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# Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

**- Απρίλιος 2025 -**

One word frees us of all the weight and pain in life.  
That word is love.  
*(Sophocles)*

## Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

**- April 2025 -**

**Nr. 289**

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- Ritual use, consumption, and depositional practices at Agriomernos Cave,  
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## **ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS**

# **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “THE BEGINNINGS OF THE USE OF METALS AND ALLOYS” (BUMA XI), SEPTEMBER 24 TO 28, 2025, QUANZHOU, CHINA**

Dear colleagues,

Sorry for cross-posting. We are pleased to announce the registration and abstract submission portals for BUMA XI.

The international conference on “the Beginnings of the Use of Metals and Alloys” (BUMA) is the interdisciplinary gathering of scientists, engineers, archaeologists and historians with a focus on production and use of metals, and an emphasis on cultural interactions and evolutions over time and space especially between the West and the Asian region.

BUMA was founded in 1981 by two eminent archaeometallurgists, Prof. Robert Maddin in Philadelphia, USA and Prof Tsun Ko in Beijing, China, with the strong support of late Professors Cyril Stanley Smith (MIT) and Yunoshin Imai (Tohoku University) . Since its inauguration in Beijing in 1981, the gathering has gone from strength to strength, travelling from Zhengzhou, China (1986), Sanmenxia, China (1992), Matsue, Japan (1998), Gyeongju, Korea (2002), Beijing, China (2006), Bangalore, India (2009). Nara, Japan (2013), Busan, South Korea (2017) and Bangkok, Thailand (2022). During BUMA X in Thailand, 2022, School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University (PKU) and Institute for Cultural Heritage and History of Science & Technology, University of Science and Technology Beijing (USTB) jointly applied for and secured the hosting rights for the 11th BUMA conference in China, which will be held in Quanzhou from September 24 to 28, 2025.

The city of Quanzhou was the destination of merchants from all over the world 1000 years ago, which has recently been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage City for its historical role as an “emporium of the world in Song-Yuan China”. Given this, a special session on maritime trade of metals will be organized to explore the historical significance of merchant harbors such as Quanzhou and the trading networks interconnecting them.

We hope the participants of BUMA XI will also have an interesting journey and find a warm welcome in this medieval “world city” of China.

### **Registration method**

Registration is required, please register in following ways:

1. Online registration form:

<https://forms.office.com/r/xrqYy7yWd1>

2. Abstract submission:

Abstract should be submitted ([jianli\\_chen@pku.edu.cn](mailto:jianli_chen@pku.edu.cn)) before 15th June, 2025. Template for abstract is available here [Template for abstract.docx](#)

3. Registration fee:

The registration fee will be 150 USD (100 USD for early bird registration), and students will get a 50% discount, early bird registration deadline will be 31st July, 2025, payment methods will be posted soon. The local organizing committee will establish a limited fund to assist attendees facing financial constraints with their travel expenses. If necessary, please fill out the application in the registration form.

For conference information, please

visit <https://archaeology.pku.edu.cn/info/1042/5120.htm>

The Standing and Local Organizing Committee

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**ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE ON  
STONE, GLASS, CERAMICS AND METALS,  
NOV. 6-8, 2025, ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MUSEUM OF CHANIA, CRETE, CALL FOR  
PAPERS**

The UISPP Commission on Archaeometry of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Inorganic Artefacts, Materials and Their Technologies (<https://uispp.net/en/commissions/archaeometry>) invites you to an ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE ON STONE, GLASS, CERAMICS AND METALS to be held at the Archaeological Museum of Chania in western Crete, Nov. 6-8, 2025.

We welcome contributions for both presentations and posters on topics related to the materials listed above. Deadline for registration and abstract submission is May, 16, 2025. For more information, registration, and submission: <https://chania2025.sciencesconf.org/>

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## **8Ο ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΈΡΓΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ** **ΣΤΕΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ, 3-6 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ 2025,** **Βόλος**

### ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ

#### ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΑ – ΚΛΑΣΙΚΑ

#### ΠΕΜΠΤΗ 3 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ

##### 9.15' – 9.30': Καλωσόρισμα

9.30'-11.30' 1η συνεδρία: Νεολιθική περίοδος (Προεδρία: Β. Ροντήρη, Π. Αραχωβίτη)

9.30' Βασίλειος Καραχρήστος, Γεώργιος Βήτος, Κωνσταντίνος Τσαλούχας:

Αρχαιολογική επισκόπηση της ευρύτερης περιοχής του Ριζομύλου Μαγνησίας. Παλιά και νέα δεδομένα

9.45' Κωνσταντίνος Βουζαζάκης: Υπόσκαφες κατασκευές στον προϊστορικό οικισμό Συκεώνα

10.00' Στυλιανή Σουβατζή: Νεολιθική κεραμική των ανασκαφών του Χρήστου Τσουντα στο Σέσκλο και στο Διμήνι: προκαταρκτική μελέτη

10.15' Γιώργος Τουφεξής, Χρήστος Μπατζέλας, Άννα Στρούλια, Ελένη Μπουζή, Α. Σπανός, Φίλιππος Βλαχούλης: Ανασκαφή νεολιθικού οικισμού στο πλαίσιο του έργου «Επ.Ο Λάρισας-Καρδίτσας: κατασκευή Οδικού τμήματος από Ι/Κ Μεσορράχης έως Ι/Κ Ελευθερών»

10.30' Αγορίτσα Ελευθερίου, Άλκηστις Χρονάκη, Κυριακή Παπάζογλου, Αθανασία Κραχτοπούλου: Τα μυστικά του Κάμπου. Η 4η χιλιετία

10.45' Agathe Reingruber, Γεώργιος Τουφεξής, Rocks and stones with cupmarks from Thessaly: first steps towards a systematic study

11.00' - 11.30' Συζήτηση

##### Διάλειμμα 11.30' – 12.00'

12.00'-14.00' 2η συνεδρία: Μέση και Ύστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού (Προεδρία: Ι. Τουρναβίτου, Γ. Τουφεξής)

12.00' Άγγελος Γκοτσίνας: Η διαχείριση του ζωικού κεφαλαίου στην Κεντρική Ελλάδα κατά την Μέση Εποχή του Χαλκού. Η περίπτωση της Αγίας Παρασκευής Λαμίας και του Πετρωτού Τρικάλων

12.15' Ευαγγελία Σκαφιδά, Άρτεμις Καρναβά, Ελίνα Καρδαμάκη, Δημήτρης Αγνουσιώτης, Εύη Μαργαρίτη, Γιώργος Φακορέλλης, Ελένη Ασδεράκη-Τζουμερκιώτη, Thilo Rehren, Μάρκος Βαξεβανόπουλος, Ιάκωβος Γεωργίου, Ουρανία Βασιλοπούλου: Ο οικισμός της Ύστερης Εποχής Χαλκού στο Κάστρο-Παλαιά του Βόλου: αποτελέσματα 2022-2024 του ερευνητικού διεπιστημονικού προγράμματος

12.30' Piotr Zeman: Preliminary remarks on the pottery from D. Theocharis' excavations at the site of Pefkakia Magoula

12.45' Ανθή Μπάτζιου, Bartłomiej Lis, Δημήτρης Αγνουσιώτης, Piotr Zeman: Ο μυκηναϊκός οικισμός στα Πευκάκια (2022-2024)

13.00' Σταματία Αλεξάνδρου, Πολυξένη Έλληνα, Ευαγγελία Κοπάνου: Το έργο της προστασίας, ενοποίησης, ανάδειξης του Αρχαιολογικού Χώρου Διμηνίου

13.15' Ιφιγένεια Τουρναβίτου, Γιώργος Τουφεξής: Η ζωή στο βορειότερο άκρο του Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου. Η ανασκαφή του μυκηναϊκού οικισμού στο Μακρυχώρι Λάρισας (2022-2024)

13.30' – 14.00' Συζήτηση

#### Διάλειμμα 14.00'-16.30'

16.30'-18.00' 3η συνεδρία: Εποχή του Χαλκού στη Στερεά Ελλάδα (Προεδρία: Α. Καρναβά, Ε. Καράντζαλη)

16.30' Σοφία Κατσάλη, Ελευθερία Χριστοδούλου: Νέα ανασκαφικά δεδομένα για τον προϊστορικό οικισμό της Μάνικας στην Εύβοια- μία μεταλλοτεχνική εγκατάσταση της Πρωτοελλαδικής εποχής

16.45' Αγαθή Μπαρτσώκα: Λιθοτεχνίες της Μέσης Εποχής του Χαλκού στην Κοιλιάδα του Σπερχειού Ο οικισμός στη θέση «Πλατάνια» Αγίας Παρασκευής Λαμίας

17.00' Μαρία-Φωτεινή Παπακωνσταντίνου, Tobias Krapf: Ράχες, θέση 'Φούρνοι': ένας οικισμός της Εποχής του Χαλκού στη βόρεια ακτή του Μαλιακού κόλπου

17.15' Μαρία Βαϊοπούλου, Robin Ronnlund, Φωτεινή Τσιούκα, Derek Pitman, Johan Klange, Rich Potter, Ian Randall, Δανάη Καλογερίνη - Σαμούρη, Κλεονίκη Τσεργά, Το αρχαιολογικό πρόγραμμα «Παλαμά» 2022–2024: Νέα αποτελέσματα της ελληνοσουηδικής αρχαιολογικής συνεργασίας στην Καρδίτσα

17.30'-18.00' Συζήτηση

#### Διάλειμμα 18.00'-18.30'

18.30'-20.30' 4η συνεδρία: Ιστορικοί Χρόνοι, Ιστορία - Επιγραφική (Προεδρία: Γ. Λώλος, Χ. Ιντζεσίλογλου)

18.30' Τριαντάφυλλος Ζαχαράκης: Το ομοσπονδιακό φαινόμενο στον θεσσαλικό χώρο (6ος αι. π.Χ.–3ος αι. μ.Χ.): επισκόπηση της έρευνας, πορίσματα και προοπτικές

18.45' Richard Bouchon: IG IX 2, 507 and the treasurer of the tetras

19.00' Konstantina Karpeti: The Macedonian Era in Thessaly: Material Culture, Topographical Expansion and Elaboration of Data

19.15' Bruno Helly: The "Four Days" of the Gymnasiarchs of Larisa and the date of celebration of the "agon" for "those who fell in the battle of the Stena"

19.30' Αριάδνη Κλωνιζάκη: Η θεσσαλική πολιτική ως παράγων διάδοσης της λατρείας του Ασκληπιού ως τον 3ο αι. π.Χ.

19.45' Νεκταρία Αλεξίου, Αργυρούλα Δουλγέρη Ιντζεσίλογλου: Νέες επιγραφικές μαρτυρίες από το ιερό των ελληνοιστικών χρόνων στη θέση «Σκιαθάς» στο Κάτω Πολυδένδρι Δήμου Αγίας, ΠΕ Λάρισας

20.00'-20.30' Συζήτηση

#### ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 4 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ

9.00'-11.00' 5η συνεδρία: Αρχαιακές μελέτες, Περραιβία - Εστιαιώτις (Προεδρία: Β. Helly, Κ. Βουζαζάκης)

9.00' Anna Magdalena Blomley: Documenting "Hellenic Thessaly": the archive of Friedrich Stahlin



9.15' Μαρία Σταματοπούλου: Νέα στοιχεία για την αρχαιολογία της Θεσσαλίας των ιστορικών χρόνων από την αναδίφηση του αρχείων και την έρευνα στο Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο

9.30' Ασπασία Παπαθανασίου, Ασημίνα Τσιάκα, Ιωάννης Καλλιωντζής : Νέες επιγραφικές μαρτυρίες σχετικά με την αρχαία Δολίχη

9.45' Ασημίνα Τσιάκα, Σοφία Κραβαρίτου, Γραμμάτω-Χρυσοβαλάντου Παπαναστασούλη: Ενεπίγραφη στήλη επάλληλων χρήσεων από το Σαραντάπορο Ελασσόνας

10.00' Δημήτριος Αθανασίου: Αμφορείς «μακεδονικού» τύπου από το ανατολικό νεκροταφείο της αρχαίας Αργιθέας και το νεκροταφείο των αρχαίων Γόμφων

10.15' Κωνσταντίνος Κουτσαδέλης, Κρυστάλλω Μαντζανά: Προκαταρκτικά αποτελέσματα των ανασκαφών στην αρχαία Πέλινα κατά την περίοδο 2021-2024: δημόσια αρχιτεκτονική, οχυρώσεις, πολεοδομική οργάνωση και διαχρονική κατοίκηση

10.30' - 11.00' Συζήτηση

### Διάλειμμα 11.00'-11.30'

11.30'-13.30' 6η συνεδρία: Εστιαιώτις - Θεσσαλιώτις (Προεδρία: R. Bouchon, Δ. Μποσνάκης)

11.30' Λεωνίδα Χατζηαγγελάκης: Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στην περιοχή της Πέλινας ΠΕ Τρικάλων

11.45' Χαράλαμπος Γ. Ιντζεσίλογλου: Ιστορική επιγραφή από την αρχαία πόλη της Μητρόπολης στην περιφερειακή ενότητα Καρδίτσας

12.00' Χρήστος Καραγιαννόπουλος, Anna Blomley: Αρχαιολογικό Πρόγραμμα Επιφανειακής και Γεωφυσικής Έρευνας Κέδρου και Ανάβρας (Δυτικής Θεσσαλίας) - "Kedros-Anavra Archaeological Landscape Project (KAALP)" (2024-2028). Πρώτα αποτελέσματα

12.15' Δημήτρης Παλαιοθόδωρος: Εισαγωγές βοιωτικής κεραμικής στον οικισμό της Φίλιας και ένα νέο εργαστήριο του 6ου αιώνα π.Χ.

12.30' Ιωάννα Κασίδα: Οι λύχνοι από τον οικισμό στη Φίλια Καρδίτσας

12.45' Κατερίνα Ράγκου, Μαρία Βαϊοπούλου, Φωτεινή Τσιούκα, Mark Hammond, Γρηγόρης Τσόκας: Το αρχαιολογικό πρόγραμμα στο Ιερό της Ιτωνίας Αθηνάς στην Φίλια Καρδίτσας: Προκαταρκτικά Αποτελέσματα από την Πρώτη Ερευνητική Περίοδο

13.00' - 13.30' Συζήτηση

### Διάλειμμα 13.30'-16.00'

16.00'-18.00' 7η συνεδρία: Θεσσαλιώτις - Πελασγιώτις (Προεδρία: M. Haagsma, E. Νικολάου)

16.00' Κυριακή Παπάζογλου, Αγορίτσα Ελευθερίου, Αθανασία Κραχτοπούλου: Νέα δεδομένα από το υστεροαρχαϊκό ιερό στον Πρόδρομο Καρδίτσας

16.15' Στέλλα Κατακούτα, Δημήτριος Μποσνάκης: Αρχαία Κραννών (2018-24). Προκαταρκτικές παρατηρήσεις και προοπτικές του κοινού ερευνητικού προγράμματος Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Λάρισας και Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης

16.30' Άγγελος Μεφσούτ, Σμαράγδα Παπαχρήστου, Ιοκάστη Κωνσταντοπούλου Γερολάκη, Χαράλαμπος Νικολαΐδης: Η πανεπιστημιακή ανασκαφή της Κραννώνος (2018-2024). Προκαταρκτική παρουσίαση ευρημάτων

16.45' Fabrizio Mollo, Sophia Karapanou, Marco Sfacteria, Francesco Giuliano, Konstantinos Pantzouris: Skotoussa extra-site survey 2022-2024: preliminary results

17.00' Marta Venuti, Francesco Pericci: The intra site investigation in Skotoussa, Thessaly: methods, results and research perspectives

17.15' Lorenzo Campagna, Sophia Karapanou: Skotoussa, the Monumental Building Complex at Sector A: the excavations of the Greek-Italian mission, 2022-2024

17.30'-18.00' Συζήτηση

#### Διάλειμμα 18.00'-18.30'

18.30'-20.30' 8η συνεδρία: Πελασγίωτις (Προεδρία: Ι. Λεβέντη, Μ. Βαϊοπούλου)

18.30' Mariangela Puglisi: Skotoussa (Thessaly): coin finds of the last ten years of archaeological investigations

18.45' Βασιλεία Μανιδάκη, Μαρία Σταματοπούλου: Μελετώντας τα θραύσματα κιονοκράνων των Φερών

19.00' Μαριάνθη Ραφτοπούλου, Αργυρούλα Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου: Δύο πήλινες σφραγίδες από τις θεσσαλικές Φερές: η μετατροπή τους από εργαλεία του κεραμέα σε τελετουργικά αντικείμενα

19.15' Ευαγγελία Σταμέλου: Μαρμάρινα αγαλμάτια Αφροδίτης και Άρτεμης από τις αρχαίες Φερές – Μικρή συμβολή στην πλαστική των Φερών

19.30' Ευάγγελος Γκουντής: Επανεξετάζοντας τα νομισματικά ευρήματα από την θέση «Χάνι της Κοκκώνας». Συμβολή στην νομισματική κυκλοφορία στην Κοιλιάδα των Τεμπών κατά την αρχαιότητα

19.45'-20.15' Συζήτηση

#### ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ 5 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ

9.00'-11.00' 9η συνεδρία: Αχαΐα Φθιώτις (Προεδρία: Δ. Παλαιοθόδωρος, Ρ. Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου)

9.00' Vladimir Stissi, Vasso Rondiri, Barbara Care, Mikko Kriek, Anna Meens, Jitte Waagen, Maurizio Crudo: The excavations at Magoula Plataniotiki (Ancient Halos?): structures of the Classical period

9.15' Βάσω Ροντήρη, Γιάννης Λώλος, Δέσποινα Ευσταθίου, Χρύσα Βαρελά, Άννα Ασλάνογλου, Αναστασία Παλιατσή, Σοφία Καχριμάνη, Νίκος Τσιρώνης: Μαγούλα Πλατανιώτικη, δυτικός τομέας: πολυλειτουργικά κτήρια στον «Κόλπο του Αλμυρού»

9.30' Σταματία Αλεξάνδρου, Σοφία Κραβαρίτου: Ιερά και λατρείες των Φθιωτίδων Θηβών. Η συμβολή των επιγραφικών δεδομένων

9.45' Ελισσάβητ Νικολάου, Ευαγγελία Μέρμηγκα, Αριστείδης Παπαγιάννη, Κατερίνα Βουλγαράκη: Στερέωση, αποκατάσταση και ανάδειξη αρχαίου θεάτρου Φθιωτίδων Θηβών. Νέα αρχαιολογικά δεδομένα - πρώτα συμπεράσματα

10.00' Ελένη Τσιαγκάλη, Μιχάλης Δολιανίτης: Στερέωση, αποκατάσταση και ανάδειξη του Αρχαίου Θεάτρου Φθιωτίδων Θηβών : εργασίες αποκατάστασης και σωστικές επεμβάσεις

10.15' Margriet Haagsma, Sophia Karapanou, Magie Aiken, Gino Canlas, Elisabeth Dotsika, C. Myles Chykerda, Sandra Garvie-Lok, Arshdeep Kaur, Edward Middleton, Georgos Toufexis, Grigoris Tsokas, Adam Wiznura: Surveying a Perioikic Landscape II: the 2023 and 2024 seasons of the Central Achaia Phthiotis Survey

10.30'-11.00' Συζήτηση

#### Διάλειμμα 11.00'-11.30'

- 11.30'-13.00' 10η συνεδρία: Αχαΐα Φθιώτις - Μαγνησία (Προεδρία: Μ.Φ. Παπακωνσταντίνου, Ε. Σταμέλου)
- 11.30' Gino Canlas, Elisabeth Dotsika, Sandra Garvie-Lok, Margriet Haagsma, Sophia Karapanou: Commemorative Landscapes: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Tholos Tombs around the Kastro of Kallithea (Farsala)
- 11.45' Λάμπρος Σταυρογιάννης, Petra Pakkanen, Κωνσταντίνα Ψαρογιάννη: Αρχαιολογικό Πρόγραμμα Μελιταίας (MELAP) 2022-2024. Τα προκαταρκτικά αποτελέσματα των εργασιών στην ακρόπολη της αρχαίας Μελιταίας
- 12.00' Μαρία Πανάγου: Νέα δεδομένα από τη μελέτη δύο θολωτών τάφων στο ΒΔ νεκροταφείο της θέσης των Παλιών. Ανίχνευση των υιοθετούμενων ταφικών πρακτικών από την ΥΠΡΓ έως και τα κλασικά χρόνια
- 12.15' Πέγκυ Τριανταφυλλοπούλου: Πτυχές της θρησκευτικής ζωής, δημόσιας και ιδιωτικής της αρχαίας Δημητριάδας, μέσα από αντιπροσωπευτικά αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα
- 12.30' Στέλιος Ιερεμιάς: Το Μητρώο της αρχαίας Δημητριάδας μέσα από τα κοροπλαστικά αναθήματα. Μια πρώτη παρουσίαση
- 12.45'-13.00 Συζήτηση
- 13.00' – 15.00' Παρουσίαση επιτοίχιων ανακοινώσεων (posters)
- Lea Huntemann: The 5th millennium BC in Thessaly. Rethinking the transition from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic Period
- Dario Giuffrida , Konstantinos Pantzouris, Konstantina Karpeti: New insights into the Bronze Age landscapes of Thessaly: an integrated settlement-fortification system within the northern Karadagh district
- Ελένη Φρούσσου: Κεραμική Εποχής Χαλκού από τις επιφανειακές έρευνες του Γεωργίου Μπακαλάκη στην Φθιώτιδα κατά την δεκαετία του 1950
- Δέσποινα Λάμπρου: Υφαντικά βάρη της Μέσης εποχής του Χαλκού από την Αγία Παρασκευή Λαμίας, θέση «Πλατάνια»
- Ασημίνα Τσιάκα: Νέες μυκηναϊκές θέσεις και ευρήματα από τις περιοχές Τσαριτσάνης Ελασσόνας και Άνω Αργυροπούλιου Τυρνάβου
- Vladimir Stissi, Jitte Waagen: Seeing through the thickets. UAS LiDAR to shed new light on the Acropolis fortifications of Hellenistic Halos
- Dimitris Filioglou, Rachel M. Winter, Rena Veropoulidou, Evi Margaritis, Eirini Karogianni, Sofia Voutsaki: The bioarchaeological evidence of Magoula Plataniotiki: Preliminary thoughts on the subsistence strategies, the anthropogenic and physical environment in Almiros.
- Δέσποινα Ευσταθίου, Γεώργιος Βήτος: Η περιοχή του "Κάστρου" Φυλάκης Αλμυρού. Μύθος και Αρχαιολογία
- Amilia Hildahl: Surveying the Periphery: Kastraki Arabises and Rural Archaeology in Thessaly
- Μιχάλης Ανετάκης: Ψηφιακός Αρχαιολογικός Χάρτης των Φερών
- Ιάκωβος Γεωργίου, Μιχάλης Ανετάκης: Ψηφιακός αρχαιολογικός και ιστορικός χάρτης της Σκοπέλου
- Γεώργιος Κολομπότσιος, Σοφία Αναστασίου, Ελένη Τσιμπίδα: Λίθινη ταφική θήκη με τεφροδόχο χάλκινη υδρία από την πόλη των Τρικάλων
- Μαρία Πανάγου: Λήκυθος λευκού βάρους του Ζωγράφου του Αχιλλέως από το ΒΔ νεκροταφείο της θέσης των Παλιών
- Καλλιόπη Σταυρακούδη: Οι ανάγλυφοι σκύφοι της Θεσσαλίας
- Ευτυχία Κουρούνη, Παναγιώτα Βεργιώτη: «Συντηρώντας την παράδοση». Μελέτη και συντήρηση πήλινων ειδωλίων προερχομένων από παράδοση ιδιώτη

Ευμορφία Τσιαμάγκα: Αρχές σχεδιασμού, μελέτη και αποτίμηση για τη διαμόρφωση εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος για παιδιά Γ΄ & Δ΄ Δημοτικού με τίτλο «Παιχνίδια στο Μουσείο»

Ευμορφία Τσιαμάγκα: Έννοιες μαθηματικού γραμματισμού στο Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Βόλου. Ανάλυση του σχεδιασμού του εκπαιδευτικού προγράμματος «Κύκλοι, τρίγωνα και πολλές γραμμές» για παιδιά προσχολικής ηλικίας.

#### Διάλειμμα 15.00'-17.00'

17.00'-18.30' 11η συνεδρία: Μαγνησία – Σποράδες (Προεδρία: Χ. Καραγιαννόπουλος, Ι. Γεωργίου)

17.00' Ελισσάβητ Νικολάου: Μυροδοχεία από τη βόρεια νεκρόπολη της αρχαίας Δημητριάδας. Τύποι, χρονολόγηση

17.15' Ιωάννα Μαμαλούδη: Επιτύμβιες στήλες από το Βόρειο νεκροταφείο της Γορίτσας

17.30' Ιφιγένεια Λεβέντη: Θεσσαλικές επιτύμβιες στήλες ρωμαϊκών χρόνων στο Αθανασάκειο Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Βόλου II

17.45' Σοφία Παπαμαργαρίτη, Σοφία Κραβαρίτου: Υδάτινα, οικιστικά, κοινωνικά και λατρευτικά τοπία στην περιοχή του Βόλου

18.00' Anthi Batziou, Agata Ulanowska, Filip Franković, Peter Pavuk, Iakovos Georgiou, Dimitris Agnoustotis: Ancient Skopelos Survey (ASkoS): results from 2024 season and future prospects

18.15'-18.30' Συζήτηση

#### Διάλειμμα 18.30'-19.00'

19.00'-20.30' 12η συνεδρία: Σποράδες – Στερεά Ελλάδα (Προεδρία: Α. Μαζαράκης, Στ. Κατακούτα)

19.00' Μάρκος Βαξεβανόπουλος, Αργυρούλα Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου, Αλέξανδρος Μαζαράκης Αινιάν, Ελένη Χρυσοπούλου: Έρευνα της αρχαίας μεταλλευτικής και μεταλλουργικής δραστηριότητας στη Σκιάθο και διερεύνηση της προέλευσης μεταλλικών αντικειμένων

19.15' Αργυρούλα Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου: Η λατρεία του Αμφιλόχου και η ύπαρξη Ιερού του στη νήσο Ίκο(;)

19.30' Γαλάτεια Κλαπάκη: Οι ταφές γεωμετρικής περιόδου που εντοπίστηκαν στο πλαίσιο του έργου “Δίκτυο Αποχέτευσης Ακαθάρτων περιοχής Μώλου” στη θέση «Χωράφα» Σκύρου

19.45' Ιωάννης Γεωργανός: Early Iron Age Thebes: Our Present State of Knowledge

20.00' Γεώργιος Αγιαμαρνώτης: Ο ενδεχόμενος εντοπισμός του οργανωμένου νεκροταφείου του αρχαίου Ορχομενού και τοπογραφικά προβλήματα της αρχαίας πόλης

20.15'-20.30' Συζήτηση

#### ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ 6 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ

9.00'-11.00' 13η συνεδρία: Στερεά Ελλάδα (Προεδρία: Γ. Κουτσοφλάκης, Α. Τσαρούχα)

9.00' Ασημίνα Μπελεγράτη, Πηνελόπη Κουρκούτη: Αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα ιστορικών χρόνων στην Ασωπία Βοιωτίας

9.15' Σωτήριος Ραπτόπουλος: Απελευθερωτικών επιγραφών Τειχίου δυτικής Λοκρίδος, έκδοσις δευτέρα: Τοπογραφία, Ιστορία, Ονομαστικών της «Δυτικής Ομάδας» των Εσπερίων Λοκρών

9.30' Έφη Καράντζαλη, Νεοπτόλεμος Μιχαηλίδης, Αριστεά Παπασταθοπούλου, Κωνσταντίνος Διαμαντής, Ηλέκτρα Πάγκαλου: Αποτύπωση, τεκμηρίωση, αποκατάσταση και ανάδειξη του καμαροσκεπή μακεδονικού τύπου τάφου στο Περιβόλι Σπερχειάδας

9.45' Αριστεά Παπασταθοπούλου, Αλεξία Υφαντή: Λύχνοι από τον μακεδονικό τάφο στο Περιβόλι Σπερχειάδας

10.00' Αθανασία Ψάλτη, Ανθούλα Τσαρούχα, Μαριλένα - Χρυσούλα Τσακουμάκη, Μαρία Βασιλείου: Μελέτες ανάδειξης αρχαιολογικού χώρου Δελφών: Η πόλη πέρα από το Μαντείο

10.15' Sandrine Huber, Didier Laroche, Manon Bublout, Franck Chanier, Jonathan Devogelaere, Anne Jacquemin, Stephane Lamouille, Anne-Sophie Martz, Tarek Oueslati, Anastasia Paillard: Οι Γαλλικές ανασκαφές στο Ιερό της Αθηνάς Προναίας στους Δελφούς 2022-2024

10.30'-11.00' Συζήτηση

### Διάλειμμα 11.00'-11.30'

11.30'-13.30' 14η συνεδρία: Εύβοια (Προεδρία: Δ. Χριστοδούλου, Μ. Ανετάκης)

11.30' Αγγελική Σίμωνι: Το έργο της Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Ευβοίας κατά το έτος 2022 και η συστηματική ανασκαφική έρευνα στο Καστρί Κηρίνου στο Δήμο Μαντουδίου-Λίμνης-Αγίας Άννας

11.45' Αγγελική Σίμωνι, Sylvian Fachard, Όλγα Κυριαζή, Tobias Krapf, Tamara Saggini, Thierry Theurillat, Samuel Verdan, Jerome Andre: Οι ελληνο-ελβετικές ανασκαφές στο ιερό της Αμαρυσίας Αρτέμιδος και στο προϊστορικό οικισμό στην Αμάρυνθο 2022-2024

12.00' Θεόδωρος Ιωσηφίδης, Μιχαήλ Ιωάννου: Ολοκλήρωση του δικτύου αποχέτευσης ακαθάρτων και εγκατάστασης επεξεργασίας λυμάτων της ευρύτερης περιοχής Ιστιαίας – Β' φάση, από την έναρξη του έργου έως τον Δεκέμβριο του 2024

12.15' Αμαλία Κατερέλου, Γαλάτεια Κλαπάκη: Ανασκαφή στον λόφο του Αγίου Γεωργίου (Μουσκάτ) στο Πευκί του Δήμου Ιστιαίας-Αιδηψού

12.30' Manuel Arjona: Οι ανασκαφές του Νικολάου Παπαδάκη στο ακρωτήριο Λιχάδα (αρχαίο Κηναίο) της Εύβοιας το 1924 και 1926

12.45' Ευρυδίκη Κατσάλη, Άννα Μάρη: Εφαρμογές καινοτόμων τεχνολογιών στον πολιτισμό. Η εμπειρία από το έργο: «Πρωτότυπη μέθοδος διάγνωσης, τεκμηρίωσης και ανάδειξης - ανάλυσης σωστικών ανασκαφών «SOSAME»

13.00-13.30' Συζήτηση και κλείσιμο του Συνεδρίου

## ΠΑΛΑΙΟΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΑ – ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΑ – ΜΕΤΑΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΑ – ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ

### ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 4 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ

16.00' – 17.30' Α' συνεδρία: Μνημειακή τοπογραφία, αρχαιολογία και αρχιτεκτονική στην Ανατολική Θεσσαλία και Στερεά Ελλάδα (Προεδρία: Γ. Βαραλής, Α. Ντίνα)

16.15' Σταυρούλα Σδρόλια, Μαρία Βλαχάκη: Κάστρο Βελίκας. Νέα στοιχεία για την οχύρωση μέσα από το έργο ανάδειξης της περιόδου 2021-23

16.30' Σταύρος Γουλούλης: Τα Κελλία (Kelya, Αχιλλία) του Λυκοστομίου, ο άγιος Αχιλλίος και η ταφική επιγραφή στον Άγιο Γεώργιο Πυργετού

16.45' Ιωάννης Τσιουρής, Σταυρούλα Σδρόλια: Από τη λήθη στο φως: Η ανασκαφή της μονής του Αγίου Δημητρίου των Μαρμαριανών στην Μαρμαρίνη Αγιάς. Πρώτες παρατηρήσεις

17.00' Πασχάλης Ανδρούδης: Παρατηρήσεις στη βυζαντινή ναοδομία του 13<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα στο Πήλιο

17.15'-17.30' Συζήτηση

### Διάλειμμα 17.30'-18.00'

18.00' – 19.45' Β' συνεδρία: Μνημειακή τοπογραφία, αρχαιολογία και αρχιτεκτονική στη Δυτική Θεσσαλία και Στερεά Ελλάδα (Προεδρία: Π. Ανδρούδης, Ρ. Σδρόλια)

18.00' Δημήτριος Κ. Αγορίτσας: «Παλαιό κρασί σε ασκούς νέους»: Επανεξετάζοντας την εξέλιξη και συσχέτιση των μονών Θεοτόκου Ακαταμαχήτου και Σωτήρος Χριστού των Μεγάλων Πυλών κατά τον ύστερο 14ο αιώνα

18.15' Ιωάννης Δ. Βαραλής, Πλούταρχος Θεοχαρίδης, Ιωάννης Κουφόπουλος: Παρατηρήσεις στη ναοδομία των μονών των Μετεώρων (14ος - 16ος αι.)

18.30' Αθανασία Κραχτοπούλου, Μαργαρίτα Τηλιοπούλου, Χαραλαμπία Σακελλάρη, Φανή Παπαθανασίου, Αντωνία Κουμπή, Ελένη Τσιμπίδα: Η μαγούλα Αγίου Ιωάννη στον Πρόδρομο Καρδίτσας και τα μνημεία της. Διαμόρφωση, προστασία, ανάδειξη

18.45' Σταύρος Μαμαλούκος, Μαρία Παπαγεωργίου: Η αρχιτεκτονική του οικοδομικού συγκροτήματος της μονής Αγίων Αναργύρων Αταλάντης

19.00' Μαριλένα Χρυσούλα Τσακουμάκη, Ανθούλα Τσαρούχα: Νέα στοιχεία για την Παλαιά Ιερά Μονή Τιμίου Προδρόμου Δεσφίνας, στη Φωκίδα

19.15' Αρετή Σακελλαρίδου, Γεώργιος Σταμόπουλος, Παναγιώτης Συρούκης: 34 φυλάκια και συνοδά κτίσματα της οροθετικής γραμμής του 1881 μεταξύ Ελλάδας και Οθωμανικής Αυτοκρατορίας (Θεσσαλίας – Μακεδονίας) στις Π.Ε. Τρικάλων και Λάρισας

19.30' – 20.00' Συζήτηση

### ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ 5 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ

9.00' – 11.00' Γ' συνεδρία: Μεταβυζαντινή και Οθωμανική αρχαιολογία και αρχιτεκτονική στη Θεσσαλία και τη Στερεά Ελλάδα (Προεδρία: Γ. Τσιουρής, Στ. Μαμαλούκος)

9.00' Ουρανία Εξάρχου, Γραμμάτω Χρ. Παπαναστασούλη: Νέα αρχαιολογικά στοιχεία για την τοπογραφία της Ελασσόνας με αφορμή το έργο αντικατάστασης του δικτύου ύδρευσης

9.15' Γεώργιος Βήτος, Ευαγγελία Καραγιάννη: Ευρήματα από τον μεταβυζαντινό ναό του Αγίου Νικολάου Χορευτού Ζαγοράς στο Πήλιο κατά τη διάρκεια των εργασιών αποκατάστασης του ναού

9.30' Χρύσα Βαρελά, Αλεξάνδρα Κωσταρέλλη: Ανασκαφικές εργασίες στην Καστροπολιτεία της Σκύρου στο πλαίσιο του έργου: Επείγουσες στερεωτικές και αναστηλωτικές εργασίες στον αμυντικό περίβολο της Καστροπολιτείας Σκύρου

9.45' Ανθούλα Τσαρούχα, Άννα Παυριανίδου: Προκαταρκτική παρουσίαση της κεραμικής από σωστική ανασκαφή στο Κάστρο της Άμφισσας (Σαλώνων)

10.00' Αρχοντούλα Αναστασιάδου, Μαρία Β. Τριχιά: Ο τεκές του Χασάν Μπαμπά στα Τέμπη Λάρισας

10.15' Πασχάλης Ανδρούδης, Ελευθερία Κωνσταντινίδου: Το πρώιμο οθωμανικό τέμενος Μπαϊρακλί τζαμί (Bayraklı Camii) της Λάρισας. Ιστορικές και αρχαιολογικές μαρτυρίες

10.30' Ευαγγελία Λέφα: Το οθωμανικό λουτρό του Βόλου

10.45' - 11.00' Συζήτηση

**Διάλειμμα 11.00' – 11.30'**

11.30' – 12.30' Δ' συνεδρία: Εκατό χρόνια ανασκαφών στη Νέα Αγχίαλο: το χρονικό και το μέλλον των ερευνών, Ι. Το χρονικό των ερευνών (Προεδρία: Γ. Βαραλής, Α. Γιαλούρη)

11.30' Ασπασία Ντίνα : Ιστορική διαδρομή της ανασκαφικής δραστηριότητας στις Φθιώτιδες Θήβες - Νέα Αγχίαλο (30' λεπτά)

12.00' Αναστασία Ντίνα: Το χρονικό της συντήρησης των αρχαιολογικών ευρημάτων των Φθιωτίδων Θηβών - Νέας Αγχιάλου (30' λεπτά)

12.30' – 14.00' Ε' συνεδρία: Εκατό χρόνια ανασκαφών στη Νέα Αγχίαλο: το χρονικό και το μέλλον των ερευνών, ΙΙ. Η ανάδειξη των ανασκαφών και των ευρημάτων τους (Προεδρία: Ο. Καραγιώργου, Α. Γκινάλης)

12.30' Άννα Γιαλούρη, Σοφία Παπαμαργαρίτη: Μουσειολογική και μουσειογραφική προσέγγιση της επετειακής έκθεσης για τα εκατό χρόνια των ανασκαφών στη Νέα Αγχίαλο

12.45' Χαρά Τόπα: Η συντήρηση των λίθινων αντικειμένων της επετειακής έκθεσης για τα εκατό χρόνια των ανασκαφών στη Νέα Αγχίαλο: επιλογή υλικών-μεθόδων, προβληματισμοί και αποφάσεις

13.00' Ελένη Χαρατσή: Συντήρηση και έκθεση του αρχαιολογικού υλικού των Φθιωτίδων Θηβών - Νέας Αγχιάλου: ο ρόλος των συντηρητών

13.15' – 14.00' Συζήτηση

16.00' – 18.15' Σ' συνεδρία: Εκατό χρόνια ανασκαφών στη Νέα Αγχίαλο: το χρονικό και το μέλλον των ερευνών, ΙΙΙ. Ωριμοί και νέοι ερευνητές – παλαιές και νέες έρευνες (Προεδρία: Ρ. Σδρόλια, Κ. Μαντζανά)

16.00' Ασπασία Ντίνα, Άννα Γιαλούρη: Η βασιλική Θ των Φθιωτίδων Θηβών: παλαιά και νέα ευρήματα

16.15' Πασχάλης Σταντζούρης, Ασπασία Ντίνα: Λυχνάρια της Ύστερης αρχαιότητας από το συγκρότημα κοσμικών κτηρίων των Φθιωτίδων Θηβών - Νέας Αγχιάλου

16.30' Άννα Γιαλούρη, Αλκιβιάδης Γκινάλης: Το λιμάνι των Φθιωτίδων Θηβών: παλαιά και νέα ευρήματα

16.45' Όλγα Καραγιώργου: Θήβαι επί θαλάσσης: Η αρχαιολογική μαρτυρία για τα δίκτυα επικοινωνίας και εμπορίου

17.00' Ιωάννης Δ. Βαραλής: Θεία ευχαριστία και τέχνη στην Ύστερη αρχαιότητα: Περί ενός θωρακίου της βασιλικής Α

17.15' Φίλιππος Α. Βλαχούλης: Συλήματα των Φθιωτίδων Θηβών στο Πήλιο: Η μαρτυρία τριών κιονοκράνων του καθολικού της μονής του Αγίου Λαυρεντίου

17.30' Γεωργία Θ. Κολέτσιου: Γλυπτά από τις Φθιώτιδες Θήβες επαναχρησιμοποιημένα σε μεταβυζαντινά μνημεία της Μαγνησίας

17.45' - 18.15' Συζήτηση

**Διάλειμμα 18.15' – 18.45'**

18.45' Στρογγυλή τράπεζα: Κρ. Μαντζανά, Α. Γιαλούρη, Γ. Βαραλής, Ασπ. Ντίνα

**ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ 6 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ**

9.00' – 10.45' Ζ' συνεδρία: Μνημειακή ζωγραφική στη Θεσσαλία και τη Στερεά Ελλάδα (Προεδρία: Γ. Πάλλης, Ε. Ντάφη)

9.00' Κρυστάλλω Μαντζανά: Ιερός ναός Αγίου Δημητρίου Ψηλώματος Δήμου Μετεώρων

9.15' Ιωάννης Π. Χουλιάρης: Η εικονογραφία του μαρτυρίου του αγίου Γρηγορίου της Μεγάλης Αρμενίας στη μνημειακή ζωγραφική της Θεσσαλίας και της Στερεάς Ελλάδας  
9.30' Μαρία Νάνου: Ο τοιχογραφικός διάκοσμος του ναού των Εισοδίων της Θεοτόκου στην Τσαγκαράδα Πηλίου (1687). Πρώτη προσέγγιση στο έργο του ζωγράφου Ιωάννη Πουλάκη

9.45' Γεώργιος Βήτος, Ευαγγελία Καραγιάννη: Ο τοιχογραφικός διάκοσμος του διώροφου παρεκκλησίου του Αγίου Νικολάου και των Αγίων Πάντων στη Μακρινίτσα Πηλίου (18ος αι.)

10.00' Αλεξάνδρα Κωσταρέλλη: Ο ζωγραφικός διάκοσμος του 19ου αιώνα στον ναό του Αγίου Γεωργίου στο Ακράϊφνιο Βοιωτίας

10.15' -10.45' Συζήτηση

### Διάλειμμα 10.45' – 11.15'

11.15' – 13.00' Η' συνεδρία: Γλυπτική, φορητές εικόνες και έργα μικροτεχνίας στη Θεσσαλία και τη Στερεά Ελλάδα (Προεδρία: Γ. Χουλιάρης, Τ. Αναστασιάδου)

11.15' Φίλιππος Α. Βλαχούλης: Disiecta membra: η μαρτυρία μίας ανάγλυφης πλάκας σαρκοφάγου από την Ανατολική Θεσσαλία

11.30' Γεωργία Θ. Κολέτσιου: Ανάγλυφη πλάκα σαρκοφάγου στις Γλαφυρές Μαγνησίας

11.45' Πάρις Ευγενικός: Το ξυλόγλυπτο τέμπλο του Αγ. Αθανασίου εν Άθω στη Ζαγορά Πηλίου

12.00' Ιωάννης Δ. Βαραλής: Έργο του Paolo Veneziano στην Ζαγορά του Πηλίου

12.15' Αλεξάνδρα Κωσταρέλλη: Εικόνα της Παναγίας Οδηγήτριας από τη Συλλογή της Μητροπόλεως Χαλκίδας, Ιστιαίας και Βορείων Σποράδων στη Χαλκίδα

12.30' Γιώργος Πάλλης: Ένα αφιέρωμα του επισκόπου Ζητουνίου Νικηφόρου στη μονή του Αγίου Ιωάννου Θεολόγου Πάτμου (1711)

12.45' – 13.00' Συζήτηση

13.00' – 13.30' Θ' συνεδρία: Παρουσίαση επιτοίχιων ανακοινώσεων (πόστερ)

Κρυστάλλω Μαντζανά, Στυλιανή Λαφαζάνη, Μαρία Παπαστεργίου, Σεραφείμ Κατσόγιαννος: Εργασίες επισκευής και ενίσχυσης σε σεισμόπληκτα θρησκευτικά μνημεία του Δήμου Φαρκαδόνας, ΠΕ Τρικάλων, μετά τη σεισμική ακολουθία της 3ης & 4ης Μαρτίου του 2021

Ευαγγελία Ντάφη, Μαρία Παπαστεργίου: Μεταβυζαντινά τοξωτά γεφύρια της Πίνδου στην Π.Ε. Τρικάλων: οι ενέργειες για την αποκατάστασή τους μετά το καιρικό φαινόμενο “Daniel” (2023)

Ανδρομάχη Κατσελάκη: Ειδήσεις για τον ναό του Αγίου Αθανασίου Παλαμά Καρδίτσας σε σταυρό αγιασμού στο Μουσείο Παύλου και Αλεξάνδρας Κανελλοπούλου

Ιωάννα Λιάπη, Ιουλία Κατσικά, Αθανασία Κραχτοπούλου, Ευαγγελία Χατζή, «Ανασυνθέτοντας τον τόπο και την ιστορία του Προδρόμου»: Εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα στον αρχαιολογικό χώρο Μαγούλα Άγιος Ιωάννης Πρόδρομος της Καρδίτσας

**13.40' Συζήτηση και λήξη των συνεδριών**\_\_



**12<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON**  
**THE APPLICATION OF RAMAN**  
**SPECTROSCOPY IN ART AND**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY, 3-6 SEPTEMBER 2025,**  
**PISA, ITALY**

Dear Colleagues,

This email as a gentle reminder of the approaching deadline for submitting your contribution to the RAA2025 Conference.

The deadline for abstract submission is 31st March 2025.

\*abstract submission is not considered official registration. All presenting authors must be fully registered by 15<sup>th</sup> July 2025 (<https://www.raa2025.it/registration>).

To submit your abstract for the RAA2025 conference, please use the abstract template available on the conference website

(<https://www.raa2025.it/abstract-and-publication-guidelines/>) and follow the provided submission guidelines. Abstracts must be submitted through the RAA2025 online system via the registration form on the conference webpage (<https://www.raa2025.it/registration-form>).

The 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Application of Raman Spectroscopy in Art and Archaeology will be hosted in Pisa (Italy) and is organized by the Italian National Research Council CNR, in collaboration with the Dept. of Earth Sciences of the University of Florence, the Dept. of Civilizations and Forms of Knowledge of the University of Pisa and the Dept. of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry of the University of Pisa.

We look forward to welcoming you to Pisa!

On behalf of the organizing committee of the 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Application of Raman Spectroscopy in Art and Archaeology (RAA2025).

The Chairs of RAA2025

Dr. Simona Raneri, University of Florence & Dr. Stefano Legnaioli, CNR Italy

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## **2025 HELLENIC SOCIETY FOR NON- DESTRUCTIVE TESTING (HSNT) CONFERENCE, MAY 9<sup>TH</sup>-11<sup>TH</sup> 2025, ORMYLIA FOUNDATION, CHALKIDIKI, GREECE**

The 2025 Panhellenic HSNT Conference will take place May 9th -11th 2025 at the ORMYLIA Foundation in Ormylia, Chalkidiki. This year's conference will focus on Non-Destructive Testing & Artificial Intelligence in NDT aiming at the Factory of the Future.

### **Topics**

The Hellenic Society for Non-Destructive Testing in collaboration with the ORMYLIA Foundation (IO) and the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) is organizing the 10<sup>th</sup> Panhellenic HSNT Conference, aiming to explore the principles, development, and applications of innovative Non-destructive Techniques in combination with Artificial Intelligence aiming at the Factory of the Future. The use of artificial intelligence on the one hand but also the social dimensions of safety and lifelong education and learning on the other hand which frame the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of non-destructive measurement data are exploited or not combined involving, combining multidisciplinary areas, such as engineering, biomedical engineering and science, materials, shipping technology, art and cultural heritage and Industry 4.0, generating new knowledge while establishing collaborative opportunities, by tightening collaborations among industry, academia, and healthcare industry.

NDT & Artificial Intelligence aiming at the Factory of the Future  
Energy and Environment  
Health and Medicine  
Materials and Construction  
Agriculture-food and animal husbandry  
Shipping and Marine Technology  
Transportation and Communications  
Art and Cultural Heritage  
Safety, Education & Lifelong Learning

**Website:** [www.ndtconf2025.gr](http://www.ndtconf2025.gr)

### **Important Dates**

- Monday, February 10<sup>th</sup>, 2025 Paper Submission Deadline
- Monday, March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2025 Author Notification
- Monday, March 31st, 2025 Final Paper Submission

## **IV CONGRESS ON CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF METALLIC HERITAGE, OCTOBER 23-25, 2025, UNIVERSITY OF CADIZ**

Dear colleagues,

Please, find below the call for papers for the upcoming *MetalEspaña2025*, to be held in Cadiz.

Abstracts can be submitted up to May 16, 2025.

All the best,

Nicolas

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### **ANNOUNCEMENT: *MetalEspaña2025***

[IV Congress on Conservation and Restoration of Metallic Heritage](#)

**Date: October 23-25, 2025**

**Venue: University of Cadiz**

The dissemination of scientific research and conservation of cultural heritage is essential to ensuring access to knowledge, promoting the value of metallic heritage as an educational and tourist resource, and strengthening social commitment to its preservation. Furthermore, they constitute a responsibility towards society, which provides the necessary resources to make this work possible.

It is within this context that [\*MetalEspaña2025\*](#), the ***IV Congress on Conservation and Restoration of Metallic Heritage***, is framed. This event highlights advances in applied research, technological innovation, and conservation projects involving metallic objects and works. Spain has a long tradition of metalworking dating back to ancient societies, which reinforces the relevance of this congress in protecting and promoting its rich cultural heritage.

[\*MetalEspaña2025\*](#) will be the fourth edition of this congress, following the successful meetings of *MetalEspaña08* (Autonomous University of Madrid), *MetalEspaña2015* (Royal Mint of Segovia), and *MetalEspaña20* (Autonomous University of Madrid). This edition marks a significant milestone, as it will be the first time the congress is held in Andalusia, symbolising the commitment to extending the importance of metallic heritage across the national territory.

Cadiz is a historic city and a benchmark in metallic heritage. This Atlantic city, with deep historical and cultural roots, has been a key point in the exchange of metals with the

Americas for centuries. Additionally, the Museum of Cadiz, established to preserve the city's vast artistic heritage, houses significant metallic heritage pieces dating back to Phoenician times, bearing witness to the region's archaeological richness.

The University of Cadiz also hosts the **Master in Nautical and Underwater Archaeology**, a unique programme in Spain where the study and conservation of metals from underwater sites play a crucial role. This master's degree is affiliated with the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and linked to the International Campus of Excellence of the Sea (CEIMAR) and has established the University of Cadiz as a reference in training, research, and dissemination of underwater cultural heritage. Furthermore, through the International Doctoral School in Marine Studies, the university offers a pioneering **Doctoral Programme in Maritime History and Archaeology**. Additionally, the city houses the **Underwater Archaeology Centre of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage**, an important CEIMAR partner focused on researching and protecting Andalusia's underwater archaeological heritage.

For these reasons, this edition will have for the first time a session dedicated to **Underwater Cultural Heritage**, a field of growing international interest in which Cadiz is a reference.

[MetalEspaña2025](#) is supported by leading national and international institutions, including the Autonomous University of Madrid, the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), ICOM-Spain, ICCROM, and the Spanish Group of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. In this edition, the University of Cadiz joins as a co-organiser, contributing resources and expertise to ensure the success of the event. It is also our aim to involve other institutions committed to the conservation of heritage assets such as CEIMAR, which, among its five areas of specialisation, includes "The Cultural Value of the Sea". Moreover, the Marine Research Institute (INMAR) of the University of Cadiz, which dedicates one of its five research themes to "Ocean and Society" through maritime history and archaeology, will be actively involved. The Laboratory for Studies and Conservation of Historical Heritage (LEC-PH) is also part of this initiative ([www.lec-ph.uca.es](http://www.lec-ph.uca.es)).

The congress will feature a diverse and enriching programme structured into five major thematic areas:

1. Science and technologies applied to metallic heritage.
2. Archaeological metallic heritage.
3. **Underwater cultural heritage** (dedicated plenary lectures).
4. Historical, artistic, and religious metallic heritage.
5. Scientific, technological, industrial, and urban metallic heritage.

Each session will include a keynote lecture by a nationally or internationally recognised expert, followed by a series of presentations relevant to the specific theme of that session. In addition to oral and poster presentations, visits to laboratories and museums in Cadiz with metallic heritage collections will be organised, fostering interaction among professionals, researchers, and students.

The Scientific Committee will be responsible for peer-reviewing the submissions, ensuring their suitability for the most appropriate field, and deciding on their acceptance. Selected papers will be published in [Ge-Conservacion](#) (ISSN 1989-8568). Although this is primarily an in-person congress, the possibility of virtual presentations will be available for researchers unable to travel to Cadiz.

[MetalEspaña2025](#) will not only continue the trajectory of this event as a reference space for professionals and researchers but will also consolidate Cadiz as a hub for the conservation and study of metallic heritage. It will be a unique opportunity to promote knowledge exchange and strengthen the collaborative network surrounding a legacy that transcends borders and generations.

## **Provisional Programme**

### *Thursday, 23<sup>rd</sup> October*

#### **Morning session**

9:00 – Registration.

9:30 – Opening Ceremony.

10:00 – Inaugural Lecture.

10:30 – Session: Science and Technology in Metallic Heritage Research.

· Keynote Presentation.

11:00 – 11:30 Oral Presentations.

11:30 – 12:00 Coffee Break.

12:00 – 14:00 Oral Presentations & Poster Session.

14:00 – 16:00 Lunch Break.

#### **Afternoon session**

16:00 – 17:30 Session: Archaeological Metallic Heritage.

· Keynote Presentation.

17:30 – 18:00 Coffee Break.

18:00 – 20:00 Oral Presentations & Poster Session.

### *Friday, 24<sup>th</sup> October*

#### **Morning session**

9:00 – Session: Underwater Archaeological Heritage.

· Keynote Presentation.

9:30 – 11:00 Oral Presentations.

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break.

11:30 – 14:00 Oral Presentations & Poster Session.

14:00 – 16:00 Lunch Break.

#### **Afternoon session**

16:00 – 17:30 Session: Historical, Artistic, and Religious Metallic Heritage.

· Keynote Presentation.

17:30 – 18:00 Coffee Break.

18:30 – 19:00 Session: Scientific, Technological, Industrial, and Urban Metallic Heritage.

· Keynote Presentation.

19:00 – 20:00 Oral Presentations & Poster Session.

20:00 – De Re Metallica Award Ceremony.

20:30 – Closing Ceremony.

### *Saturday, 25<sup>th</sup> October*

#### **Morning session**

10:00 – 12:00 Technical Visits to Laboratories.

12:00 – 14:00 Visits to museums with metallic heritage collections in Cadiz.

14:00 – End of Congress.

## ORGANISATION

### - Coordinators

Barrio Martín, Joaquín. Autonomous University of Madrid (UAM).  
Bethencourt Núñez, Manuel. University of Cadiz (UCA).

### Organising Committee (UAM)

Donate Carretero, Inmaculada  
Martín Gómez, Bárbara  
Medina Sánchez, M<sup>a</sup> Cruz  
Pardo Naranjo, Ana Isabel

### Organising Committee (UCA)

Arévalo González, Alicia  
Cerezo Andreo, Felipe  
Ciarlo, Nicolás C.  
Fernández Tudela, Elisa  
Goñalons Lapiedra, Marina

### Scientific Committee

Arano Recio, Diana. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia de México.  
Arias Riera, Elena. Museo Nacional del Prado.  
Barrio Martín, Joaquín. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.  
Bethencourt Núñez, Manuel. Universidad de Cádiz.  
Buendía Ortuño, Milagros. Museo Nacional ARQVA.  
Cabello Briones, Cristina. Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural de España.  
Cano Díaz, Emilio. Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Metalúrgicas - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.  
Canto García, Alberto. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.  
Dávila Buitrón, Carmen. Escuela Superior de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales de Madrid.  
Doménech Carbó, Antonio. Universidad de Valencia.  
Feria y Pérez, Rafael. Real Casa de la Moneda - Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre  
Galán Caballero, Montaña. Universidad Complutense de Madrid.  
García-Patrón Santos, Nayra. Museo Arqueológico Nacional.  
Guijarro, Miguel Ángel. Real Casa de la Moneda - Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre.  
Lafuente Fernández, Diana. Museo Nacional de Arte Romano.  
López García, Garbiñe. Real Casa de la Moneda - Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre.  
Ortega Gallego, Mayte. Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía.  
Ramírez Barat, Blanca. Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Metalúrgicas - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.  
San Juan Breña, Jorge. Real Casa de la Moneda - Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre.  
Turégano Botija, María. Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural de España.  
Zambrano, Luis Carlos. Museo de Cádiz.

Zucchiatti, Alessandro. Universidad de Pretoria/UAM.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Dr. Nicolás C. Ciarlo**

Investigador Adjunto, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET)

Instituto de Arqueología | Facultad de Filosofía y Letras | Universidad de Buenos Aires (IA, FFyL-UBA)

Profesor externo de posgrado, Master en Arqueología Náutica y Subacuática | Universidad de Cádiz

Editor, Arqueología | IA, FFyL-UBA

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<https://conicet.academia.edu/NicolásCiarlo>

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# **THE AIGAI HUNT FRIEZE REVEALED,** **4/5/2025, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF** **CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS**

9:30am - 6:00pm

Presented By  
Hellenic Republic Ephorate of Emathia  
National Hellenic Research Foundation Democritos  
American School of Classical Studies  
Hellenic Foundation for Research & Innovation

Location  
ASCSA, Cotsen Hall, 9 Anapiron Polemou, 106 76 Athens

## **Workshop Schedule**

9:30-10:30 Arrival and Check-In

10:30-11:00 Opening Speeches

Bonna D. Wescoat, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA)

Dimisthenis Sarigiannis President of the National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF)  
Olympia Vikatou, General Director of Antiquities, Ministry of Culture  
Katerina Kouravelou, Director of the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovations (HFRI)

Georgia Stratouli, Director of the Ephorate of Emathia, Ministry of Culture  
Christos Markou, Director of the Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics, NCSR Demokritos

Nikolaos Papazarkadas, Director of the Institute of Historical Research, NHRF

11:00 – 12:00 Opening Keynote

Hariclie Brecolaki, Institute of Historical Research, NHRF, Athens Greece  
Anastasia Georgiadou & Eva Kontogoulidou, Ephorate of Antiquities of Emathia, Ministry of Culture, Greece

**Revealing and Ancient Masterpiece: A Multidisciplinary Study of the Aigai Hunt Frieze**

SESSION I: Scientific Synergy

Moderator Nikolaos Papazarkadas, Institute of Historical Research, NHRF, Athens, Greece

12:00 – 12:15 | Brenda Doherty, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologie Chimiche (CNR-SCITEC), Perugia, Italy

**The European Infrastructure for Heritage Science (E•RIHS): Advancing Heritage Science through Access to Tools, Archives, and Expertise**



12:15 – 12:30 | Andreas Karydas, Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics, NCSR Demokritos, Athens, Greece

**From Targeted Analysis to Comprehensive Imaging: The Evolution of X-ray Technology in the Hunt Frieze Investigation**

12:30 – 12:45 | Claudia Caliri, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale (CNR-ISPC), Catania, Italy

**XRAYLab: Innovating Mobile X-Ray Technologies for Tangible Cultural Heritage Analysis**

12:45 – 13:00 Q&A

13:00 – 13:45 Lunch Break

SESSION II: Innovative Technologies for Ancient Colour Analysis and Visualization  
Moderator: Francesco Paolo Romano, CNR-ISPC, Catania, Italy

13:45 – 14:00 | Michela Botticelli, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale (CNR-ISPC), Catania, Italy

ReVis and MOLAB Collaboration - **Revisualizing the Artists' Palette in the Hunt Frieze of the Tomb of Philip II at Aigai through the MOLAB In Situ Investigation**

14:00 – 14:15 | Kalliopi Tsampa, Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics, NCSR Demokritos, Athens, Greece & Vassilis Perdikatsis, Technical University of Crete, Chania, Greece

ReVis and MOLAB Collaboration - **Arsenate Minerals in the Aigai Hunt Frieze: Laboratory Investigations**

14:15 – 14:30 | Haida Liang, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, UK  
ReVis and MOLAB Collaboration - **Ground-based Remote Standoff Spectroscopy and Spectral Imaging for the Analysis of the Hunt Frieze**

14:30 – 14:45 | Giovanni Verri, Art Institute of Chicago, USA  
ReVis and MOLAB Collaboration - **Hunting Colour: Ultraviolet, Visible and Infrared Imaging for the Investigation of Painting Materials and Techniques**

14:45 – 15:00 | Vincent Baillet, Bruno Dutailly, Maxime Cnstant, Pascal Mora, Rémy Chapoulie, Archéosciences Bordeaux UMR 6034 Université Bordeaux Montaigne-CNRS, France

**Enriched 3D Visualization of the Aigai Hunt Frieze: Insights from a Referenced Information System in 3D (RIS3D)**

15:00 – 15:15 | Hariclia Brecolaki & Christos Simatos, Institute of Historical Research, NHRF, Athens, Greece

Reconstructing the Hunt Frieze: Bridging Artistic Ingenuity with Artificial Intelligence

15:15 – 15:30 Q&A

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee Break

SESSION III: Visual Reconstructions in Context

Moderator: Dimitris Plantzos, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

16:00 – 16:15 Agnès Rouveret, Académie Des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris, France

**How Innovative Technologies Have Radically Modified our Perception of Colours and of their Materiality and Led to a Reinterpretation of Archaeological and Textual Evidence: the Case of the Aigai Hunt**

16:15 – 16:30 | Athanasia Kyriakou, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece  
**Highlighting Moments in the Life History of an Emblematic Mural Painting**

16:30 – 16:45 | Angeliki Kottaridi, Ephorate of Antiquities of Emathia, Ministry of Culture, Greece

**You Can Tell the Lion by its Claw**

16:45 – 17:00 | Miltiades Hatzopoulos, Academy of Athens, Greece

**Οί κανόνες του κυνηγιού**

17:00 – 17:05 Break

Concluding Remarks

Moderator: Hariclia Brecolaki, Institute of Historical Research, NHRF, Athens, Greece

17:05-18:00

Verity Platt, Cornell University, NYC, USA

Paolo Liverani, University of Florence, Italy

Brigitte Bourgeois, Center And Search Restoration Musées De France, Paris,

Kenneth Lapatin, J. Paul Getty Museum, LA, USA

Christina Nakou, Visual Artist, Athens, Greece

Maria Mertzani, Directorate of Conservation of Ancient and Modern Monuments  
Ministry of Culture, Athens, Greece

Please visit the site: <https://www.ascsa.edu.gr/events/details/the-aigai-hunt-frieze-revealed>

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**ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –**  
**JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS**

**ASSISTANT CONSERVATION SCIENTIST,**  
**REGULAR FULL-TIME, LOS ANGELES, CA,**  
**USA**

4 days ago Requisition ID: 1923

Salary Range: \$65,000.00 To \$70,000.00 Annually

**Assistant Conservation Scientist (Regular, Full-Time)**

Conservation Center

Reporting to the Head Scientist, this role supports the Conservation Research team by studying the environmental conditions of the David Geffen Galleries, developing strategies for applying the Bizot standard, and conducting material testing for exhibitions. Key responsibilities include microfading analysis, assessing long-term color change in artists' materials, and refining analytical protocols for LACMA's collection. The candidate will prepare samples, apply instrumental techniques, interpret data, produce reports, and contribute to publications and conferences. Additionally, they will help establish research priorities and engage in professional development through training and workshops. This is a 1 year term position with the possibility of renewal.

**Responsibilities:**

Conduct research and provide analytical support to the Conservation Research team's efforts to:

Study the environment (Temperature, Relative Humidity and Light) of the David Geffen Galleries.

Collaborate with other departments on the development of strategies for applying the Bizot standard in LACMA's galleries.

Support exhibitions by conducting material testing through various analytical methods.

Explore the capabilities of the microfading tester, including comparing results obtained using xenon arc and LED light sources.

Study the long-term color change of artists' materials and investigate the relationship between real-time and accelerated aging.

Develop a more robust microfading protocol for exhibitions and LACMA's permanent collection.

Prioritize workload, prepare samples, identify and apply appropriate instrumental techniques available at LACMA, collect/organize/manage/interpret data, create reports, and conduct literature reviews.

Present research findings at professional conferences and contribute to the publication of papers in peer-reviewed journals.

As part of the Conservation Research team, develop short- and medium-term project goals and contribute to the establishment of strategic priorities.

Engage in professional development through on-the-job training, specialized courses, and participation in professional meetings and workshops.

**Benefits:**

The expected annual salary for this Los Angeles, CA based position is \$65,000.00 - \$70,000.00 subject to change, and the position is eligible for LACMA's comprehensive benefits package.

LACMA is committed to providing its employees with valuable and competitive benefits as a core part of a strong overall employee experience.

**Qualifications:**

A Master's degree (PhDs preferred) in conservation science or in STEM fields including chemistry, physical science, geology, and materials science.

Minimum 1 year of experience in scientific research, preferably in the field of cultural heritage or a related field.

Experience in the use of several analytical techniques such as: X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer, Py-GCMS, MFT etc. and small handle equipment such as Elsec, Hobo or Testo.

Excellent writing skills.

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## **ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS**

# **RITUAL USE, CONSUMPTION, AND DEPOSITIONAL PRACTICES AT AGRIOMERNOS CAVE, NORTHWESTERN SAMOS (GREECE): A CERAMIC ANALYTICAL APPROACH, BY SERGIOS MENELAOU, EDYTA MARZEC, FOTIS GEORGIADIS, STELLA KATSAROU, ANASTASIOS SIROS, ANDREAS DARLAS**

Advances in Archaeomaterials  
Volume 5, 2024, 100041  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aia.2024.100041>

### **Abstract**

This study utilises pottery as a proxy to identify patterns of use and consumption, as well as depositional strategies at Agriomernos, a recently discovered cave site on Samos Island (Greece). This discovery challenges our understanding of human–landscape interaction within a marginal region across two distinct prehistoric chronological episodes. As part of a broader research project, this paper presents the results from an integrated, multiscale analysis of pottery through morpho-stylistic and macroscopic examination, thin section petrography, and wavelength dispersive X–ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF). The analysis has revealed a compositionally diverse ceramic assemblage that represents a range of different raw material sources on the island and, by extension, different groups of people. The identification of off-island imports adds new evidence to the reconstruction of Aegean connectivity patterns. Agriomernos Cave constitutes a key archaeological site within an area previously unexplored, offering a unique opportunity to investigate ancient mobility, landscape sacrality, and ritual performances manifested through periodical and repeated acts of deposition.

Keywords: Agriomernos, Greece, Cave site, Ceramic petrography, WD-XRF, Ritual use

**Please visit the site:**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667136024000141>

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## **EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE**

# **NEWLY DISCOVERED POMPEII FRIEZE SHOWS WILD BACCHANALIAN RITUALS, BY BARBIE LATZA NADEAU**

Another new discovery in the ruins of Pompeii has shed light on the wilder side of the ancient Romans.

An extremely rare frieze known as a “megalography,” or painting with life-sized figures, has been unearthed in an area where ongoing excavations have produced some of the ancient site’s most important finds.

Uncovered in what was once a spacious banqueting hall that opened onto a garden, the frieze dates back to the 1st century BC, meaning it was nearly 100 years old when Mount Vesuvius erupted in 79 AD, burying Pompeii in pumice and killing more than 2,000 inhabitants.

The newest discovery, in Region IX in the central part of the city, depicts the procession of Dionysus, the ancient Greek god of wine, against walls and columns painted in Pompeian red.

The depictions show priests and priestesses, known as bacchantes or maenads, portrayed as dancers, along with flautists, hunters and huntresses with slaughtered animals slung on their shoulders.

In one image, a hunter swings a sword from which animal entrails are dangling. In another, a figure makes an acrobatic offering of wine, the libation flowing behind him from a drinking horn.

At the center of the frieze, next to Dionysus’ companion Silenus, stands a woman. She is on the brink of being initiated into the mysteries of Dionysus, an ancient ritual using intoxicants to remove inhibitions. Initiates then became members of “mystery cults.” Their rites could not be revealed to those outside the cult and were therefore a source of great fascination to the wider populace.

In 186 BC, the Roman Senate banned the rites, known as Bacchanalia, on moral grounds, except in special circumstances. Nonetheless, they continued, especially in southern Italy.

All the figures in the frieze are shown on pedestals, and a second row of images above the human figures shows animals – alive and dead – as well as sea creatures and seafood in baskets.

Gabriel Zuchtriegel, director of the Archaeological Park of Pompeii, said the frescoes were intended to delight guests at the banquets.

“Rather like when we find a copy of Michelangelo’s Creation of Adam on the wall of an Italian restaurant in New York to create a little bit of atmosphere,” he said in a press statement published Wednesday.

“For the ancients, the bacchante or maenad expressed the wild, untamable side of women: the woman who abandons her children, the house and the city, who breaks free from male order to dance freely, go hunting and eat raw meat in the mountains and the woods,” Zuchtriegel said.

“In other words, the direct opposite of the ‘nice’ woman who emulates Venus, the goddess of love and marriage, the woman who looks at herself in the mirror and ‘dolls herself up.’”

The room has been named the House of Thiasus, a reference to the Greek word for the procession of devotees of Dionysus, the archaeological park said in the statement. It will open to the public immediately, with 15 people admitted at a time.

“The megalography provides another glimpse into the rituals of the mysteries of Dionysus. It is an exceptional historical document and, together with the fresco of the Villa of the Mysteries, constitutes a one-of-a-kind, making Pompeii an extraordinary testimony to an aspect of life in classical Mediterranean life that is largely unknown,” Italy’s culture minister, Alessandro Giuli, said in the statement.

“We are living in an important moment for Italian and world archaeology which has also registered a strong increase in visitors.”

In 2024, more than four million people visited the site. In 2025, the park will cap daily visitors to 20,000 a day.

The discovery comes more than 100 years after a similar frieze depicting the Dionysiac mysteries was found in the so-called Villa of the Mysteries near the main entrance of the archaeological park.

Recent excavations in Region IX, which covers around 3,200 square meters (0.8 acres), unearthed a lavish spa, exotic frescoes in a villa that was undergoing renovation when Vesuvius erupted, and a bakery.

**Please visit the site: <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/02/28/style/pompeii-bacchanalia-frieze-scli-intl/index.html> [Go there for pix]**

## **NEW GÖBEKLI TEPE DISCOVERIES** **DISPROVE EARLIER THEORIES ABOUT ITS** **PURPOSE, BY NISHA ZAHID**

Archaeologists excavating Göbekli Tepe have uncovered evidence that challenges previous theories about the site's purpose. The discovery of ancient living quarters suggests it was more than just a ceremonial center, reshaping theories about early human settlements.

For decades, researchers believed Göbekli Tepe, one of the world's oldest monumental sites, served only as a place of worship for Neolithic hunter-gatherers. However, recent excavations have revealed tools, grinding stones, and plant and animal remains, indicating that people may have lived or stayed there for extended periods.

The findings suggest early humans may have started building permanent or semi-permanent communities much earlier than previously thought.

A monumental site with complex architecture

Located near the Turkish-Syrian border, Göbekli Tepe dates back at least 12,000 years, predating Stonehenge by more than 6,000 years.

It features massive T-shaped stone pillars, some standing 5.5 meters (18 feet) tall, adorned with intricate carvings of animals and abstract symbols. These structures represent the earliest known examples of large-scale stone architecture.

Until now, experts assumed that mobile hunter-gatherers built Göbekli Tepe as a meeting place for rituals. The latest discoveries challenge that theory, as evidence of grinding mills, flint sickles and plant residues suggests that its builders may have engaged in early farming or food processing.

### **A possible ancient calendar and other theories**

Some researchers propose that Göbekli Tepe may have had a purpose beyond just being a religious center. Dr. Martin Sweatman of the University of Edinburgh has suggested that the site could be the world's oldest calendar.

He believes its builders were keen observers of the sky and may have used the stone structures to track celestial events. "It appears the inhabitants of Göbekli Tepe were keen observers of the sky, which is to be expected given their world had been devastated by a comet strike," Sweatman said.

Other theories speculate that the site was used for burials, while some even claim it could be linked to the biblical Garden of Eden. Although widely debated, these interpretations highlight the mysteries that still surround Göbekli Tepe.

### **Only 10% of the Site Excavated**



Despite ongoing research, only about 10% of Göbekli Tepe has been excavated. Archaeologists estimate that it could take another 150 years to uncover the entire site.

Dr. Mehmet Önal of Harran University's Department of Archaeology has stated that at least 15 more stone enclosures remain buried, including one that may date back as far as 15,000 years.

The site's scale and complexity suggest early human societies were more organized than previously believed. Instead of small, scattered groups, researchers now theorize that people may have gathered in large, semi-permanent settlements centered around shared spiritual or social structures.

### **Carvings and Mythology Reveal Ritual Practices**

Göbekli Tepe's stone pillars are decorated with elaborate carvings of animals and human-like figures, possibly representing mythological stories or spiritual beliefs.

Archaeologist Klaus Schmidt, who led excavations until his death in 2014, suggested that the site functioned as a religious center where people traveled long distances to participate in ceremonies. Evidence indicates that some visitors came from as far as 200 kilometers (124 miles) away.

The sculptures and carvings reinforce the idea that spirituality played a major role in shaping early societies. The detailed artwork may provide insights into early belief systems, including creation myths and communal rituals.

### **Connections to Other Ancient Sites**

Recent discoveries at Karahantepe, a nearby site with similar structures, support new theories about early civilization.

Archaeologists recently uncovered a 2.45-meter (8-foot) human statue, the largest known from this period. The sculpture, featuring realistic facial details, is firmly attached to a bench, providing a glimpse into prehistoric artistic traditions.

### **A Shift in Understanding Early Civilization**

The discoveries at Göbekli Tepe continue to challenge traditional theories about its purpose. The presence of both religious monuments and domestic structures suggests that civilization may have formed around shared beliefs before farming became widespread.

As research continues, Göbekli Tepe could reshape everything historians know about early human settlements, pushing back the timeline of civilization by at least 1,000 years

**Please visit the site: <https://greekreporter.com/2025/02/27/new-gobekli-tepe-discovery-disprove-earlier-theories/> [Go there for pix]**

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## **MYSTERY OF HOW MAN'S BRAIN TURNED TO GLASS AFTER VESUVIUS ERUPTION POSSIBLY SOLVED, BY TOM METCALFE**

In A.D. 79, a man who died in Mount Vesuvius' eruption near Pompeii had a rare transformation: His brain seemingly turned into glass. But scientists have long debated how it happened, because the pyroclastic flows of rock fragments, ash and gas that buried him would not have been hot enough, nor cooled quickly enough, to "glassify" or vitrify the man's brain.

Now, researchers have proposed a new explanation: the pyroclastic flows must have been immediately preceded by a superheated cloud of ash that first rapidly heated and then rapidly cooled the man's brain as it dissipated, turning it to glass.

The new research, published Thursday (Feb. 27) in the journal *Scientific Reports*, is the latest volley in a dispute over the material found in remains of the man's skull. The first study claiming this was published in 2020. But critics alleged the same year that the "glass brain" may not have been brain tissue at all. The new study provides additional evidence, however, including remnants of brain cells, that the authors suggest show the material is glassified brain tissue.

The new theory is supported by studies of charcoal fragments found near the man's remains at Herculaneum, a seaside town a few miles from Pompeii that was destroyed in the same eruption, study lead author Guido Giordano, a geologist and volcanologist at Italy's Roma Tre University, told Live Science.

"At Herculaneum, we found charcoal fragments that experienced multiple [heating] events and the highest temperatures were associated with the early super-hot ash cloud," he said in an email.

Such ash clouds are known to have formed during several recent volcanic eruptions that featured pyroclastic flows, including the 1991 eruption of Japan's Mount Unzen and the 2018 eruption of Guatemala's Fuego volcano, he said.

The initial ash clouds contained little volcanic material and so might seem to have little physical impact, he said. But they could still be fatal because of their super-hot temperatures — and the researchers estimate the initial ash cloud that covered Herculaneum was more than 950 degrees Fahrenheit (510 degrees Celsius), which was at first hot enough — and then rapidly cool enough — to vitrify the man's brain.

The man was killed during the eruption while lying on a bed in Herculaneum's Collegium Augustalium, a civic institution that promoted the worship of the Roman emperors.

### **Glass brain**

However, some scientists have disputed whether the glassy material found in the man's remains at Herculaneum was ever brain tissue. A study published in 2020 in the journal

Science & Technology of Archaeological Research led by molecular archaeologist Alexandra Morton-Hayward — now at the University of Oxford — claimed that samples of the glassy material had not been made available to outside researchers. She and her colleagues also argued that the pyroclastic flows at Herculaneum were not hot enough, nor had they cooled fast enough, to turn a brain into glass.

The man's remains were found in the mid-1960s, showing he had died while lying on a bed in a building of the Collegium Augustalium, a civic institution that promoted the worship of the Roman emperor.

The new study by Giodano and his colleagues reinforces their claim that the glassy material had been part of the man's brain and presents microscopic analysis showing the remains of brain cells and other brain structures within the glassy material.

Archaeologist Pedar Foss of DePauw University in Indiana and the author of "Pliny and the Eruption of Vesuvius" (Routledge, 2022), who was not involved in the latest study, told Live Science that it was not clear if the new research had resolved the questions over the nature of the material.

"I'm glad this work is being done, but there's more that needs to happen before it can be confirmed," he said.

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Tom Metcalfe is a freelance journalist and regular Live Science contributor who is based in London in the United Kingdom. Tom writes mainly about science, space, archaeology, the Earth and the oceans. [...]

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**Please visit the site: <https://www.livescience.com/archaeology/romans/mystery-of-how-mans-brain-turned-to-glass-after-vesuvius-eruption-possibly-solved>**



## **EXCAVATION NEAR JERUSALEM FINDS** **9,000-YEAR-OLD SIX-FINGERED NEOLITHIC** **SHAMAN WOMAN**

The woman had six fingers on her left hand, a characteristic that in ancient cultures was often interpreted as a sign of distinction and spiritual authority.

A recent study published in the journal *Atiqot* described a tomb found at the Motza archaeological site in the hills of Jerusalem, dating back to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B period. The excavations at Motza, conducted between 2018 and 2020, uncovered one of the largest concentrations of settlements from this period in the area. The research was carried out before the construction of Highway 16, the third access road to Jerusalem from the west.

The tomb contained the remains of a woman who may have played a spiritual role or acted as a shaman in her community. Anatomical analysis indicates that the woman was over 15 years old at the time of her death. Notably, she had six fingers on her left hand, a characteristic that in ancient cultures was often interpreted as a sign of distinction and spiritual authority.

Funerary objects found alongside the woman, including green stone necklaces and mother-of-pearl jewelry, reinforce the hypothesis of her importance within Neolithic society. Most individuals were buried with decorations such as stone bracelets, pendants, and beads made from exotic materials like alabaster and green stones. According to researchers, the stone bracelets found in some graves are associated with transition rituals between life and death.

Please visit the site: <https://www.jpost.com/archaeology/archaeology-around-the-world/article-840914> [Go there for pict]

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## **HOW THE EUPHRATES SHAPED ERIDU, THE OLDEST CITY IN HISTORY**

The irrigation network consists of over 200 primary canals, some of which stretch up to nine kilometers in length and are between two and five meters wide.

A team of researchers identified and mapped a vast network of irrigation canals near Eridu, considered the oldest city in history. The discovery reveals one of the region's most well-preserved networks of canals, demonstrating the knowledge of hydraulic engineering required for their construction and maintenance.

Eridu, located in southern Iraq in the heart of ancient Mesopotamia, is the southernmost of all the great Mesopotamian cities, as noted in the Sumerian King List. Inhabited from the sixth to the first millennium BCE, the city preserves one of the oldest and best-preserved irrigation networks in Mesopotamia.

The irrigation network consists of over 200 primary canals, some of which stretch up to nine kilometers in length and are between two and five meters wide. Additionally, more than 4,000 smaller canals were identified, ranging from ten to 200 meters in length, directing water to farmland. Around 700 farms were organized along these secondary canals, reflecting an intensive and well-structured agricultural system based on equitable water distribution.

The ability to divert water from rivers through canals was crucial for the sustainability of urban settlements in Mesopotamia. Eridu had a highly organized water distribution system that supported early urban settlements. The discovery near Eridu sheds new light on early water management techniques, confirming that agriculture in Mesopotamia was not only dependent on the natural fertility of the soil but also on sophisticated hydraulic planning.

Archaeologists used an interdisciplinary approach that included geomorphological analysis, historical map reviews, and remote sensing technology. High-resolution satellite imagery, including images from the 1960s CORONA program, drone footage, and ground photography were used to validate the canal mapping findings.

One of the key methods for distinguishing natural canals from artificial ones was the analysis of water flow patterns, topography, current directions, and the presence of hydraulic control structures. Hydraulic control structures, including dikes and natural or artificial breaches in river dikes, allowed the controlled distribution of water in the floodplain.

Long ago, the Euphrates River shifted course, forcing people to abandon the area around Eridu. This abandonment allowed the archaeological landscape of the Eridu region to remain relatively intact, making it a rare exception to the pattern of alteration seen in other areas. Most ancient irrigation structures in Mesopotamia have been buried under river sedimentation or replaced by later networks, making it difficult to study the earliest agricultural systems in detail.

The stability of the Euphrates River allowed the main canals in the Eridu region to retain their functionality for centuries. Many of the canals identified near Eridu remain intact, and the ability to trace such a detailed irrigation system shows how early civilizations adapted to their environment.

The findings confirm that Eridu was once a center of sophisticated agricultural planning, necessitating a high level of social organization to ensure the operation of the irrigation canals. The irrigation network indicates engineering expertise among the people of Eridu, which researchers hope to correlate with written records from the time.

While the discovery confirms the irrigation network's importance, researchers now face the challenge of establishing a precise timeline for its construction and use. They plan to excavate key sites and conduct stratigraphic excavations to analyze soil layers and sediment remains for sediment dating, aiming to date the use of canals more accurately.

Researchers also aim to compare their findings with cuneiform inscriptions to gain further insights into the irrigation practices of ancient civilizations and to correlate written records with tangible data. This comparison could provide new insights into water management in ancient Mesopotamian states.

**Please visit the site: <https://www.jpost.com/archaeology/archaeology-around-the-world/article-844777> [Go there for pix]**

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## **HUMANS STARTED USING LANGUAGE** **135,000 YEARS AGO, GENETIC STUDY** **FINDS, BY ABDUL MOEED**

Scientists have long debated the origins of human language, a defining trait that separates people from other animals. A new genetic study suggests that early humans may have had the ability to use language as far back as 135,000 years ago, with verbal communication in social settings emerging around 100,000 years ago.

The findings, published in *Frontiers in Psychology*, come from an interdisciplinary team of researchers including Shigeru Miyagawa, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and Rob DeSalle, a researcher at the American Museum of Natural History. Experts from institutions in Brazil, Switzerland and the United States also contributed to the study.

Unlike past research that examined fossils or artifacts, this study takes a linguistic and genetic approach. Scientists propose that since all modern languages stem from a common source, estimating their origins requires tracing human migration patterns.

Every human group has language, and all languages are interconnected, Miyagawa said. By studying when early humans dispersed across different regions, we can infer that language must have existed before those migrations began.

To support this theory, the researchers analyzed 15 genetic studies conducted over the past 18 years. These studies examined DNA passed through both maternal and paternal lines, as well as full human genomes. Their findings suggest that the first major population split occurred approximately 135,000 years ago, implying that language must have predated or coincided with this event.

### **Human language as a thinking tool before communication**

One of the study's key hypotheses is that language may have first functioned as an internal thought system before becoming a social tool. Miyagawa explains that language serves two primary purposes—facilitating thought and enabling communication. Early humans may have used language privately in their minds before gradually integrating it into social interactions.

This idea is reinforced by archaeological discoveries. Around 100,000 years ago, early humans began producing symbolic objects, including engraved patterns and decorative artifacts made with red ochre. These findings suggest the presence of abstract thinking, a cognitive ability closely linked to language.

Ian Tattersall, a co-author and an expert in human origins, argues that language likely played a central role in shaping early human societies. He believes it not only improved communication but also spurred innovation and complex social structures.

Language didn't just help us talk—it changed the way we think, Tattersall said. It may have been a driving force behind the development of modern human behavior.

Not all experts agree with this perspective. Some scholars argue that language developed gradually alongside other cognitive and social advancements, such as tool-making, cooperation and environmental adaptation. In this view, language was not the primary driver of human evolution but one of many factors that contributed to Homo sapiens' success.

Please visit the site: <https://greekreporter.com/2025/03/15/humans-language-genetic-study/>

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## **ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIND HUGE TOMB OF UNKNOWN PHARAOH IN EGYPT, BY ALAN YUHAS**

The burial chamber most likely belonged to a ruler in a line of kings once lost to history, researchers said. “It’s a new chapter in investigating this dynasty.”

Archaeologists have unearthed the huge tomb of an unknown pharaoh at an Egyptian necropolis, a team of researchers said on Thursday, in what they are calling the second discovery of a king’s tomb this year.

The team of Egyptian and American archaeologists found the tomb, which the researchers estimate is 3,600 years old, nearly 23 feet underground at Abydos, one of the oldest cities of ancient Egypt. The city, about 300 miles south of Cairo, was a burial place for early pharaohs and became a pilgrimage site in antiquity. A necropolis developed at Anubis Mountain to the city’s south.

Researchers uncovered the tomb at the mountain, at the base of a high desert cliff where strong winds carry gusts of sand. In some places around the necropolis, sand has buried structures more than 16 or 19 feet deep.

The burial chamber features a decorated entryway, several rooms and soaring 16-foot vaults made of mud bricks. It dwarfs a tomb unearthed at Abydos over a decade ago, which was hailed at the time as the first material proof of a “lost” dynasty of kings there.

“It’s a new chapter in investigating this dynasty,” Josef W. Wegner, a curator at the Penn Museum in Philadelphia and the leader of the American side of the excavation, said in an interview on Wednesday. “It’s pretty exciting.”

Egypt’s Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities briefly described the findings at Abydos earlier this month, but researchers at the Penn Museum announced more about their discovery on Thursday.

Similarities between the newly unearthed tomb and the one discovered in 2014, which belonged to a king named Seneb-Kay, have led the archaeologists to conclude that the as-yet-unknown pharaoh may have been an earlier member of the so-called Abydos dynasty.

In the newly discovered tomb, painted scenes on plastered brickwork decorated the entrance to the limestone burial chamber, showing the goddess Isis and her sister Nephthys, who were often paired in funerary rites.

“This tomb and Seneb-Kay’s tomb are the earliest surviving royal tombs that actually have painted decorations inside of them,” Mr. Wegner said.

But there were no identifiable skeletal remains at the newly unearthed site and, like a tomb found near the Valley of the Kings earlier this year, the one at Abydos has suffered major damage over the centuries.

At Abydos, grave robbers picked the tomb largely clean. A grand recess in the burial chamber for canopic jars — vessels for organs, typically held in a gilded box — stood empty. Archaeologists have found pottery and inscriptions around Abydos showing that, during the late Roman period around 1700 years ago, people were digging into tombs to extract the limestone, granite and quartzite within.

And although the name of the ruler in the newly excavated tomb had once been visible in yellow bands of hieroglyphic texts, the actions of ancient grave robbers had rendered it illegible.

“They did just enough damage to the decoration that we have just the very base of what would have been the identifying text columns,” Mr. Wegner said.

The frustrated team of researchers expressed “some cuss words,” Mr. Wegner added. “But the archaeological record doesn’t always yield exactly what you hope for, so you keep going.”

Anna-Latifa Mourad-Cizek, a professor of archaeology at the University of Chicago who was not involved in the research, called the new excavation “highly significant” and said it would add to what little is known about “a fascinating period when Egypt was controlled by competing powers.”

The era was “politically enigmatic,” she said, defined by economic instability and warring kingdoms.

It appeared to be “a phase of warrior pharaohs fighting it out,” Mr. Wegner said, noting that Seneb-Kay’s skeleton suggested he may have died in combat. The period also laid “the groundwork for the great empire of the New Kingdom,” when Egypt was reunited by the rulers of Thebes, he added.

The newly found tomb, Mr. Wegner said, could offer insight into how the Nile Valley, in the time before the New Kingdom, had gradually fragmented among rival rulers. The findings suggested, he said, that the Abydos dynasty was not “a kind of flash in the pan where you’ve got a handful of kings breaking off from whatever original territory they belonged to.”

While the extent of the land controlled by those buried here is not known, “the Abydos dynasty kings only appeared to rule a region around the city, rather than all of Egypt,” said Matthew Adams, an archaeologist who works on an unrelated project in the area. “But their use of the title of ‘king’ suggests they had aspirations to something greater.”

Mr. Wegner said there are several candidates for who had been interred in this tomb, including two kings named Senaiib and Paentjeni who dedicated monuments at Abydos but whose tombs remain unknown. He added that the team would work to manage and protect the site, and that it had plans to keep excavating in search of other sites and tombs.

“It’s always our dream to find one that’s intact or partially intact,” he said. “There may yet be tombs like that.”

Please visit the site: <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/27/world/africa/egypt-tomb-pharaoh-abydos.html> [Go there for pix]

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## **HUMAN SACRIFICES FOUND IN A BRONZE AGE TOMB IN TURKEY WERE MOSTLY TEENAGE GIRLS, BY KRISTINA KILLGROVE**

Archaeologists are unsure why unrelated teenagers were buried in an elaborate Bronze Age tomb but think their age may be a clue.

Five millennia ago, Bronze Age people in Mesopotamia built elaborate stone tombs full of spectacular grave goods and human sacrifices. Researchers are unsure of the meaning of this ritual, but a new study of the skeletons points to a clue: the age at which people were sacrificed and their biological sex.

"The fact that they are mostly adolescents is fascinating and surprising," David Wengrow, a professor of comparative archaeology at University College London, told Live Science. "It highlights how little thought scientists and historians have really given to the importance of adolescence as a crucial stage in the human life cycle."

The finding may also upend assumptions about the type of government this culture practiced. Previously, it was thought to be a king-led hierarchical society, but these burials hint at a more egalitarian organization.

### **Ancient burials in Turkey**

Wengrow and colleagues have studied a series of skeletons found at the archaeological site of Başur Höyük on the Upper Tigris River in southeastern Turkey. Once part of ancient Mesopotamia, Başur Höyük is dated to between 3100 and 2800 B.C. Several stone tombs were discovered there a decade ago, full of hundreds of copper artifacts, textiles and beads.

In a previous study, researchers identified a burial of two 12-year-old children flanked by eight violently killed people and suggested the funeral ritual indicated the rise of an early state that included "royal" tombs with "retainer sacrifice."

But in a new study, published March 17 in the Cambridge Archaeological Journal, the researchers conducted ancient DNA analysis on a separate set of skeletons and presented a more nuanced view of the cemetery, focusing on the idea of adolescence as an important life stage in this society.

Ancient DNA analysis of nine skeletons from Başur Höyük showed that the people were not biologically related to one another. The DNA also showed that most of the people the researchers tested were female.

"So we are dealing with adolescents brought together, or coming together voluntarily, from biologically unrelated groups to carry out a very extreme form of ritual," Wengrow said. The meaning of the ritual, however, is still unclear.

Previously, researchers thought that the main burials represented young royals with their sacrificed attendants. But this interpretation was based on the idea that early Bronze Age societies had evolved into large-scale states with a king at the top of the social hierarchy.

There is now more archaeological evidence that Bronze Age political systems were more flexible. Societies in Mesopotamia could have regularly switched between hierarchical, king-based rule and a more egalitarian social organization where people collectively make decisions.

"The idea that humans evolved to live in just one form of society almost all the time is almost certainly wrong," Wengrow said. If Başur Höyük was one of these more fluid societies, the "royal" burial may be better explained as a complex and potentially age-related funeral tradition.

"Much more likely, what we see in the cemetery is a subset of a larger group, other members of which survived the ritual process and went on to full adulthood," Wengrow said. This larger group can be called an "age set," according to the study.

In general, in egalitarian societies, leadership is earned instead of inherited, but "age sets" and gender can also come into play. For instance, elders may be valued for their wisdom and experience, while adolescents may be valued for their hunting skills. In the case of the Bronze Age burials in Turkey, this "age set" of adolescents could represent initiates into an ancient cult or victims of inter-group competition or violence, the researchers note in their study.

Few researchers focus on adolescence in ancient societies, the researchers noted in their study, so the Başur Höyük burials suggest that it is important to investigate age sets in early Bronze Age states rather than assuming the society was led by kings and other royals at the top of a political hierarchy.

Further research on the skeletons is forthcoming, Wengrow said, in terms of stable isotope analysis to figure out the origins of the people buried at Başur Höyük.

"For now, all we can say is that many of the teenagers buried in the tombs were not local to the area of the cemetery," he said.

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Please visit the site: <https://www.livescience.com/archaeology/human-sacrifices-found-in-a-bronze-age-tomb-in-turkey-were-mostly-teenage-girls> [Go there for pix]

## **SAGA DOCUMENTED IN 2 KINGS AND BOOK OF CHRONICLES, BY ROSSELLA TERCATIN**

Pottery excavated at Megiddo in northern Israel suggests a military presence, possibly confirms the battle between King Josiah and Pharaoh Necho, and hints at Gog and Magog narrative

For the first time, a team of Israeli archaeologists has uncovered ancient artifacts at northern Israel's "Armageddon" site that might offer proof of an epic battle documented in the books of Kings II and Chronicles between a king of Judah and an Egyptian pharaoh.

Two academic papers published earlier this year explained how an unprecedented amount of 7th-century BCE Egyptian pottery was found in recent excavations at Megiddo, suggesting that Egyptian soldiers were indeed in the right biblical place at what could be the right biblical period.

"Megiddo is the only site in Israel and the neighboring countries mentioned in the Bible and in all great records of the Ancient Near East," said Prof. Israel Finkelstein, head of the School of Archaeology and Maritime Cultures at the University of Haifa and long-time director of the Megiddo Expedition.

The Book of 2 Chronicles in chapters 34-35 and 2 Kings in chapters 22-23 narrate the vicissitudes of the 16th King of Judah, Josiah. As he rose to the throne, he was described as a God-fearing leader who brought the people of Israel back to a righteous path after centuries of idol-worshipping and sinful behaviors. Yet, his efforts did not placate God's wrath against the people. As Egyptian Pharaoh Necho marched against the Assyrians, Josiah confronted him at Megiddo, and Necho killed him (2 Chronicles 35:20-22; 2 Kings 23:29). The Assyrians, one of several biblical foes of the people of Israel, were responsible for destroying the kingdom of Israel in the northern part of the land (where Megiddo is located) in the 8th century CE, a century before the Josiah-Necho battle.

"It is important to note that the re-establishment of the site as an Egyptian stronghold in the late 7th century BCE had long been suspected, mostly based on a biblical verse in the Book of Kings, which described Josiah's execution at Megiddo by Pharaoh Necho," said Dr. Assaf Kleiman of Ben Gurion University, a senior member of the Megiddo Expedition staff who led the studies published in Egypt and the Levant and the Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament.

Alongside the massive amount of Egyptian pottery, the excavation also uncovered a significant quantity of vessels from eastern Greece that, based on typological parallels with well-dated contexts in other archaeological sites, must have arrived at Megiddo between 630 and 610 BCE (the Josiah-Necho battle is said to have happened in 609 BCE).

Finkelstein and Kleiman said these findings might hint at the presence of Greek mercenaries, who would have fought alongside the Egyptians against Josiah.

“We know of such mercenaries in the service of Egypt of that time from both Greek and Assyrian textual sources,” said Finkelstein.

These Greek mercenaries may also have biblical ties.

“There are several clues in the Bible to the participation of Lydians from western Anatolia in the killing of Josiah. One of them is the story of Gog; some scholars think that Gog refers to Gyges, the king of Lydia who, according to the Assyrians, sent mercenaries to serve in the Egyptian army in the 7th century BCE,” said Finkelstein.

In the Hebrew Bible, the name Gog is mentioned in two books. In Ezekiel (chapters 38-39), Gog is a chief prince in the land of Magog, an enemy of Israel who will eventually be destroyed by God. In Chronicles 5:4, however, Gog is a descendant of the prophet Joel. In the New Testament, Gog and Magog are described as allies of Satan in the battle against God at the end of times (Revelations 20:7-9).

“The Book of Revelations in the New Testament refers to an eschatological battle between the forces of God and the forces of evil at Armageddon — a corruption in Greek of Har Megiddo — the Mound/hill of Megiddo,” Finkelstein noted. “Perhaps the theological idea behind it is that a savior from the lineage of David will return in the place where the last and most righteous Davidic King [Josiah] died.”

### **A long history of Megiddo excavations**

“Megiddo has been excavated by four expeditions, starting in the early 20th century,” Finkelstein said. “Past excavations did not have access to modern methods and techniques and hence many of the results have been contested.”

The long history of destructive excavations — often completed with what are now considered primitive methods — makes the new finds even more exciting.

“Finding undisturbed remains of the Assyrian period in Megiddo had always been a passion of mine since it was widely believed that these remains were completely removed by the expedition that worked at the site in the early 20th century,” said Kleiman.

“In 2016, we were finally able to locate an area suitable for investigating this fascinating period, very close to the administrative quarter of the site,” Kleiman told The Times of Israel via email. “In the last two years, I processed the findings in my lab at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.”

The excavations in what archaeologists defined as “Area X” unearthed the remains of a building from the 7th century CE when the battle between Josiah and Necho would have occurred.

The structure featured several rooms and an open court and presented a rich assemblage of pottery.

“Pottery is the most abundant find unearthed in archaeological excavations,” said Kleiman. “It provides us with numerous insights into the life of ancient societies, for example, their cooking practices, trade relations, and, in very specific cases, group identities. In our recent excavation, we exposed what seems to be a domestic structure dating from the late 7th century BCE with both locally produced and imported ceramic vessels.”

The local pottery included fragments of vessels that, based on their typology, could be identified as Assyrian, as well as a piece that belonged to a Judahic cooking pot (based on typology and analysis of the origin of the clay used, which came from Moza near Jerusalem).

### **An army marches on its stomach**

In addition to the potential Assyrian remains, the researchers also found over 100 pieces of Egyptian pottery.

“Since Egyptian pottery from the Late Iron Age was never encountered before at Megiddo, at the beginning of our research, we were a bit puzzled by the high quantities of crude vessels in the field,” said Kleiman. “However, due to their distinct morphology and the use of straw in the production process of these pots, we suspected an Egyptian origin. Our suspicion was confirmed by petrographic analysis, a method used to locate the production place of ancient artifacts.”

According to the researchers, the exposure of such significant quantities of Egyptian pottery, including vessels used for serving, cooking and storage, has never previously been documented throughout the entire Levant. In addition, the abundance of unadorned and poorly fired vessels suggests that the artifacts did not reach the city for sale at markets.

“Due to the abundant evidence of these vessels in the excavated structure, and as it is unlikely that the local population suddenly decided to import crude vessels from Egypt, we assumed that the simplest solution is that we are dealing with foreign groups, maybe indeed part of an Egyptian garrison that took over Megiddo following the retreat of the Assyrians from the Levant,” Kleiman said.

**Please visit the site: <https://www.timesofisrael.com/archaeologists-find-first-evidence-of-epic-biblical-battle-at-armageddon/> and <https://greekreporter.com/2025/03/27/silver-hoard-megiddo-pharaoh-thutmose-campaign/> [Go there for pix]**

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