar accumulations of slag fragments, situated on the seashore of Golfo di Baratti.

A visit to the archaeominerary Park of Rocca San Silvestro (12th - 20th century mining activity) may be included depending on the trip timing.

A minimum of 50 participants is required. Fee: 50 € (including lunch, booklet, etc.) to be paid directly at conference registration. Please, confirm your participation with the final registration (28th February).

Web site

All these information are available also in the Conference web site:

<http://soilarch.humnet.unipi.it> <<http://%C9%C9/>>

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XVTH CONGRESS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND
ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES ON
"HUMANKIND/NATURE INTERACTION:
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE"

Florence, Italy, July 5th - 12th, 2003

Dear Colleagues,

as I have already stated in the first announcement- after 6 m.y. of genomically independent existence:

- after 2.5 m.y. of increased capacity in learning and transmitting information among the members of the group and from one generation to the next which supported an enduring technological tradition
- after the emergence of our own species (Homo sapiens) around 200,000-500,000 years ago in east Africa, its migration to the Eurasian continents, its physical adaptation to different environmental niches and the development of new mental capacities due to a continuous stimulation for subsistence, clothing and construction of shelters
- after having domesticated plants and animals around 10,000 years ago, which began a progressive and drastic reduction of natural biodiversity

at the onset of the 2000, and with the decoding of his own genome, Humankind is facing a new Era.

We have to face the effects of a dramatic and accelerated population growth, from one billion in 1835, to six billion by the end of this century. Unprecedented rates of growth, affecting specific geographical areas, has augmented the deterioration of the natural environment due to the overexploitation of natural resources and the depletion of fertile soils caused by climate changes and pollution. Together with increased poverty and diminished access to resources, the quest for nationhood has led to a dramatic crisis in multi-ethnic states, the breakdown in social relations, and the rise of wars and conflicts which are having devastating effects on the lives and future of the populations involved.

Poor countries face severe economic problems. Unemployment is producing a surplus of angry young people who are frustrated by continued dependency on their families. This is one of the frightening economic/demographic problems in the world. These are the people who take incredible risks to cross borders to rich nations. Others, irrespective of their religious affiliation, are posing a threat to their own nations by fomenting sectarian and ethnic strife, in the belief that minorities of their compatriots are the root of their economic troubles. There is also the mounting resentment against those who

virtually rule the world with all the privileges of rulers, but not the responsibilities to their subjects.

The scenes of a degraded humanity and the loss of human dignity amid the magnificence of this great global civilisation that is the ultimate product of the work of peasants, artisans, artists, and scholars from all over the world, call for reflection and action.

Innumerable numbers of people lack access to sources of energy and better nutrition.

The quality of life has been diminished by the "greenhouse effect" which is the direct result of industrialisation. Ecological integrity and Global Bioethics are concepts in progress that should be introduced in the traditional culture of the industrial world and advanced by anthropologists in order to facilitate the protection of biological and ecological resources against the threat of human activities.

Each generation makes decisions that bind humanity thereafter. Our knowledge is worthless if it cannot become the basis of future decisions!

The XVth Congress of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences on "**Humankind/Nature Interaction: Past, Present and Future**" to be held in Florence on **July 5th - 12th, 2003**, will address the above issue.

Commissions and all participants are still invited to propose commissions' symposia and individual sessions. All comments and suggestions will be taken into consideration and will later be integrated into the Scientific Program. In the following pages you will find information on the Congress structure and on the preliminary Scientific Program.

Brunetto Chiarelli

President of XV ICAES

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CONGRESS' STRUCTURE

The XV ICAES 2K3 will have a peculiar structure, already experienced by some of you in the 1995 Inter-Congress. Our aim is to avoid the usual overlapping of sessions that force every participants to run from one meeting room to another and give all the chance to follow the entire congress works. For this reason the Congress will be divided in two parts: a pre-congress, i.e. the first 4 days of works, during which the different sessions or symposia will meet and discuss and the congress, when the convenors will meet and the chairman of each group will present the results of the meetings. In this way each participant will be able to work within his/her session and have an overview of what has been discussed in the others.

The Congress will thus have the following structure:

July 4th registration in the sessions location (4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.)
July 5th sessions' works (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.)
July 6th sessions' works (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.)
July 7th sessions' works (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.)
July 8th transfer to Florence (if the session has been held outside) or day out with sightseeing)
July 9th Welcome Ceremony and opening of the plenary sessions (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.)
July 10th plenary sessions (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.)
July 11th plenary sessions (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.)
July 12th plenary sessions and Closing Ceremony (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.)

At the moment we are working on the Scientific Program, on the basis of the proposals received. The definitive Scientific Program will be mailed with the third circular.

Please visit the site: www.icaes-florence2003.com

EXHIBITING ARCHIVAL AND LIBRARY MATERIAL AND WORKS OF ART ON PAPER: STANDARDS IN PRESERVATION, INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

June 5 and 6, 2003, Ljubljana, Slovenia

The symposium is organized by:

- [Archives of the Republic of Slovenia](#)
- [National and University Library, Slovenia](#)
- [National Gallery, Slovenia](#)
- [ICA/CPTC](#) - International Council on Archives / Committee on Preservation of Archives in Temperate Climates
- [ECPA](#) - European Commission on Preservation and Access
- [Slovenian Conservation Society](#)

Aims

The whole project aims to stimulate co-operation among archives, libraries and museums. The emphasis will be placed on the preservation aspects in the field of exhibiting paper and related materials. The focus will not be limited only to official standards, but will also include guidelines provided by professional organisations and the process of their implementation into practice.

We have chosen to focus on the issue of exhibiting since it is increasingly becoming part of our activities. There are several reasons for the selection of this topic but we have chosen it mainly due to the strong interest in this particular field. The topic is interesting also because of its complexity, namely it covers and connects all of the above mentioned types of institutions.

Useful information:

- Language: Slovene and English (simultaneous translation)
- Venue: [National Gallery](#), Ljubljana, Prešernova 24
- [Programme](#)
- Registration fee: 125 EUR (before 15.4.2003); 200 EUR (after 15.4.2003)
- [Accommodation and other practical information](#)

Papers given at the seminar will be published in a post-printed publication which will also be presented at the ICA International Congress on Archives "Memory and Knowledge" in Vienna in 2004.

For more information please contact: Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Zvezdarska 1, 1127 Ljubljana, Slovenia, tel.: 00386 1 24 14 206, fax.: 00386 1 24 269, e-mail: Jedert.Vodopivec@gov.si

Members of the Organisation board:

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Vladimir Žumer, Director General, Archives of the Republic of Slovenia,

Vilenka Jakac-Bizjak, Director General of Library Programs, National and University Library, Slovenia,

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Yola de Lusenet, Executive secretary, ECPA - European Commission on Preservation and Access, Amsterdam,

Ivo Nemeč, Chairman Slovenian Conservation Society,

Natalija Glažar, Counsellor to Director, Archives of the Republic of Slovenia.

DRAFT PROGRAMME

Exhibiting Archival and Library Material and Works of Art on Paper: Standards in Preservation

June 5 and 6, 2003

Dario Camuffo - National Research Council, Padova

Microclimate Conditions for Exhibition and Conservation: Problems, Research, Case Studies and the Way to Possible Common Standards

Christopher Clarkson – Oxford

The Permanent Safe Display of the Single Parchment Membrane in Fluctuating Environmental Conditions from Small Charter to the Mappa Mundi

Gabriella Albrecht-Kunszeri - National Archives of Hungary, Budapest

Marta Jaro - Hungarian National Museum, Budapest

A Preservation Challenge: Exhibiting Parchment Documents

Josef Hanus - Slovak National Archives, Bratislava

Exhibiting Archival Documents and New Legislation

Ted Steemers - Rijksarchiefdienst - The Netherlands National Archives, Den Haag

Guidelines, Standards and Best Practice

Marie-Therese Varlamoff - IFLA PAC, Bibliotheque Nationale de France, Paris

The Preservation of Exhibited Documents, from Recommendations to Standards

Dana Josephson - Bodleian Library, Oxford

Practical Considerations for the Design and Use of Permanent Display Cases

Pamela Porter - British Library, London

Lending Manuscripts for Display: the Development of Policy and Practice

Michael Durović - State Central Archives, Prague

The Influence of the Visible and Ultraviolet Radiation on Collections

Zhang Mei Fang - State Archives Administration of China, Beijing
Researching of China Gouache Fading at the Different Light of Display

Rosie Freemantle - Tate, London
Glazing Options for Works of Art on Paper

Karmen Corak-Rinesi - National Gallery of Modern Art, Rome
Preservation Requirements for Exhibiting Large Works of Art on Paper

Jedert Vodopivec - Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana
Recommendations for Mounting Artefacts on Paper

Clara C. von Waldthausen, Amsterdam
Exhibition of Photographic Materials in Library and Archive Collections

Caroline Checkley-Scott and Anna Wise - The Wellcome Trust, London
The Role of the Conservator in the Exhibition Process at the Wellcome Library

Jana Kolar, National and University Library, Ljubljana
Exhibit Recommendations for Iron Gall Ink Containing Documents

Mojca Jenko, National Gallery, Ljubljana
Listening, Hearing, but First of all Cooperation

Erland Kolding Nielsen -The Royal Library The National Library of Denmark and the
University Library of Copenhagen University
Exhibitions and Security: Problems of access, value and crime prevention

Marie-Therese Varlamoff - IFLA PAC, Bibliotheque Nationale de France, Paris
The Blue Shield Initiative to Safeguard our Cultural Heritage



ARCHAEOMETALLURGY IN EUROPE

Milano, Italy, 24-26 September 2003

To all researchers interested in ancient metallurgy:

The January 18 deadline for submission of abstract to ARCHAEOMETALLURGY IN EUROPE (to be held in Milano, Italy on 24-26 September 2003, <http://www.aimnet.it/archaeo.htm>) is approaching.

Within the conference, we would like to organize a session with the title "SLAG INVESTIGATIONS IN ARCHAEOMETALLURGY: WHAT CAN SLAG TELL US ABOUT ANCIENT METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS?"

We strongly encourage everybody interested in ancient slags to submit an abstract, so to contribute to the successful organization of the meeting by presenting the most recent and state-of-the-art investigations.

Looking forward to meet you at the conference.

Prof. Gilberto Artioli, University of Milano
Prof. Andreas Hauptmann, Bergbau Museum, Bochum

COST-G8 ACTION

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COST –G8 ACTION

“Non destructive analysis and testing of museum objects”

Background

The conservation and preservation of our cultural heritage is one of the main concerns within Europe today. In particular the increasing need for **non-invasive** (without taking sample) or **non-destructive** (without destroying the sample) investigation has become a major issue, as sampling is in most cases restricted in view of the value, small size or the uniqueness of the object. Even in the case sampling is allowed, non-destructive testing offers the possibility of obtaining more information on one specific sample by applying several complementary techniques. In the Natural Sciences several non-invasive and non-destructive techniques are available, such as e.g. ion beam analysis, autoradiography and X-ray based techniques, optical microscopy, EPR analysis, INAA, etc., that can in principle be used in this field. There are also many other techniques that can obtain a large amount of information by taking a sample practically invisible to the naked eye. In this regard there are however two problems. First, museums are not always aware of the existence of these techniques while natural scientists are not necessarily familiar with the needs that concern the study, preservation and conservation of **museum objects**. Second, many of the research instruments and analytical facilities are located in specialized research institutes, as they require very specific expertise. Therefore the intention is to create an environment that enables the co-operation and interaction between museums and natural scientists. A first successful step in this direction has been provided by [COST Action G1](#) (1995-2000). The focus of this action however was confined to the use of ion beam analysis for art and archaeological objects. The expansion to a **multidisciplinary community** and the use of additional non-destructive techniques will further provide complementary information, although some of the techniques still will need to be developed and established.

Scope and objectives

The main objective of the COST-G8 action is to achieve a better understanding and preservation and conservation of our cultural heritage by increasing the knowledge in museum objects and by improving the synergy between art historians, archaeologists, conservators and natural scientists. Therefore, the main task is to create a European wide environment, in which on the one hand a group of people directly concerned with the maintenance of our cultural heritage, i.e. art historians, archaeologists and conservators, and on the other hand natural scientists (i.e. physicists, chemists, material scientists, etc.) can exchange knowledge relevant for the study, preservation and conservation of museum objects. Today many questions within this field remain unsolved not only because of the lack of exchange of this knowledge, but also because several investigation techniques still need to be introduced and established in this interdisciplinary field. In addition there is often no access for art historians, archaeologists and conservators to the appropriate research facilities.

The COST-G8 action has started official from 1-1-2001 and its duration will be four years.

Function of the COST-G8 action

COST-G8 is managed by an international committee, which includes two members from each country (delegates). The [management committee \(MC\)](#) is [convened](#) twice per year and discusses/decides about all the issues that concern the evolution of the action.

The participation in the COST-G8 action is open to everyone who is interested in the scope of the Action through three different possibilities:

- 1) by submitting with colleagues from another country a **project proposal** which can be accompanied during the timetable of the Action by one or more applications for **Short Term Scientific Missions (STSM's)**.
- 2) by participating in one of the **working groups (WGs)** that have been formed within the Action and
- 3) by participating in relevant **workshops**. More specifically:

1) Submission of a project proposal and STSM

The term “short term scientific mission” describes the mission of a researcher from his country to a **host institute**, in order to perform experiments or to exchange scientific information. The host institute can be either public or private, but it should be outside Greece, amongst the countries that have signed for the COST-G8 action. The COST-G8 action provides a financial support of **1000 euros/mission** and it is noted that according to the whole budget available, **only ten (10) STSM's per year** will be approved by the MC meeting. Preference is given to STSM of young applicants.

The scope of a STSM is:

- to train scientists of both groups in the others field as well as to transfer practical experience between the European countries,
- to address specific problems concerning museum objects as well as to collect and to compare data,
- to compare the use of standing facilities and portable equipment,
- to exploit the advantages and limitations of the different techniques also in comparison to techniques commonly used today in the field of cultural heritage,
- to give access to art historians, archaeologists and conservators to research instruments.

An STSM is approved in the frame of the so-called [project proposals](#). From the web site of COST-G8 action (<http://srs.dl.ac.uk/arch/cost-g8/>) there is a regular invitation for research projects or networks in the frame of the COST G8 Action. Thus, first of all, a scientific group is formed between natural scientists or/and archaeologists, conservators between two or more countries. This research group/network submits a project proposal to the chairlady of the MC meeting, Professor M. Adriaens. The project proposal undergoes a referring process and if it is accepted then it is eligible for one or more STSM's. It should be noted that the application for the STSM could be sent, without being obligatory, to the chair of the MC meeting, **together** with the application for the project proposal, the applicant defines the dates of the mission. However, the refereeing process will evaluate first the project proposal itself and in turn will accept the STSM separately according the rules that are described in detail in <http://srs.dl.ac.uk/arch/cost-g8/proposals/call-for-proposals-feb02.htm>

Important note: COST-G8 action does not provide financial support for any research project, but only through the financing of STSM's, which gives the possibility for mobility of mainly young scientists to visit a host laboratory.

Some important hints for writing a project proposal. The proposal should be:

1. within the scope of the fields of COST G8, namely in :
Technology and techniques of manufacture,
Origin/provenance (including trade routes and supply zones),

- Degradation processes, corrosion, weathering,
Preservation and Conservation,
Authenticity and Authentication and
Development of analysis procedures
2. a collaboration between people directly concerned with the maintenance of our cultural heritage (i.e. art historians, archaeologists and conservators) and natural scientists (i.e. chemists, physicists, material scientists, etc.).
 3. a collaboration between different signatories that have signed the COST G8 Action.

2) Working groups (WGs) and workshops

Different [working groups](#) have been formed depending on the problem/s that need/s to be solved and the technique/s used to do this. This will allow a close collaboration for an extended and efficient exchange of knowledge within a specific topic and therefore also a more efficient way to publish the obtained results.

The following working groups have been formed :

- **WG 1 "*Technology and techniques of manufacture*": I. Montero and M. Griesser**
- **WG 2 "*Origin and provenance*": Z. Smit and M. Guerra**
- **WG 3 "*Degradation processes, corrosion, weathering*": M. Schreiner and G. Martin**
- **WG 4 "*Preservation and conservation*": F. Peterka and J. Dorica**
- **WG 5 "*Authentication of archaeological objects and works of art*": Y. Maniatis and E. Pantos**
- **WG 6 "*Development of analysis procedures*": G. Demortier and J. Wouters**

Every one who is interested to participate in one or more working groups should contact directly the coordinator of each working group. E-mail of the coordinator can be accessed through the COST-G8 web site. The coordinators are responsible for the organization of relevant workshops with a scope:

- to exchange (obtained) knowledge in a broader group,
- to prove the non-destructive properties of the techniques to the art historians, curators and conservators,
- to discuss certain (new) themes in more detail,
- to enhance the interest and give the possibility of new collaborations,
- to assist the art historians, archaeologists and conservators in choosing the method/s best suited for a specific problem.

In these workshops two people from each country, except the delegates, can be participated and the expenses will be covered by the COST-G8 action. The decision for the participants is taken from the corresponding WG coordinator in collaboration with the chair of the MC and will depend from the expertise and involvement of the applicant in the activities of the specific working group. It is suggested to anyone who is interesting for a specific WG to contact the corresponding [WG coordinator](#).

Any further information and explanation can be provided by the Greek delegates:

Dr. Yannis Maniatis, maniatis@ims.demokritos.gr
Dr. Andreas Karydas, karydas@inp.demokritos.gr

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

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A NEW PUBLICATION OF THE A.G. LEVENTIS FOUNDATION

A new publication of the A.G. Leventis Foundation has just been released. Its title is:

Limestone Statuettes of Cypriote Type found in the Aegean. Provenance Studies.

The aim of this book is to propose solutions to various archaeological problems with the help of applied science. This book was written collaboratively by a number of authors that include two archaeologists (Prof. Nota Kourou and Prof. Vassos Karageorghis) and three Archaeometrists from the Research Centre "Demokritos" of Athens (Dr. Yannis Maniatis, Dr. Kyriaki Polikreti, Dr. Yannis Bassiakos) and a geologist Dr. Costas Xenophontos from Cyprus.

This book presents the results of a new interdisciplinary approach to the issue of the origin of Cypriote type statuettes found in a number of Aegean sanctuaries, looking closely at Cypriote types and styles. Suggestions regarding the origin of this kind of statuettes, usually referred to as 'cypro-ionniennes', or statuettes of a 'mixed-style', range from Cypriote to Cypro-Aegean or Naucratis according to studies based on stylistic or iconographic analyses. Similar statuettes from Naucratis in Egypt with Aegean elements incorporating varying degrees of iconography and style broaden the geographical context of this class of statuettes. Although most of the material originates from Cyprus itself, comparable Cypriote material is also known from several sites on the Syro-Palestinian coast. This study has concentrated on statuettes found in the Aegean and places special emphasis on the origin of their limestone. Samples from limestone statuettes found in Aegean sanctuaries such as Lindos or Samos, were studied in comparison to limestone from certain quarries in neighbouring areas, as well as Cyprus and Egypt.

In the first part of this book an archaeological re-examination of the material found in the Aegean in comparison to material from Cyprus and Egypt is undertaken. Past provenance issues, fabric and size, date and distribution, types and major stylistic classes are discussed and a new grouping of the material as a whole is proposed. The typology of the Aegean class is presented in some detail and in comparison to the other two classes (i.e. Cypriote and Naucratis). The few statuettes that bear inscriptions are discussed separately in an attempt to scrutinize evidence possibly related to the origin issue.

In the second part of this book an attempt is made to investigate the origin of the raw stone of the statuettes via physico-chemical methods. Most of the ancient and modern, chalky-limestone quarries of Cyprus, Samos, Rhodes and Egypt (from Alexandria to Cairo) were systematically sampled, in order to form a reference data bank for the likely provenance of the statuettes. Archaeological samples were also taken from statuettes, exhibited in museums in Nicosia, Samos and Copenhagen.

All quarry and archaeological samples were examined with optical microscopy and analysed with EPR spectroscopy. A detailed study of the EPR spectroscopy results helped to determine a number of parameters, which distinguished different quarries. All the analysed statuettes (except one, which is most probably of Samian limestone) appear to be carved from Cypriot limestone. This information provides a decisive argument in favour of a Cypriot origin for these statuettes.

This book is currently on sale in the offices of the Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation, Nicosia. Price CYP12.00 / Euro20.00. Tel:22-667706/ Fax:22-675002/ Email: leventcy@zenon.logos.cy.net .

MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY & ARCHAEOLOGY (MAA)

International Journal: Vol. 2, No 2 (2002)

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The Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry (MAA) is a newly established interdisciplinary International Journal issued by The University of the Aegean, Department of Mediterranean Studies, Rhodes, Greece. It focuses on the Mediterranean region and on matters referred to interactions of Mediterranean with neighboring areas, but presents an international forum of research, innovations, discoveries, applications and meetings, concerning the modern approaches to the study of human past.

It covers the following interdisciplinary topics: theoretical & experimental archaeology, environmental archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, completed excavation reports, palaeolithic, prehistoric, classical, hellenistic, roman, protochristian, byzantine, etruscan periods, and megalithic cultures in Mediterranean region, egyptian and middle eastern archaeology, biblical archaeology, mythology & archaeology, natural sciences applied to archaeology (archaeometry): methods and techniques of dating, analysis, provenance, archaeogeophysical surveys and remote sensing, geochemical surveys, statistics, artifact and conservation studies, ancient astronomy of both the Old and New Worlds, all applied to archaeology, history of art, and in general the hominid biological and cultural evolution, biomolecular archaeology, osteoarchaeology, palaeo-climatological/geographical/ecological impact on ancient humans, archaeology and the origins of writing, reports on early science and ancient technology, cultural interactions of ancient Mediterraneans with peoples further inland.

The Manuscripts should be in English, written on Microsoft Word, and may be of any reasonable length appropriate to the subject matter. Papers submitted for publication will be refereed and assessed on the basis of the aims of the Journal as stated at the first issue and the web-site. All submissions are refereed by at least two external specialist readers.

Manuscripts and books for review should be sent to:

Professor Ioannis Liritzis or Dr Panagiotis Kousoulis, Department of Mediterranean Studies, University of the Aegean, Rhodes 85100, Greece

JUST PUBLISHED: THE KNOSSOS SEALINGS

The Knossos sealings, the most important collection of seal impressions from the Aegean Bronze Age, have finally been published -- this volume represents the greatest achievement of the Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel (CMS) to date.

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M.A.V. Gill - W. Müller - I. Pini, CMS II,8 Teil 1-2 (Iraklion Museum. Die Siegelabdrücke von Knossos, unter Einbeziehung von Funden aus anderen Museen). Philipp von Zabern, Mainz, 2002. ISBN 3-8053-3107-X. Price: Euro 230.00.

You may order your copy directly from the publisher:

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"NEUSIS", JOURNAL FOR THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Number 11, Aut. 2002

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ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
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Applications will be judged on the following:

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2. Projects dealing with "cutting edge" material.

Candidates are encouraged to submit materials or any additional information of possible interest to the Committee.

Applications due 15 March 2003

Send to:

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Bryn Mawr, Pa 19010

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ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

There's still time to apply for admission to the MA and PhD archaeology programs within the Anthropology Department at the University of South Florida (deadline is January 15). Very competitive stipends are available on a competitive basis for our PhD students (about \$14,000 for a 20-hour appointment as departmental teaching or research assistant, plus tuition waiver), and other positions on faculty grants are also available.

USF is the only public university with a PhD program in archaeology in the entire southeastern United States which is located in a major metropolitan area, with the main campus situated on 1750 acres on the outskirts of Tampa. Our PhD curriculum is very flexible, offering specializations in a variety of geographical and topical areas, and is directed at students from a broad range of academic backgrounds. It includes a supervised internship as well as other opportunities for hands-on training and experience in fieldwork and laboratory research. This type of approach to archaeological education has been especially praised by the Society for American Archaeology's Task Force on Curriculum as we move into the 21st century (see recent articles in *Antiquity* 74(2000):186-189, and the *SAA Bulletin* 16[5]1998:11-13; 16[3]1998: 26-29; 16[1]1998: 31-33).

USF is one of the largest research universities in the country, and the Anthropology Department is ranked as one of the best within the College of Arts and Sciences. Two new archaeology faculty lines have been added and searches are in progress. The current archaeology faculty specialize in Historic (including urban archaeology and historic preservation, colonial US) and Prehistoric Archaeology in the Eastern and Southeastern United States; Old World prehistory (Europe, the Mediterranean and the Near East); Latin America; Public Archaeology; Museum Studies; and Archaeological Science. There are also archaeologists and other faculty doing archaeology-related research based in the History (historical archaeology, classical archaeology), Geology (composition and provenance of materials; palynology; geomorphology; geochronology; remote sensing), Geography (soil science; GIS), and Religious Studies (Near Eastern and Biblical archaeology) departments, and we have cooperative arrangements with the Tampa Museum of Art, the Florida Museum of Natural History and other institutions in the region.

Please visit our website for further details, or contact:

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INTERNET SITES

MODELS OF THE PRE-MINOAN ISLAND OF SANTORINI (PRIOR TO CA. 1640 BC)

Until about 20 years ago, it was thought that the shape of the island before the eruption was circular with a central cone or a system of several overlapping volcanic shields. This model, however, has been considerably modified over the last years.

Evidence has been found that the present-day caldera that consists of several basins existed already *before* the eruption, at least in parts:

1. First of all, if the pre-Minoan island was a central cone the volume of the caldera collapse would be around ca. 60 km³ (Druitt and Francaviglia, 1992) which exceeds greatly all dense rock estimations of the total eruption volume, most probably 27-30 km³ DRE (Pyle, 1990). Such a huge discrepancy between the collapse and eruption volume is difficult to explain.
2. The Minoan deposits dip into the caldera at several points, especially in southern Thera and on Therasia, thus indicating that a depression existed before (Pichler and Friedrich, 1980; Heiken and McCoy, 1984; Friedrich, 1994)
3. Stromatolites occur in the deposits and are described by Eriksen and others (1990). Their analysis showed that probably in the northern basin a shallow sea-flooded lagoon existed before the eruption where these stromatolites grew.
4. Druitt and Francaviglia (1990) found deposits of the Minoan pumice plastered in situ at some places on the inner side of the present caldera wall thus proofing that the walls existed before. Further, they observe that other parts of the northern cliffs are relatively eroded and probably not from the Minoan collapse but from the previous Cape Riva collapse.

Friedrich (1994)'s and other recent reconstructions of pre-Minoan Santorini are qualitatively equal and based upon the one from Druitt and Francaviglia (1990). Druitt and Francaviglia (1992) claim that their model is the up-to-date most accurate one. It shows a caldera that looked quite similar to the present one with a central volcanic island (Pre-Kameni). Its existence is supported by the presence of abundant black, glassy dacite blocks in the 3rd phase products that are similar to the Kameni lavas but absent in other lithologies on Santorini (Druitt and Francaviglia, 1992). Judging that the total volume of lithics within the deposits is at least 5 km³ (after the published data of Heiken and McCoy (1984) and Pyle (1990)) they estimate that "the volume of the intracaldera volcano (pre-Kameni) must have been at least 3 km³" (Druitt and Francaviglia, 1992, p. 492).

Based on the assumption that the pre-Minoan caldera was shallow, they calculate the corresponding caldera collapse volume to be 22" 1 km³ or 25" 1 km³ if the volume of Pre-Kameni is included. If a Minoan tuff layer of 80-120 m within the present caldera is added the figure rises by 5-8 km³ and the total collapse volume then is about 29-34 km³. If the collapse volume equals the eruption volume, this number corresponds well to the dense-rock estimation of the total erupted magma-volume of 30-33 km³ published by Pyle (1990).

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PHOENICIAN DENTAL ART **BY DON CLAWSON**

Please visit the site: <http://phoenicia.org/dentstry.html> where among other information about Phoenicians you can read the 1934 reprint “Phoenician Dental Art” by Don Clawson, (Berytus Archaeological Studies, Published by The Museum of Archaeology of the American University of Beirut, Volume 1, The American Press, Beirut, 1934).

PRESS RELEASE

KATHIMERINI - NEOLITHIC GOLD ON MYCONOS

At the furthest recess of the Bay of Panormos, which cuts deep into the northern coast of Myconos, archaeologists excavating a 7,000-year-old settlement have unearthed well-preserved remains of public buildings and a rare example of the Neolithic goldsmith's art.

Dig head Adamantios Sampson told Kathimerini that this year's excavation at Ftelia, a beach popular among windsurfers, turned up two small buildings ending in apses that were probably not used as simple dwellings. He believes the structures — whose walls survive to a height of 1.8 meters — may have been granaries, or even cult areas.

An earlier building, dating to around 5000 BC, is seen as a precursor of the Megaron type that evolved into the basic unit of the Mycenaean palace and the first Greek temples.

This year's excavations also unearthed large quantities of locally made Neolithic pottery, obsidian blades, terracotta figurines and the fired clay model of a boat, as well as an extremely rare circular gold pendant with a hole in the middle for suspension.

Please visit the site:

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KATHIMERINI - TREASURE IN KYTHNOS SANCTUM

On one of the least developed Cycladic islands, archaeologists have hit on one of the most coveted prizes of Greek archaeology - the unplundered inner sanctum of an ancient temple replete with offerings in precious metals and luxurious pottery items.

A team led by University of Thessaly Associate Professor of archaeology Alexandros Mazarakis-Ainian discovered the treasure chamber in a ruined temple of a female divinity at Vriokastro on Kythnos, on the western fringe of the archipelago.

The sanctum - called adyton by the ancient Greeks - was forbidden to all but the priests of the temple and contained sacred statues of the divinity as well as offerings brought by worshippers. These could include precious jewels, gifts donated by dignitaries to enhance their own prestige and spoils of war.

“Behind the cella (main hall) of the temple, and on the other side of a wall with a threshold in its middle, where nobody would have expected it, we discovered the adyton,” Mazarakis-Ainian said in an interview published in yesterday’s Vima daily. “On the earthen floor and in the destruction layer covering it, in other words, practically on the surface, we found some 1,500 precious objects.”

The opulence is impressive. Finds, which dated mostly from the seventh to the fifth centuries BC - thus defining the life span of the temple - included 70 golden artifacts, 150 in silver, 450 in bronze, 70 terracotta figurines, 50 intact and many smashed vases. The majority of the pottery was painted, and some pieces have been linked to master painters.

There was also a small stone bead incised with a boat, dating from Minoan times, which could have been a family heirloom. The temple, which may have belonged to Hera or Aphrodite, was probably destroyed by earthquake.

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