



Επιστημονικό Σωματείο,
Έτος Ίδρυσης 1982, έδρα:
Κάνιγγος 27, 106 82 Αθήνα
(Ένωση Ελλήνων Χημικών)

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- Φεβρουάριος 2006 -

Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

- February 2006 -

Nr. 60

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

XI CONFERENCE ON THE PHYSICS OF NON-CRYSTALLINE SOLIDS, 29 OCTOBER – 2 NOVEMBER 2006, RHODES

First Announcement and Call for Papers

INVITATION

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Dear Colleagues,

We look forward to welcoming you all to the XI International Conference on the Physics of Non-Crystalline Solids. The first edition was held in Alfred in 1958 and organized by Prof. V.D. Fréchet; since then the Conference has been recognised as one of the most significant meetings in the field of Glass and Ceramic Materials. The planning is well in hand and ensures ideal conditions to present the latest scientific results to the most prestigious audience possible, and also meet colleagues and friends from all over the world.

The 11th PNCS Conference offers the possibility to present research on all topics related to glass, glass ceramics and sol-gel derived materials. We feel confident that the presence of so many outstanding scientists, such as the members of the International Advisory Committee, is a guarantee for the success of this Conference. We already have a very long list of scientists interested in attending the 11th PNCS Conference. The program already includes a keynote lecture by Professor Douglas D. Osheroff (Co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics, 1996). Furthermore, each oral session will be introduced by an invited lecture from a leading scientist in each topic. Finally, posters will be presented in various topics.

The PNCS Conference is to be held in Rhodes-Greece for the first time. NCSR Demokritos is proud that have been chosen as organizers of this conference. Rhodes (or Rodos) has become an important regional centre, thanks to its location, climate and attractions. Rodos is known as the island of the sun. The capital, also called Rhodes, occupies the northernmost tip of the island. There are actually three cities on this site - modern, ancient and medieval. The island abounds in lovely and interesting places to visit, such as the Valley of the Butterflies; the village of Trianda near the site of ancient Ialysos (Ialissos) on the top of Filerimos hill, where the 15th century monastery of the same name also stands, along with the ruined temples of Athena and Zeus Poliea in the ancient acropolis; Kameiros (Kamiros) and the ruins of the Dorian city, Kalithea with its thermal baths; Koskinou, Afandou, Faliraki and Rodini.

An Accompanying Persons 'Program is available in order to have an enjoyable time in an exciting historic environment. For all these reasons we warmly invite you to the 11th PNCS Conference.

We look forward to seeing you in Rhodes

George Kordas

Conference Chairman

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

B. G. Aitken, Corning, Inc., USA
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H. Schmidt, Leibniz-Institute for new materials, Germany
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General Information and On-line Registration

V.Zatta: NCSR "Demokritos",
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Organizing Secretariat

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A.Aggelopoulou
M.Pantelia

Local Organizing Committee

Conference Chair

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BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

This conference is the carry-over of a series of successful and most prestigious international conferences started by Professor Frechette at Alfred University (USA) back in 1958. In the meantime, nine conferences were organized, the last one by Professor Angelo Montenero of the University of Parma (Italy) in 2003.

- Alfred, USA, 1958, Prof. V. D. Frechette)
- Delft, The Netherlands, 1964 (Prof. J. A. Prince)
- Sheffield, UK, 1970 (Prof. R. W. Douglas)
- Clausthal, Germany, 1976, (Prof. G. H. Frischat)
- Montpellier, France, 1982, (Prof. J. Zarzycki)
- Kyoto, Japan, 1987 (Prof. S. Sakka),
- Cambridge, UK, 1991, (Prof. D. Pye)
- Turku, Finland, 1995, (Prof. K. Karlsson),
- Tucson, USA, 1999, (Prof. M. Weinberg)

- Parma, Italy 2003 (Prof. A. Montenero)

The conference will address the state of the art in the major fields of glass science. The aims of the meeting will be to:

- Present and discuss the state of the art and opportunities in the field of non-crystalline materials
- Discuss the major challenges ahead
- Establish contacts between leading scientists from all over the world

TOPICS COVERED WILL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING:

1. Glass structure
2. The 50-year saga of the E 'centre: Portents for the future?
3. The mixed alkali effect: can this enigma be solved?
4. Computer modelling
5. Phonons, low frequency excitations and low temperature phenomena in glasses
6. Structure and dynamics of glasses and high temperature liquids
7. Sol-Gel glasses
8. Glass transition and relaxation phenomena
9. Nucleation and crystallization
10. Fragility and reluctant glass formers
11. Glass properties
12. Optical and photonic properties
13. Thermal and mechanical properties
14. Electrical and electronic properties
15. Amorphous high-k gate dielectrics for advanced devices
16. Metallic glasses
17. Nano-particles in glasses
18. Novel glasses and applications in medicine, dentistry and biotechnology
19. Rheology and glass problems
20. Archaeological glass - (Hyalos - Vitrum - Glass)

LANGUAGE

English will be the official language of the Conference.

SOCIAL PROGRAM

The Conference will start officially in the evening of Sunday October 29, 2006 with a welcoming reception. The reception will take place in the Palace of the Great Magister in the old town of Rhodes.

In the evening of Tuesday October 31, 2006 a banquet will take place in the Grand hotel. The conference excursion will take place on Wednesday November 1, 2006. The conference attendants will visit the historic city of Lindos.

An Accompanying Persons 'Program will also be drawn up, to let people appreciate the beauty of the island.

On Friday November 3, 2006 a day trip will be organized to the fishermen island of Symi. This after conference excursion will take place providing minimum participation of 50 conference attendants. The same day, archaeologists will present the history of the Hellenistic glass (Hyalos - Vitrum - Glass). Participation will be free of charges to the

conference participants. During the conference, some sport facilities of the Grand hotel will be available on request for the participants.

PARTICIPATION

People planning to attend the meeting are requested to fill in the enclosed form and return it to the Conference Secretariat in due time (on-line registration is also available). The organizer hopes to arrange special airfares for people attending the conference.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND PAPER POLICY

Delegates who wish to present their work are kindly requested to submit a 300-word abstract **no later than March 1, 2006**. The abstracts will be evaluated by the IAC. The invited speaker of the session and the IAC will select the oral papers. Abstracts should be submitted in electronic form and **e-mailed to the Conference Secretariat** (yzatta@ims.demokritos.gr) as an attached file in Word format, according to the instructions reported herein. It is important to indicate the topic which best fits their subject and the form of presentation (i.e. oral or poster) they prefer.

However, the Organizing Committee reserves the right to decide on the basis of the session program and the number of requests. Authors will be notified of the acceptance of their contribution by May 15, 2006 and will receive suitable instructions for the preparation of papers. The final manuscripts must be delivered during the conference. Only registered people who paid their fees will be allowed to present a paper. Two parallel sessions and several poster sessions will be organized. Research groups presenting more than one paper (either oral or poster) must register a number of participants equal to the number of papers.

PROCEEDINGS

A book of abstracts will be prepared and given out at the Conference. The manuscripts presented will be published in a special issue of the Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids, after selection, refereeing and acceptance by the Guest Editor and the JNCS journal editor.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ABSTRACT PREPARATION

A. First, B. Second and C. Third
Department, Institution/Company, Postal Address, City, State, Country
e-mail address of contacting author

Paper size: A4

Margins: 2.5 cm for top and bottom, left and right.

The text should be written in Times New Roman, 12 points, single line spacing.

The title must be in capital letters, bold, centred, followed by two blank lines; the list of the author's names must be centred, with the presenting author underlined.

Affiliation and addresses should be reported on the next line, centred, italics.

The body of the abstract must begin after leaving two blank lines. Any reference or acknowledgements should be included in the text of the abstract. The abstract should not include tables, pictures and graphs.

The text should not exceed 300 words.

Topic: Number of topic:
I prefer a(n) oral poster presentation

WORD FORMAT

E-MAIL TO: vzatta@ims.demokritos.gr

CONFERENCE SITE

The Conference will be held in the Conference Centre of the Grand Hotel in the city of Rhodes. The participants will be accommodated in the Grand hotel. Special rates have been achieved for the conference participants (80 per night).

ACCESS

The closest international airport is the Rhodes airport twenty minutes drive from the hotel. The participants can use taxis for their transportation to the hotel. The taxis can be found at the exit of the airport. The prices are listed in the front of the taxi station.

OTHER INFORMATION

Tourist and General Information:

<http://www.rhodes.gr/menu.html>

Airport:

<http://www.aeroporto-parma.it/zeindex.htm>

[http://www.aia.gr/EN/real time/real time.htm](http://www.aia.gr/EN/real%20time/real%20time.htm)

<http://www.alxd.gr/AirportGuide/Rodos/RodosE.htm>

WEATHER

<http://www.rssweather.com/dir/Europe/Greece/>

<http://www.rssweather.com/icao/LGRP/wx.php>

<http://www.greeka.com/greece-weather.htm>

VENUE

The island of Rhodes is situated at the crossroads of two major sea routes of the Mediterranean between the Aegean Sea and the coast of the Middle East, as well as Cyprus and Egypt. The meeting point of three continents, it has known many civilizations. Throughout its long history the different people who settled on Rhodes left their mark in all aspects of the island's culture: art, language, architecture. Its strategic position brought to the island great wealth and made the city of Rhodes one of the leading cities of the ancient Greek world. Rhodes is the largest island in the Dodecanese. Its capital city, located at its northern tip, is the capital of the Prefecture with the Medieval Town in its centre. The Medieval Town of Rhodes is the result of different architectures belonging to various historic eras, predominantly those of the Knights of St. John. In 1957, a new city plan was approved by a Decree and in 1960 the entire medieval town was designated as a protected monument by the Ministry of Culture. In 1961 and 1963 new Decrees were issued concerning the new city plan. They provided for the widening of existing streets and the opening of new ones. These were not implemented in

the old city due to the resistance of the Archaeological Service. In 1988, the old town of Rhodes was designated as a World Heritage City by UNESCO. 10

REGISTRATION FEES

	EARLY REGISTRATION (Payment due by July, 2006)	STANDARD/ON SITE FEE (Payment after July 1, 2006)
FULL DELEGATE	€ 600.00	€ 650.00
Includes: Sunday reception –Conference –All coffee-breaks –Conference bag, book of abstracts, and volume of proceedings (available after the conference)–Sunday reception – Wednesday excursion –Banquet		
CONFERENCE DELEGATE	€ 500.00	€ 550.00
Includes: Sunday reception –Conference –All coffee-breaks –Conference bag, book of abstracts, and volume of proceedings (available after the conference)–Wednesday excursion		
STUDENT	€ 200.00	€ 250.00
Includes: Sunday reception –Conference –All coffee-breaks –Conference bag, book of abstracts		
ACCOMPANYING PERSON	€ 280.00	€ 300.00
Includes: Sunday reception –Wednesday excursion – Banquet –2 half-day excursions		

EVENTS CAN BE BOOKED SEPARATELY:

Banquet (beverages included)	€ 60.00
1. Friday excursion (incl. transportation, guided tour, entrance to places to visit, lunch)	€ 50.00
2. Wednesday half day excursion to Lindos	€ 35.00
3. Half-day excursion to Filerimos	€ 40.00
4. Half-day excursion to Valley of Butterflies and Kameiros	€ 45.00
5. Thursday excursion to the traditional village Afandou to observe folklore dances (Greek knight)	€ 40.00

All fees include VAT.

PAYMENT

Payment can be realized either by money transfer FREE OF CHARGE FOR THE PAYEE, Credit Card (Visa and MasterCard only), Checks (currency: Euro). The details are explained in the internet site of the conference and in the same brochure.

Standard/On-site payments can be made by:

- Credit Card (Visa and MasterCard only)
- Checks (currency: Euro)
- Cash (currency: Euro)

CONFIRMATION

All participants will receive a confirmation of their registration and an invoice from NCSR “D”.

CANCELLATION POLICY

Prepaid registration fees are refundable, minus a 20% administration fee, if written notification to Administrative Secretariat is received before July 20, 2006. No refund will be possible after that date. Refunds will be made within two months after the conference and after deducting bank charges. Pre-registered delegates may be substituted at any time provided that notice is given in writing.

TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION

Any inquiry about hotel accommodation and conference tours must be addressed to the following addresses:

Conference tours:

V.Zatta
IMS NCSR DEMOKRITOS
153 10 Aghia Paraskevi Attikis, Greece
+30 210 6503381
vzatta@ims.demokritos.gr

Hotel reservation:

K.Makedou
lavita@otenet.gr

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Prices include breakfast and lunch

Hotel category	Single room	Double room
*****	€ 80	€ 110

An early hotel reservation is strongly recommended.

(Minimum 20 participants)

Please fill in the "Hotel and travel booking form" as required. **12**

IMPORTANT DEADLINES

Abstract deadline:	March 1, 2006
Notification of acceptance:	May 15, 2006
Final program:	July 30, 2006
Early registration:	July 1, 2006
Paper submission deadline:	at the registration desk

NOTE

All updates will be reported on the Conference web-site:
<http://www.ims.demokritos.gr/glass/XI-PNCS/index.htm>

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General Information and On-line Registration

<http://www.ims.demokritos.gr/glass/XI-PNCS/>

WHO OWNS THE PAST? HERITAGE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN A MULTICULTURAL WORLD, THE 2ND ANNUAL ENAME INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM

22-25 March 2006, Ghent, Belgium

Dear Colleague:

For this year Ename Colloquium, we want to move beyond familiar, conventional conference formats and invite you to share your ideas and your professional experience with heritage administrators, archaeologists, historians, and cultural technologists from all over the world.

Join us in March in the historic city of Ghent, Belgium for a unique, interactive exploration of four major themes that 21st century heritage professionals can no longer afford to ignore.

Whether you are a historian or archaeologist struggling with the social and economic complexity of past cultures; a heritage interpreter seeking to communicate with an increasingly diverse public; or a heritage administrator trying to cope with ethical issues, tightening budgets, and policy restrictions, the question “**Who Owns the Past?**” is becoming increasingly relevant in our globalised and fragmented world.

The 2nd Annual Ename International Colloquium:

WHO OWNS THE PAST?

Heritage Rights and Responsibilities in a Multicultural World,

to be held 22-25 March 2006, will **focus** on *practical problem-solving* and *the formulation of innovative approaches to public heritage*. A special feature of this year’s colloquium will be a day of Round Table discussions featuring the *presentation of case studies* from colloquium participants.

We invite you to contribute a 250-500 word summary of a particular heritage project or accomplishment you are proud of—or still struggling with—to enrich the ongoing formulation of international heritage policy. Add your voice and your perspective to the discussion. A selection of these case studies will be published in fuller form in the colloquium proceedings.

For questions or requests for additional information about the Ename Colloquium, please visit our [website](#) or contact colloquium@enamecenter.org.

We hope you can join us for a stimulating forum for local, regional, national, and international heritage perspectives and insights. Please feel free to distribute this announcement to any interested colleagues. And we look forward to seeing you in Ghent!

The Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation

The Province of East-Flanders, the Provincial Archaeological Museum -Ename, the Flemish Heritage Institute, and the Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation are pleased to announce:

Who Owns The Past? Heritage Rights and Responsibilities in a Multicultural World

The 2nd Annual Ename International Colloquium

22-25 March 2006

Ghent, Belgium

The Colloquium

As part of their continuing program of public discussion and reflection on the role of heritage in modern society, the Department of Culture of the Province of East-Flanders and the Ename Center for Public Archaeology are organizing a three-day event in March 2006 to examine questions relating to public rights and responsibilities in the preservation and interpretation of cultural heritage, with a view toward highlighting new approaches, methodologies, and technologies to aid in this task.

Following last year's colloquium on "Memory and Identity", it is clear that in many places in the world, heritage is in conflict. Case studies from the United States, Vietnam, Israel, Palestine, South Africa, and sites of Holocaust commemoration in Europe show how the past can become the subject of contention. Yet as the presentations of last year's speakers demonstrated, these clashing historical visions can be overcome through productive intercultural dialogue.

This year the Ename International Colloquium will examine challenges posed by the study and commemoration of heritage within modern multicultural societies. The most challenging questions focus on issues of diversity, inclusiveness, and contested ownership rights.

The Format

Day 1: Opening plenary sessions (morning and afternoon)

The four main themes of the colloquium will be introduced by the plenary speakers. Each of the four plenary sessions will be followed by a discussion period in which the colloquium participants will be invited to participate.

Day 2: Round table workshops (morning and afternoon)

In an effort to move from theoretical discussions to real-world challenges, Day 2 will be devoted to specific heritage problems, challenges, and achievements in a series of Round Table Discussions with the plenary speakers. All interested colloquium participants, including archaeologists, historians, heritage administrators, cultural technologists, and specialists in cultural property law will be invited to submit 250-500 word case studies (which can be accompanied by digital images) relevant to the four main themes.

These case studies, which will serve as the focus of the Round Table Discussions, should deal with particular heritage problems encountered in the research or professional

experience of the participants, particularly with regard to widening intellectual access and social inclusiveness in the study and public interpretation of heritage.

The formulation of practical solutions, sharing of expertise and experience, and the development of new approaches to public heritage policy is the aim of these Day 2 sessions. A selection of these case studies will be published in fuller form in the colloquium proceedings.

Day 3: Closing Plenary Session (Morning)

This closing session is designed to formulate practical responses and approaches to the colloquium's four main themes. Brief reports of the outcome of the Day 2 Round Table Sessions will be presented and the activities of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Interpretation will be discussed. A special concluding presentation will highlight the EU 6th Framework EPOCH Network of Excellence and its role in strengthening the unique role of digital technologies in the analysis, conservation, and public interpretation of heritage.

Day 4: Optional Excursions

The Themes

Scholarship and Historical Diversity

How effectively do historians and archaeologists incorporate the diverse perspectives of ethnic minorities and various non-elite groups in their reconstruction of the past? Is multivocality just a politically correct slogan or a legitimate research approach?

Inclusive Public Heritage

(Organized with the Southeast Archeological Center, US National Park Service)

To what extent should national heritage authorities honour the rights of all citizens to be included—and feel included—in the representations of a common heritage? How do immigrant and minority communities relate to official heritage institutions? Should a nation's official monuments reflect a timeless ideal or a changing reality?

Sites of Conscience

(Organized with the International Coalition of Historic Site Museums of Conscience)

Do national governments and the international community have a public responsibility to commemorate sites of tragedy and injustice no less prominently than monuments of triumph and pride? What are the heritage responsibilities of both victimizers and victims? What lessons are to be learned from sites of “dif .cult ” heritage??

Heritage Policy

What are the current legal and economic implications of heritage “ownership”? How do they affect official and international heritage policy? Do sites and cultural property belong only to a nation, to the communities that produced them, or to museums that claim to protect them as “universal” heritage?

Plenary speakers will include:

- **Prof. Elie Barnavi**, Museum of Europe, Brussels
- **Prof. Clemency Coggins**, Boston University, USA
- **Dr. John H. Jameson**, US National Park Service
- **Dr. Gaetano Palumbo**, World Monuments Fund, Paris
- **Roberta Pellizzoli**, Monte Sole Peace School, Italy
- **Prof. Carmel Schrire**, Rutgers University, University of Cape Town
- **Liz Sevckenko**, International Coalition of Historic Site Museums of Conscience
- **Dr. Nicholas Stanley-Price**, former Director-General of ICCROM, Rome
- **Prof. Jordi J. Tresserras**, University of Barcelona
- **Nikki Williams**, The Workhouse, UK

Case Study Submission

We invite all interested colloquium participants to submit innovative case-studies relating to the conference themes. These case studies will become the discussion points of the round-table workshops during Day 2.

We are seeking unique problems and innovative solutions to the issues raised by the four main colloquium themes. Add your own perspective and insights to the discussions. Interact with colleagues from all over the world.

These case studies should be a maximum of 500 words, in English, and describe particular heritage projects or challenges encountered by the participant in the course of research or professional experience. A selection of these case studies will be published in fuller form in the colloquium proceedings.

Case study abstracts (and relevant illustrations) should be sent by fax to +32-55-303-519, by email to Claudia.liuzza@enamecenter.org, or included with the registration form. All authors should include full contact information (name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, phone, fax and e-mail).

The submission deadline for case studies is **22 February 2006**.

Registration Information

The Colloquium will be held in the East-Flanders Provincial Capitol Building in Ghent and attendance is limited.

Registration Fees of €175 include:

- participation in all sessions,
- full colloquium documentation,
- an opening reception,
- lunches,
- and a closing dinner.

For additional information:

about payment of registration fees and available hotel accommodations, please consult our website www.enamecenter.org or contact: colloquium@enamecenter.org

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:
"TERRACOTTA FIGURINES IN THE GREEK
AND ROMAN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN:
PRODUCTION AND DIFFUSION,
ICONOGRAPHY AND FUNCTION", JUNE 2-6,
2007, IZMIR, TURKEY

First Circular - Call for Papers

Dear Colleagues,

We are glad to inform you that an international conference on the terracotta figurines of the Eastern Mediterranean in Antiquity (7th c. B.C.-A.D. 4th c.) will take place on June 2nd-6th, 2007 at Dokuz Eylul University (DEU) in Izmir, Turkey. We warmly invite contributions by scholars and graduate students from a variety of disciplines related to this subject. Intended to bring together Turkish, European, Mediterranean, and North American scholars to discuss a range of issues concerning terracotta figurines, this conference should be an excellent opportunity to increase our knowledge of this material. It also aims to encourage dialogue among Turkish and European scholars in Classical Archaeology.

The aim of this meeting is to report on the state of research concerning the terracotta figurines of Antiquity in a broad sense, between ca. 7th century B.C. and 4th century A.D. in the Greek and Roman Eastern Mediterranean. The geographical areas concerned are Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, the rest of the Near East and the Black Sea countries. The focus is, however, Asia Minor. The quantities of figurines which have come to light on numerous sites, as well as recent research on the various collections from the geographical area concerned, now permit us to make significant additions to the archaeological evidence to which we owe recent progress in coroplastic research in western Europe. The colloquium aims to tackle, concentrating on unpublished finds or collections from the Eastern Mediterranean and Asia Minor, a series of questions which can be grouped as four principal interlinked and overlapping themes: production and diffusion, iconography and function. On these themes and questions, all approaches and methods susceptible to bring some progress to our knowledge are of course very welcome: archaeology, archaeometry, history of art, iconology and critical approach of texts, cultural anthropology.

Papers and oral presentations can be given in English, French, German, Italian, Greek or Turkish, but English will be the preferred language for oral presentations. We would be delighted if you could consider contributing to this conference. If you wish to participate, please fill out the form below and send it to one of the organizers.

Please submit an abstract of no more than 300 words together with the attached registration form before July 1, 2006 by e-mail (if possible) to: terracottas@deu.edu.tr, or by fax to: +90.232.453 41 88.

The issue number 24 (Dec. 2006) of the journal *Instrumentum* is planned as a special issue containing the Conference abstracts. Abstracts of accepted papers will also be made available on the conference web site: web.deu.edu.tr/terracottas/

A participation fee of 50,- € will be charged (25,- € for students and colleagues from Eastern Europe, Black Sea and Arab countries), including lunches at the DEU Cafeteria, coffee and refreshments at conference breaks, but not accommodation, travel expenses, excursions, the booklet of conference abstracts and publication of the proceedings. We will make the required hotel and travel reservations as soon as we know the exact number of participants. The conference proceedings will be published in 2008. Post-conference excursions are planned on June 5th-6th to the archaeological museums of Izmir, the excavations at the Agora and in Old Smyrna, Ephesus, the Ephesus Museum, Pergamon and its museum, Kyme and Myrina. Along with the conference an exhibition will be displayed at the University Chancellery as well as DEU Culture and Congress Hall, entitled:

"Greek and Roman Terracotta Figurines from Asia Minor: Samples from Turkish Museums and Excavations". The organizers seek to widen participation at this conference, and would like to encourage colleagues from all parts of the world to attend. We would be grateful if you could display copies of this circular in your institution. We hope that you will be able to join us at Dokuz Eylul University, and look forward to seeing you in Izmir!

Yard. Doc. Dr. Ergun Lafli, M.A.
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Fen-Edebiyat Fakultesi
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Prof. Arthur Muller
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Web site: <http://web.deu.edu.tr/terracottas/>



COLLOQUIA ANATOLICA ET AEGAEA ANTIQVA II

International Conference

**TERRACOTTA FIGURINES
IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
PRODUCTION AND DIFFUSION, ICONOGRAPHY AND FUNCTION**

June 2-6, 2007 / Izmir, Turkey



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— **Production** : we welcome papers presenting and characterising production sites (from minor workshops to large manufactures specialized in coroplastic production) with their

installations and production tools (moulds). The moulding process, which was standardized in Greece from the 7th c. B.C. onwards, is now well known, as well as the manufacturing processes linked with it, such as derivative moulding; so one could produce evidence for particular or original production modalities, as for instance the phenomenon of the moulded « signatures ». Papers on other fabrication techniques (modelling, on the potter's wheel, mixed techniques), which are older or survive when the moulding technique was already in use, will also be welcome.

— **Diffusion** : in the area concerned one could study the modalities of diffusion: distribution of objects, figurines and moulds, by trade or by itinerant craftsmen; derivative production and its transformations, through remoulding; simple imitation by a modelling new prototypes directly inspired by existing products. One could try in this way to reconstruct “production series” involving several production centres, and to follow the formation of a common shape's repertoire, as the so-called “Rhodo-Ionian” *koine* for the Archaic period and especially the style of Tanagra in the Hellenistic period; the reasons and the significance of their widespread and rapid diffusion should also be examined. On the other hand, the longevity of particular shapes or styles also needs explication.

— **Iconography** : a large part of the immense coroplastic repertoire is well understood and easily interpreted, but a lot of elements are still problematic. There is, for instance, the case of rare objects, original creations with limited diffusion; and also the case of complete families of objects, the significance of which is still a matter of debate, such as the *protomes* or the numerous female figurines : goddesses or simply mortal women ? Moreover, it remains questionable if this significance is universal or changes from place to place, from period to period. Texts and other images, which are sometimes more explicit (vases, sculpture, engraved gems...), will sometimes be a useful aid for papers dealing with such questions.

— **Function** : through the abundant finds of certain well known sites, it generally seems that the votive and funerary functions of the figurines is fully understood. However, the chronological and geographical extension of these practices often still needs to be defined, their recipients to be identified (deities, sex, age at death?), and their exact meaning and significance to be understood. As to finds from houses, their interpretation – “genre scene” and simple decoration, evidence for domestic cults, toys, magic or apotropaic objects ?— still very often remains problematic. This shows how much we need papers on precise archaeological contexts which could give us some answers in this field.

On these themes and questions, all approaches and methods susceptible to bring some progress to our knowledge are of course very welcome: archaeology, archaeometry, history of art, iconology and critical approach of texts, cultural anthropology....

Papers and oral presentations can be given in English, French, German, Italian, Greek or Turkish, but English will be the preferred language for oral presentations.

We would be delighted if you could consider contributing to this conference. If you wish to participate, please fill out the form below and send it to one of the organizers.

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coffee and refreshments at conference breaks, but not accommodation, travel expenses, excursions, the booklet of conference abstracts and publication of the proceedings. We will make the required hotel and travel reservations as soon as we know the exact number of participants. The conference proceedings will be published in 2008.

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We hope that you will be able to join us at Dokuz Eylul University, and look forward to seeing you in Izmir!

Yard. Doc. Dr. Ergün LAFLI, M.A.
Dokuz Eylul Universitesi
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Fax: +33.3.204 163 65.
E-mail: arthur.muller@univ-lille3.fr

Scientific Organizers

- Chief Organizer: Dr. Ergun LAFLI (DEU, Izmir).
- Co-Organizer: Prof. Arthur MULLER (UL3, Lille).
- Scientific Committee (to be completed): Dr. Ergun LAFLI, Prof. Arthur MULLER and Dr. Michel FEUGERE (CNRS, Lattes).

Institutional Organizers

- Dokuz Eylul Universitesi, Izmir;
- Halma-Ipel – UMR 8164 (CNRS, Lille 3, MCC) Histoire, Archeologie, Litterature des Mondes Anciens, Lille;
- Instrumentum. Groupe de travail europeen sur l'artisanat et les productions manufacturees dans l'Antiquite, Montagnac;
- Ecoles Francais d'Athenes, Athens.

International Conference

<p style="text-align: center;">TERRACOTTA FIGURINES IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCTION AND DIFFUSION, ICONOGRAPHY AND FUNCTION</p>
--

June 2-6, 2007 / Izmir, Turkey

Registration Form

Please fill in the form and send it back **before July 1, 2006**. Speakers : please send us an abstract of no more than 300 words by e-mail, fax, or mail, **by the same date**.

Type of Participation:

Lecturer:

Observer:

Family Name:

Name:

Academic Title:

Student:

Graduate:

Undergraduate:

Institution:

Complete Professional Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Title of Your Lecture:

Joint Authors:

Abstract:

NB: one illustration can be included, if necessary; it should be sent by e-mail in tif or jpg.

QUATERNARY RESEARCH
ASSOCIATION 5TH INTERNATIONAL
POSTGRADUATE SYMPOSIUM,
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, 29 AUGUST
2006 - 1ST SEPTEMBER 2006

Dear Postgraduates,

Registration is now open for all postgraduate research students wishing to attend the QRA 5th International Postgraduate Symposium at the Institute of Geography, University of Edinburgh. Building upon recent successes in Plymouth and Brussels, we hope to continue the Symposium's tradition in attracting a diverse group of postgraduate students from around the world. The meeting is designed to provide a forum for delegates to present and discuss their work in a relaxed and informal environment and to facilitate the development of close links within the Quaternary research community.

For more information about the Symposium and how to register please visit our web site:
<http://www.geos.ed.ac.uk/conferences/qrapg2006>

Best wishes,

The 2006 QRA PG Conference Organisers

10TH INTERNATIONAL PALEOLIMNOLOGY SYMPOSIUM, JUNE 25-29, 2006, DULUTH, MINNESOTA, USA

Paleolim10 Abstract Collector site is now open

Abstracts for the 10th International Paleolimnology Symposium can now be submitted by following the link from the meeting webpage (www.geo.umn.edu/paleolim10/). Please follow the posted instruction for the formatting of an abstract and use the downloadable template. The deadline for the submission of an abstract is 1st of April, 2006.

Information and registration for two post-conference field trips, one to the very scenic North Shore of the Lake Superior, and the other to Lake Itasca region (headwaters of the Mississippi River and next to the famous Elk Lake), will be posted shortly.

Conference co-chairs

Emi Ito eito@umn.edu

Limnological Research Center, and
Department of Geology and Geophysics
University of Minnesota

Daniel Engstrom dre@smm.org

St. Croix Watershed Research Station
Science Museum of Minnesota



FOURTH NEW WORLD LUMINESCENCE DATING AND DOSIMETRY WORKSHOP (NWLDDW), DENVER, COLORADO, USA, MAY 30 - JUNE 2, 2006

Announcement and Workshop Information

Announcement in [Word](#) format (48 KB) or [PDF format](#) (52 KB).

When:

May 31 - June 2, 2006

Onsite Registration: May 30, 2006

Technical Sessions: May 31 - June 1, 2006

Optional Field Excursion: June 2, 2006

Where:

The workshop will be held at the Denver Federal Center, Building 25, Main Entrance Conference Room ([Map of DFC Website](#))

Purpose:

This workshop is intended to give all those who have research activities or interest in luminescence dating the opportunity to discuss ideas and share problems with other practitioners. This meeting will be of interest to luminescence dating specialists, Quaternary geologists, archaeologists, dosimetric scientists and some physics researchers.

Registration:

Pre-Registration Deadline: May 1, 2006. See [Registration Form](#) (Word format, 32 KB) for details. Available in [PDF](#) format (116 KB) and [RTF](#) format (24 KB).

The mailing list will be drawn from the Reno 2002 and Cologne 2005 LED conference, but additional requests can be added by contacting Shannon Mahan at smahan@usgs.gov.

Technical Program

This workshop will follow the “tradition” set in Tulsa, OK, Albuquerque, NM, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Workshop presentations are planned for May 31 to June 1, 2006 (Wednesday and Thursday) at the Denver Federal Center (Building 25). We anticipate two days of presentations and some time for tours of the [USGS National Ice Core Laboratory](#), [National Water Quality Laboratory](#), or the [TRIGA Reactor](#). All presentations will be oral.

Call for Abstracts:

We solicit abstracts for technical presentations of research in any aspect of luminescence dating. Please use the [abstract template](#) (Microsoft Word RTF document, 32 KB) and limit your abstract to one page. Submit abstracts to the organizer, Shannon Mahan via e-mail (*preferred*) or post (address below). **Abstract deadline is February 24, 2006.** All abstracts received in the correct format will be accepted. The conference organizer will inform each author regarding logistics of their oral presentation in a timely fashion. If

many abstracts are submitted at one time and a mail quota error is received, your abstract will be accepted as soon as the organizer's mailbox is cleared.

Students

The conference organizers hope to encourage the participation of students and have set aside a modest amount of funding for travel deferment. Interested students must present at the workshop and should contact [Shannon Mahon](#) directly for details.

Excursions:

Group Dinner

A group dinner on Wednesday at the [Mount Vernon Country Club](#) in Golden, Colorado is offered.

Field Excursion

On Friday, June 2, 2006, we will offer a full day field excursion to the world-famous [Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument](#) (*contingent on sufficient enrollment: ~15 people or more, significant others welcome*). The excursion is meant primarily as a leisure opportunity.

Housing & Logistics

We include the following suggestions for information on near-by hotels to the area as well as maps to the [Denver Federal Center](#) (DFC). The closest hotels to the DFC are the [Candlewood Suites](#), [Comfort Suites](#), [TownePlace Suites](#), [Fairfield Inn](#), [Hampton Inn](#), and [Days Inn](#). The organizer is trying to arrange a block of rooms for a reduced price, so keep checking back here.

Denver is not a public-transit friendly city, so you should anticipate renting a car or have someone in your group rent a car, as you will have very limited options for [public transportation](#) once you arrive. If, however, you need to stop for directions, be assured that most of the people are friendly and helpful.

[Denver International Airport](#) | [City of Golden, Colorado](#) | [City of Lakewood, Colorado](#) | [City of Denver, Colorado](#)

Organizer

Shannon Mahan, USGS Luminescence Laboratory, MS-974, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225-00046, USA; smahan@usgs.gov; Phone: (303) 236-7928; FAX: (303) 236-5556.

References to non-USGS products and services are provided for information only and do not constitute endorsement or warranty, express or implied, by the USGS, USDOJ, or U.S. Government, as to their suitability, content, usefulness, functions, completeness, or accuracy.

Please visit the site:

http://crystal.cr.usgs.gov/laboratories/luminescence_dating/NWLDDW/index.html

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AIA,
JANUARY 4-7, 2007, SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA, COLLOQUIUM SESSION:
FESTIVALS, CEREMONIES, AND
IDENTITY: CALL FOR PAPERS

Throughout the ancient world, visual representations of both secular and sacred festivals such as dances, sacrifices and processions abound on all manner of media, both public and private. This imagery, when considered in tandem with the archaeological record, has the potential to advance our present understanding of ancient religions as well as to clarify various aspects of the festivals and ceremonies themselves. A considerable amount of research over the last century has allowed us to outline the structure and content of numerous festivals with great specificity. The purpose of this call for papers is to explore the extent to which the festivals themselves were sites of ideology and identity. What features, artifacts, ephemera (i.e. textiles, costumes, masks, temporary structures, etc.) or rituals associated with a particular festival bind that festival to a given community's shared identity? What characteristics of festivals can be shown to exist across various ancient cultures? And how do any of these shared features contribute to our understanding of the Mediterranean as a holistic whole in light of recent scholarship (cf. B. Shaw, *JRA* 14 [2001], 419-53). On these and other related topics, we invite the submission of abstracts – especially ones which offer new interpretations of festivals and ceremonies in light of recent excavations or iconographic examination. Theoretical as well as empirical contributions are welcome. The comparative nature of a cross-cultural panel will enable us not only to share information, but also to enhance our understanding and interpretation of the archaeological/art historical material from the regions in which we each specialize.

This colloquium is organized by the Student Affairs Interest Group (SAIG) of the Archaeological Institute of America. It is intended not only to provide expanded opportunities for student presentations at the Annual Meeting but also to showcase innovative, interdisciplinary scholarship. Under the title 'Festivals, Ceremonies and Identity', the organizers will submit the selected papers as a colloquium session to the next annual meeting of the AIA (January 4-7, 2007, San Diego, California). All papers in the colloquium are subject to acceptance by the AIA Program for the Annual Meeting Committee, in accordance with standard procedures.

The organizers and the SAIG would like to remind all interested students that it is possible for an individual to submit papers for both a colloquium session and an open paper session at the AIA Annual Meeting. The latter is automatically withdrawn from consideration if the former is accepted.

Please send a CV and an abstract of no more than 250 words by Friday, February 24, 2006 to both session organizers, Carson Sieving (carson.sieving@gmail.com) and Edward Zarrow (edward.zarrow@yale.edu). In keeping with the regulations of the AIA, the organizers will accept only electronic submissions. All abstracts must conform to

AIA guidelines (see the American Journal of Archaeology style guidelines, published in AJA 104:3-24, or the Annual Meeting Section of the AIA website; esp. §§3.1-8, 6.5., www.archaeological.org). If the colloquium is accepted by the Program for the Annual Meeting Committee, all those whose papers are included must be members of the AIA in good standing prior to the meeting in San Diego.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN HOMERIC EPICS

An International Symposium,

**SPAP Conference Centre, Ancient Olympia,
Greece, 27-30 August 2006**

**ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS
organized by the**

**University of Patras
Department of Mechanical Engineering and Aeronautics
Applied Mechanics Institute**

in cooperation with the

**Hellenic Society for Archaeometry
Hellenic Language Heritage
Institute of Culture and the Quality of Life
Hellenic Society of Physicists
et al**

sponsored by the

**University of Patras-Research Committee
Ministry of Culture of Greece
Western Greece Region
Prefecture of Helia
Technical Chamber of Greece**

PATRAS 2005

Please visit the site: <http://homer.upatras.net/>

SR2A 2006 WORKSHOP ON
SYNCHROTRON RADIATION IN ART
AND ARCHAEOLOGY, 27-29
SEPTEMBER 2006, BERLIN, GERMANY

Dear colleagues,

The SR2A 2006 workshop on Synchrotron Radiation in Art and Archaeology will take place on 27-29 September 2006 in Berlin, Germany. It will be organized jointly by Berliner Elektronenspeicherring - Gesellschaft für Synchrotronstrahlung m.b.H. (BESSY), Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM), Staatliche Museen zu Berlin (SMB) and Technische Universität Berlin (TUB). The Workshop explores the current and potential applications of synchrotron science to problems in archaeology and art conservation, bringing together key members of the synchrotron community and experts in the disciplines of Archaeology, Archaeological Science, Art Conservation and Materials Sciences.

We are pleased to inform you that the SR2A conference website has now been released. Information on the conference can be accessed at www.bessy.de/workshops/.

We recommend visiting the website regularly as it will be updated continuously.

The online form for registration and abstract submission will be available from the website shortly. The deadline for the submission of abstracts is July 1, 2006.

We are looking forward to welcoming you in Berlin in September 2006.

With best regards, for the local committee

Martin Radtke

P.S. Please do not hesitate to forward this information your colleagues who could be interested.

Dr. Martin Radtke
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Germany

Telefon: +49 (0)30 8104-4654

Telefax: +49 (0)30 8104-1147

Mail: martin.radtke@bam.de



ULUBURUN EXHIBITION SEMINAR,
BOCHUM'S GERMAN MINING MUSEUM,
3-4 APRIL 2006

Dear all,

I am organising an English-language tour to Bochum's German Mining Museum to visit the Uluburun exhibition (www.uluburun.de).

Date: Monday / Tuesday 3/4 April 2006

Costs: GBP 130 to 180 incl. flights from London-Stanstead and one night in Bochum.

Details of the tour (provisional seminar programme, costs ec.) are on our web page <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/events/special/uluburun.htm>

If you are interested to join us, please get in touch ASAP, as the airline will not guarantee the flights much longer than Wednesday 18 January.

Thilo

Thilo Rehren

Professor of Archaeological Materials and Technologies Institute of
Archaeology UCL

31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY



ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI CLASSICS
DEPARTMENT, SUMMER RESIDENCY
PROGRAM

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Summer Residency Program. Summer Residents, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one month and a maximum of three during the summer (June 15 - September 15). Apart from residence in Cincinnati during term, the only obligation of Summer Fellows is to pursue their own research. They will receive free university housing. They will also receive office space and enjoy the use of the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College Libraries.

The University of Cincinnati Burnam Classics Library (<http://www.libraries.uc.edu/libraries/classics/index.html>) is one of the world's premier collections in the field of Classical Studies. Comprising 210,000 volumes and other research materials, the library covers all aspects of the Classics: the languages and literatures, history, civilization, art, and archaeology. Of special value for scholars is both the richness of the collection and its accessibility -- almost any avenue of research in the classics can be pursued deeply and broadly under a single roof. The unusually comprehensive core collection, which is maintained by three professional classicist librarians, is augmented by several special collections such as 15,000 nineteenth century German Programmschriften, extensive holdings in Palaeography, Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies. At neighboring Hebrew Union College, the Klau Library (<http://library.cn.huc.edu/>), with holdings in excess of 445,000 volumes and other research materials, is rich in Judaica and Near Eastern Studies.

Application Deadline: February 15. Applicants must have the Ph.D. in hand at the time of application.

For application forms please write:

Director, Summer Residency Program
Department of Classics
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0226

There is an online application for the Summer Residency Program at <http://classics.uc.edu/resources/tytus2.html>.

e-mail: secretary@classics.uc.edu
<http://classics.uc.edu/tytus>

Getzel M. Cohen
Professor of Classics and History
Director, Tytus Visiting Scholars Program
Phone: 513-556-1951; Fax: 513-631-1715
Dept. of Classics, 410 Blegen Library, University of Cincinnati,
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0226



FINAL CALL FOR APPLICATIONS - CHIRON MARIE CURIE FELLOWSHIP

Dear Colleagues:

This is just a reminder that the Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation is soliciting applications from qualified candidates for a one-year CHIRON Marie Curie Fellowship, which includes full time salary, living expenses and funds for travel and research materials. Deadline for applications is Monday February 13th.

PLEASE NOTE: Because of EU guidelines, candidates from Belgium are not eligible for this fellowship at the Ename Center, but are welcome to apply at CHIRON partner institutions in other EU member states.

For more information on this fellowship program, please visit:

- http://mc-opportunities.cordis.lu/show-PRJ.cfm?obj_id=7594
- http://mc-opportunities.cordis.lu/show-VAC.cfm?obj_id=8211
- http://www.enamecenter.org/pages/public_progr_chiron.html
- <http://www.chiron-training.net/>

We would greatly appreciate if you would distribute this announcement to all potential candidates. For more information on the Ename Center, see <http://www.enamecenter.org>. Applicants for this fellowship should send a letter of interest and CV to CHIRON@enamecenter.org.

With Thanks and Best Wishes for 2006,
Neil Silberman

Neil A. Silberman

Director

Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation

Abdijstraat 13-15 9700 Oudenaarde BELGIUM

tel + 32 55 30 03 44

fax + 32 55 30 35 19

mobile +32 477 422 029

www.enamecenter.org

neil.silberman@enamecenter.org

JOB OPENINGS AT GNS SCIENCE, NEW ZEALAND

GNS Science, Te Pū Ao, is a Crown Research Institute. Our core purpose is to understand earth systems and physics-based technologies and to transform this knowledge into economic and social benefits for New Zealand. The National Isotope Centre (NIC), a division of GNS Science, is the premier source of applied isotope science capability in New Zealand. Its research and commercial activities are supported by a sophisticated technical infrastructure, including particle accelerators for AMS and ion beam analysis, ion implanters, stable isotope mass spectrometers, a tritium analysis facility and state-of-the-art chemical sample preparation laboratories. The NIC is in major growth mode, with exciting new science and commercial initiatives particularly in the areas of climate change, soil carbon dynamics, isotope hydrology, and nanotechnology. To complement our international team of dedicated scientists, we now have the following new positions.

SENIOR ISOTOPE SCIENTIST AND SECTION MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL ISOTOPES

The Senior Scientist will conduct high-quality scientific research in one of the above environmental isotope science areas and manage staff, equipment, revenue and expenditure of the Section. The ideal candidate will have

- A post-graduate qualification in earth, environmental or physical sciences.
- A strong research background in isotope sciences and technologies, particle accelerators, and isotopic dating techniques.
- The leadership skills necessary to manage and motivate a team of highly talented people in a research and commercial environment.

ISOTOPE HYDROLOGIST

The Isotope Hydrologist will apply isotope research to studies in hydrology and natural biogeochemical cycles, develop novel isotope applications in earth and environmental sciences, and contribute to modelling the behaviour of isotopes in earth and environmental systems. They will also undertake commercial groundwater and isotope studies for a range of commercial clients. The ideal candidate will have

- A post-graduate qualification, preferably in earth sciences – hydrogeology
- Experience in the application of (isotope)geochemistry to groundwater, geothermal or atmospheric research
- Experience with modelling of isotope and geochemical data. Experience in radiochemistry

CARBON DYNAMICS SCIENTIST

The NIC's Rafter Radiocarbon Laboratory will enhance its capability in radiocarbon analysis of chemical biomarkers. The scientist will establish innovative laboratory procedures for extraction and measurement of biomarkers, analyse sample material from New Zealand sites and contribute to modelling of carbon dynamics in soils and sediments. They will also be involved in the commercial operations of the Rafter Radiocarbon Laboratory. The ideal candidate will have

- A post-graduate qualification in chemistry, biology or geology.

- Post-graduate work experience in biogeochemistry of soils and/or sediments.
- Experience in establishing laboratory procedures for biomarker extraction.
- Preferably experience in radiocarbon/and or stable isotope biogeochemistry.

NANOELECTRONICS SCIENTIST

The Nanoelectronics Scientist will be involved in the fabrication of Si-based nanostructures by ion implantation and electron beam annealing, field emission measurements of novel Si-based structures and the analysis of these structures by microscopy and AFM. They will also assist with planing, execution and reporting of commercial nanotechnology and IBA projects. The ideal candidate will have

A post-graduate qualification in physics.

Some post-graduate work experience in solid-state physics.

Practical experience in field emission measurements and vacuum electronics.

Experience in ion beam and/or electron physics would be beneficial.

If you are a team player with a "can do" attitude, have an interest in Isotope Sciences, a good publications record and want to work for a dynamic, progressive, multi-cultural organisation then GNS Science could be the place for you.

Further information on GNS Science, these positions and an application form can be obtained from our website or by contacting Andrea McLiver Tel. +64-4-570 4759. Please forward a covering letter, CV and completed application form to:

Human Resources

GNS Science

PO Box 30 368

Lower Hutt

New Zealand

or email careers@gns.cri.nz

Closing date: 15 February 2006





BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS VISITING FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for Visiting Fellowships at the British School at Athens for 2-3 months in 2007 and 2008 in any branch of the arts or sciences related to Greece. The Fellowship is non-stipendiary but accommodation and airfare are provided. The Fellow will be required to submit a report on his/her research and a short general report on their time at the School to the School's Council.

The Visiting Fellow should be an established scholar who is expected to conduct a programme of his/her own research, give one public lecture at the School and an open seminar as part of the established programme. He/she should also be willing to concern himself/herself with the current students and their work and may wish to contribute additional lectures or seminars as appropriate in discussion with the Director. The most effective time to take the Fellowship is between January and March when the maximum number of long-term students is in Athens and a large number of external events take place.

The Fellow is offered free accommodation in the Visiting Fellow's flat in the Hostel and accommodation (at the Student Rate) is also offered to accompanying spouses, who are most welcome. Regrettably, children cannot be accommodated in the Hostel. The School will pay one return airfare London-Athens.

Applicants should submit a covering letter, a Curriculum Vitae and a statement of their proposed programme of research in Greece.

Applications should be sent by five hard copies to the Secretary, British School at Athens, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU (bsa@sas.ac.uk) by **Monday 13 February 2006**. Further information about the School can be found at www.bsa.gla.ac.uk or from the above office (tel.020 7862 8732).

ΘΕΣΗ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΣΤΟ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΈΡΓΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΗΣ «ΟΡΜΥΛΙΑ» - ΙΕΡΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΙΟ «ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ», ΟΡΜΥΛΙΑ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ

Το Διαγνωστικό Κέντρο Έργων Τέχνης «ΟΡΜΥΛΙΑ» - Ιερό Κοινόβιο «Ευαγγελισμός της Θεοτόκου», στην Ορμύλια Χαλκιδικής, www.artdiagnosis.gr, ζητά φυσικό, χημικό, μηχανικό ή πτυχιούχο ανάλογης γνωστικής περιοχής, κάτοχο Μεταπτυχιακού Διπλώματος Διδακτορικού ή Master, με εκτενή εμπειρία στις φασματοσκοπικές τεχνικές Raman και FTIR και άριστη γνώση αγγλικών. Επιθυμητή η εμπειρία στη μελέτη αντικειμένων και υλικών πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς καθώς και τη συγγραφή και υποστήριξη εθνικών και ευρωπαϊκών ερευνητικών προγραμμάτων.

Αποστολή βιογραφικού στο Διαγνωστικό Κέντρο Έργων Τέχνης «ΟΡΜΥΛΙΑ», υπ' όψιν Κου Ι. Καραπαναγιώτη, e-mail: g.karapanagiotis@artdiagnosis.gr ή FAX: 23710 98402.

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS

RADIOCARBON CONFERENCE AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS

This is a reminder that the deadline for registration and abstract submission for the radiocarbon conference at Oxford is fast approaching (20th January).

Please submit your abstracts and enter your details on the WWW site: <http://www.rlaha.ox.ac.uk/c14/conference19> and follow the links under 'Registration' to purchase a conference registration package with or without accommodation.

If you have already registered can you please log on and check that your registration details shown are correct (these normally get updated within a day or so of registration).

We would also like to let you know that the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit has now moved. Our new address is:

Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit
Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art
Dyson Perrins Building
South Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3QY

Tel: + 44 - 1865 - 285229

THE VOLCANIC DESTRUCTION OF MINOAN PALATIAL CRETE RE- EXAMINED

A small conference took place at the Norwegian Institute on Dec. 17, 2005 with the subject of "The Volcanic Destruction of Minoan Palatial Crete". It was hosted by Knut Odegard, director of the Norwegian Institute, Athens, and was organized by Nanno Marinatos (long distance from Chicago) and coordinated by Nike Makres and Rea Scourta. It was presided by Spyros Iakovides (Athens Academy). The panellists were Nanno Marinatos (University of Illinois at Chicago), Leuteris Platon (University of Athens), Erik Hallager (Danish Institute), Dimitris Kyrtatas (University of Thessaly), Steve Tracy (American School of Classical Studies) and Costas Synolakis (Director Tsunami Research, University of Crete). Discussants were also Colin MacDonald (British School Athens), Alexander MacGillivray (Palaikastro Excavations), Andreas Vlachopoulos, Vasso Pliatsika (Athens Academy Research Center), Mimika Kriga (Akrotiri Excavations) Nikos Makres (Director of the Restoration of the temple of Zeus at Nemea).

The title of the seminar was consciously chosen to reflect the 1939 article by Spyridon Marinatos (published in the journal *Antiquity*) and the purpose of the meeting was to reopen the question of how the Minoan palatial centers were destroyed.

Sp. Marinatos argued in 1939 that the eruption of the Thera volcano delivered a fatal blow to the palatial civilization of Minoan Crete, basing his theory on the evidence of the destruction of the coastal villa at Amnissos which he excavated in the late 1920ies: "Undoubtedly a tremendous natural force had caused this devastation-surely the waves after the eruption. As these waves receded, their strength was so great that they prized huge orthostatic blocks out of position and made their walls bulge outwards." (Sp. Marinatos *Antiquity* 1939, p. 434; see also *Praktika* 1932, p. 92, with Fig. 10).

The Indonesian disaster of Dec. 2004 prompted new thoughts on an old subject which was considered closed. The tsunamis that hit East Asia, especially Aceh, had a huge impact on the natural and human environment alike. The partial recovery of the tourist industry in Indonesia a year later is due to the mobilization of global economic structures and international help but, despite new and fancy hotels, Indonesia will never be the same. Jan Egeland of the United Nations reported on the BBC on Dec. 20 that thousands of people are still displaced. Could Crete have escaped practically unscathed? As Steve Tracy said at the meeting: "All evidence suggests that the eruption was one of the most powerful explosions the planet has ever experienced. It had a profound effect, not just the tsunamis generated, but also the ash fall, and any tectonic earthquakes that may have preceded or accompanied it."

And yet this effect was completely discounted at the International Thera conference held at Thera/Santorini in 1990.

In the words of Colin Renfrew: "I think we are almost unanimous: I think there is wide

spread agreement now that we are talking about two different events. We are talking about the eruption of the volcano at Thera which indeed buried Akrotiri and its LM I A pottery, and we are talking then about a later event at the end of LMI B which destroyed the Minoan Palaces." (Renfrew in Hardy ed., *Thera and the Aegean World III*, 1990, 11-12).

The December 17 seminar addressed two issues. 1. Possible Natural and Social Effects of the disaster. 2. The Chronology of the eruption and its relation with the destruction of Cretan Palaces.

Natural and Social Effects of the Disaster

The tsunami expert Costas Synolakis presented computer calculated models of the waves and gave figures of maximal and minimal impact. The tsunamis could have been 2-10 meters high but they could be calculated even better if archaeologists were to provide him with more "constraints" of debris location. He was quite firm (citing parallels) that the entire fleet would have been destroyed. He also noted that sometimes tsunamis turn around the edges of an island and hit the back side. This approximates the scenario that was envisaged by Nikolaos Platon for the physical destruction of the palace of Zakros: "The detailed and systematic excavation of the palace of Zakros, as well as of the houses in the town, has clearly demonstrated that the final destruction was sudden and complete." (N. Platon, *Zakros* 1971, 285).

Dimitris Kyrtatas introduced another dimension to the problem, the factor of "providential ideology". He discussed an occurrence recorded by Ammianus Marcellinus, a historian of the 4th century AD, who describes the impact of a tsunami giving it an almost apocalyptic character:

"The abyss of the deep was laid open; various types of marine creatures could be seen stuck in the slime, and huge mountains and valleys which had been hidden since the creation in the depths of the waves then, one must suppose, saw the light of the sun for the first time. Many ships were stranded on what was now dry land, and a host of people roamed at large in the shallows that were left to pick up fish and similar objects. Then, however, the roaring sea, as if indignant at its repulse, turned back, and rushed over the seething shoals to burst in fury upon islands and wide tracts of the mainland. Innumerable buildings in towns or wherever they were standing were levelled to the ground, and the whole face of the earth was changed by this mad conflict of the elements, and revealed wonderful sights. The sudden return of the sea when it was least expected drowned many thousands."

Few historians took the report of Marcellinus seriously because it has an apocalyptic character. Least of all did Edward Gibbon in the 18th century, but the description seems credible now after the Indonesian disaster. Moreover, argued Kyrtatas, the passage illustrates how such a disaster would have profoundly affected the psychology of the people who experienced it. The Minoan king at Knossos would have probably been held responsible for the wide-spread destruction and for not handling the relief efforts properly. To the natural catastrophe, a political and social disorder was added making matters worse and leading to destabilization and demoralization of society. Moreover, there is little doubt that the Minoan eruption would have hit the economy of palatial

Crete. Being dependent on exports (agricultural products) and imports (minerals and other raw materials), the Cretan ruler would have been in great stress. The question then is this: Is it at all possible that such a catastrophic event left the palatial social system intact? And is it a coincidence that precisely such a predictable result is attested in the archaeological evidence?

Chronology of Eruption and Destruction of Palaces

The stumbling block to Spyridon Marinatos' theory is chronology. As a measure of the *communis opinio* I cite J. Rutter's summary in his Bronze Age website (Dartmouth College): "The simple facts are that the great earthquake which badly damaged Akrotiri is to be dated quite early in LM IA (either ca. 1650 or ca. 1560 B.C.), that the entire town was buried in meters of volcanic ash still within the LM IA period (ca/ 1625 or ca. 1550/1540 B.C.), and that the wave of destructions (most of them including fires) which defines the end of the Neopalatial period on Crete and to which the palaces at Mallia, Phaistos, and Zakro all fell victim cannot be dated earlier than LM IB (ca. 1480/1470 B.C.)."

But the chronological separation of LMI A from LMI B is not secure (see below) and there is no exactitude even with radiocarbon and ice-core chronology which are nowadays thought to be more precise than traditional chronology. Laboratories give sometimes a date of 1625 for the eruption, other times 1648, depending on which material we check (from which volcano) and which laboratory conducts the analysis, and whether organic material or ice cores are examined. If these methods were exact, they should have been in total agreement (see M. Bietak's review of S. Manning in *Bibliotheca Orientalis* LXI, 2004, 199-222 and M. Wiener's observations on the contradictions of natural science methods in *Aegaeum* 24, 363-398).

Abandoning natural science then and returning to more traditional methods of dating, Leuteris Platon challenged the assumption that LMI A and LMI B are different chronological phases and argued instead that they are practically contemporary. He compared ceramic evidence from Zakros and Akrotiri and showed that both the stylistic "idioms" and the shapes of the two ceramic so-called phases are identical. Examples are the "hooklets" that indicate rocks, the various types of reeds, the double axes crowned by a disk, the twisted leaf-shaped loops, the crocus motif and many others. Some elements of the Marine style repertoire are present on vases from Akrotiri and this demonstrates that the style was already developed in Crete when the volcano explosion took place.

As for the absence of LMI B Marine style pottery from Akrotiri (and other sites on Crete), we do indeed need an explanation for why this style is not represented. Perhaps, however, we must seek the reasons in specialized production and not in chronology. Alexander MacGillivray reminded the audience that Penelope Mountjoy has argued for an exclusively ritual use of Marine style pottery.

On the other hand, Colin MacDonald responded that some deposits at Knossos are exclusively LMIB. He is preparing a more detailed report on this subject.

That LMI A and B are almost contemporary was argued by Nanno Marinatos on the basis of a particular ring stamp found at Akrotiri depicting a charioteer. Three sealings with the same motif have been found in three different sites: Hagia Triada, Sklavokampos and

Akrotiri, the latter many years after Marinatos' death. By a strange accident of fate, the sealing from the mansion at Sklavokampos had been excavated by Spyridon Marinatos himself. He had suggested at that time that the same ring had made the Sklavokampos and Hagia Triada stamps, and this was confirmed later by Ingo Pini. Pini demonstrated that the same ring was responsible also for the Akrotiri sealing. Thus we have *three stamps from the same ring* in pre-eruption Akrotiri and post-eruption Crete. Could they date from different periods which are at least fifty years apart? Nanno Marinatos argued that this is highly unlikely. The more economic hypothesis is to posit that the ring was in use during *one single administrative period* (see also M. Wiener in *Metron, Aegaeum* 24, 2003, 393). She reconstructed a ring-bearer who would have been a servant and an emissary of the king and who was an official of the royal administration. The ring bearer made the stamps during his active civil service. It should be noted that Ingo Pini *sees no possibility to date rings to LMI A or B* (see his remarks in CMS II.3, 37). It is finally noteworthy that the motif of the charioteer is present on Syr-Palestinian Egyptianizing seals but *not before the 18th Dynasty*.

Erik Hallager, however, defended the possibility that *LMI B was a distinct phase* and he reminded that seals and rings may be re-used (CMS II.8.31). Some LMI rings, he argued, survive also in the Mycenaean period. He also noted that the relief of a gold ring may be worn by constant re-use, and that this may be a criterion of the antiquity of the object.

Finally the issue of stratigraphy was addressed. Stratigraphical evidence indeed demonstrates that the eruption occurred *earlier* than the destruction of the palaces; this is a fact. But *how* stratigraphy may be translated into *precise time intervals* is another matter. Buildings may be rebuilt within a few months or may stay in ruins for years. How can archaeologists show that each layer represents fifty or more years? Consider the case of a house in Mochlos excavated by C. Davaras and J. Soles. Its basement contained pumice together with LM IA pottery. The house was rebuilt and LMIB style pottery was found on its new floor. This proves that the eruption predated LMI B by "a phase". But how long was this phase? The excavators conclude: "This rebuilding must have occurred *immediately, within the year*, or the autumn and spring rains would have washed the ash away before it could be sealed beneath the new floor." (C. Davaras and J. Soles, "Theran Ash in Minoan Crete: New Excavations at Mochlos" *Thera and the Aegean World*, 1990, 89-95 [Surprisingly, the authors say that the eruption "occurred well before 1500" and in the next paragraph state that the rebuilding took place immediately. In the end, the authors want to extend LMI B to accommodate their interpretation. I leave it to the experts to judge the possibility of such an extension.]).

We must be careful about how we translate stratigraphical layers into time spans because the latter may be very short. Leuteris Platon showed that several sites from eastern Crete (including the mansion of Sklavokampos) include LMI A *and* LMI B pottery *in the same building or stratum*. Those who want LMI B to be considerably later than LMI A must provide an explanation for this.

Despite vigorous debate, the participants agreed that there is much to think about. The issue of high chronology was not specifically addressed but it seems less and less likely that LM I and LM II lasted for 300 years or more. Such a long period is not justified by the homogeneity of the ceramic style and the themes and style of the rings. A dynasty of 2-3 kings for LMI and LM II combined may be a more plausible scenario for the

chronological horizon under discussion than the three centuries required by the proponents of high chronology.

In conclusion, facts may be reconstructed one way or another depending on who interprets what and what criteria are used to build a hypothesis. The views shaped in the first part of the 20th century by Sir Arthur Evans (who believed that earthquakes brought down the institution of kingship), Spyridon Marinatos and Nikolaos Platon (who believed in the effects of the volcanic eruption) have been replaced by theories shaped in the 1980s and 1990s under the impact of natural sciences. The devotion to science has not proven to be the decisive answer to chronology, as it was once hoped (see M. Wiener, "Chronology Going Forward"). In any case the theory about the "volcanic destruction" of the palaces deserves another round of discussions, especially now that the Zakros evidence and the new ring impressions from Akrotiri show that distinctions between LMI A and B have blurry contours and are in need of a new (or perhaps old) interpretative frame.

Nanno Marinatos
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University of Illinois at Chicago

INTERNET SITES

TYPHOID "CAUSED FALL OF ATHENS" **FROM BBC NEWS ONLINE**

The Athenian empire was brought to its knees by typhoid fever, a Greek team of archaeologists has suggested.

A University of Athens team analysed DNA from dental pulp found in a burial pit dating back to 430 BC and linked it to the organism that causes typhoid.

Scientists have long debated the cause of the plague that ended Athenian dominance of the classical world.

The study in the International Journal of Infectious Diseases says a number of diseases were suspected as the cause. <http://tinyurl.com/cop3b>

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

ULUBURUN-SHIP EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

Dear all,

There is presently an exhibition of the Uluburun-ship at the Deutsches Bergbau-(Mining)-museum in Bochum Germany. The exhibition is fine, but too small to invite longer journeys.

On the other hand the extensive catalogue of this exhibition filled with contributions of Turkish, German and some American scientists of the Texas A&M University is really excellent. On 700 pages of glossy paper with many figures it provides a comprehensive cross-section of the life, trade and political situation in the late bronze age in the eastern Mediterranean, Aegaeis and neighbouring states. The € 35,00 are really worthwhile for somebody able to read German and interested in these matters.

The catalogue can be ordered by internet at the museum-shop of:
<http://www.bergbaumuseum.de>

as:

[Das Schiff von Uluburun](#)

Ü. Yalçın/C. Pulak/R. Slotta (Hrsg.):

Ausstellungskatalog

"Das Schiff von Uluburun - Welthandel vor 3000 Jahren."

Jahr 2005 ISBN 3-937203-18-4

Preis: 35,00 €

Best regards

Dieter Rumpel

ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΛΗΠΤΙΚΗ
ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΥΦΑΣΜΑΤΙΝΩΝ ΈΡΓΩΝ
ΤΕΧΝΗΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ Χ. ΚΑΡΥΔΗΣ,
ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ FUTURA, ΑΘΗΝΑ 2006

Η ενδυματολογική ποικιλία (π.χ. εκκλησιαστικά ή ιστορικά ενδύματα) εξυπηρετεί συγκεκριμένες ανθρώπινες ανάγκες, που αφορούν σε θρησκευτικές (λειτουργικού τύπου), παραδοσιακές και καθημερινές περιστάσεις. Τα υφάσματα, τα οποία χρησιμοποιούνται για την κατασκευή αυτών των ενδυμάτων, συνδυάζουν ποικιλία υλικών με διαφορετική συμπεριφορά στις περιβαλλοντικές συνθήκες αποθήκευσης και έκθεσης. Τα υλικά αυτά είναι όμως αναγκαία να διατηρηθούν, έτσι ώστε ο χρόνος να περάσει από 'πάνω τους' όσο το δυνατόν πιο 'ανώδυνα'. Άλλωστε, αφού ένας από τους σκοπούς της τέχνης είναι η διαχρονικότητα, το βιβλίο αυτό στοχεύει στο να δοθούν τα απαραίτητα γνωσιολογικά εφόδια για την επίτευξη του σκοπού αυτού σε κάθε έργο τέχνης. Η παρούσα, πρώτη για την ελληνική βιβλιογραφία έκδοση, έχει σχεδιαστεί για όποιον θα ήθελε να ασχοληθεί ή ήδη ασχολείται με τα υφασμάτινα έργα τέχνης.

Προλογισμοί:

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- Δρ. Κατερίνα Κορρέ- Ζωγράφου (Καθ. Ιστορικής & Κοινωνικής Λαογραφίας Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών)

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(μπορείτε επίσης να το προμηθευτείτε ύστερα από παραγγελία από τα βιβλιοπωλεία Παπασωτηρίου)

SWORDS AND SCABBARDS SPECIAL OFFER

The British Museum Press title, British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards, will go up in price from £50 to £85 on March 31st.

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Best wishes,

Eleanor Hooker

Marketing Manager

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18TH
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SURFACE MODIFICATION
TECHNOLOGIES, IN DIJON, MEETING
THEME ARTS AND SURFACES

Dear Colleague,

I am pleased to draw to your attention a recent publication that may be of interest. Last November, I coordinated SMT XVIII, the 18th International Conference on Surface Modification Technologies, in Dijon. A major, and very popular, theme of the meeting was Arts and Surfaces.

The Arts and Surfaces strand, organised by Alessandra Giumlia-Mair of AGM Archeoanalisi, Merano, brought together museum conservators, metallurgists, archaeologists, art historians, and conservation specialists from leading institutions worldwide, with the aim of exploring common ground between materials science and historical meaning, in the context of artefacts originating from prehistory to modern times. A particular objective was to raise awareness of the potential of emergent technologies, many of which remain underutilised despite being highly complementary to established archaeometric approaches.

Rather than being included in the conference proceedings, the written versions of these presentations have been collected into a special issue of the international periodical Surface Engineering, guest edited by Dr Giumlia-Mair.

This special issue, containing 16 papers from the Arts and Surfaces theme, is being offered by the publishers at the highly discounted price of £50/\$95, for either hard copy or permanent access to the online version of the journal. The issue also includes seven papers on more general aspects of surface engineering.

To view a full list of contents and to order copies of the special issue, visit www.maney.co.uk/SUR/contents. If you have specific questions, please contact Lynne Medhurst at Maney Publishing (l.medhurst@maney.co.uk).

Maney also publishes an extensive range of archaeological books and journals, details of which are available on the website (from the homepage, select Search Catalogue, then Browse by Subject Area: Archaeology).

Best regards

Michel Jeandin

Michel Jeandin, FASM

Director

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EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

EXPERTS PREPARE EXCAVATION ON GREEK ISLAND

By NICHOLAS PAPHITIS, Associated Press Writer Mon Jan 9, 8:51 PM ET

British and Greek archaeologists are preparing a major excavation on a tiny Greek island to try to explain why it produced history's largest collection of Cycladic flat-faced marble figurines.

Artwork from barren Keros inspired such artists as Pablo Picasso and Henry Moore but also attracted ruthless looters. Now experts are seeking insight into the island's possible role as a major religious center of the enigmatic Cycladic civilization some 4,500 years ago.

Excavations will run April through June.

"Keros is one of the riddles of prehistoric archaeology," said Peggy Sotirakopoulou, curator of the Cycladic collection at the Museum of Cycladic Art in Athens.

Of the more than 1,400 Cycladic figurines that have survived, only 40 percent are of known origin, as looters destroyed all evidence on the rest. But more than half the documented artefacts are from Keros.

"What is particularly impressive is not just the bulk of the finds, which is larger than the total from the rest of the Cyclades, but also that they were intentionally broken during ancient times," Sotirakopoulou said. "Therefore, this is a very important, a unique site."

The Cycladic culture? a network of small, sometimes fortified farming and fishing settlements that traded with mainland Greece, Crete and Asia Minor ? is best known for its elegant artwork: mostly naked, elongated figures with their arms folded under their chest. The seafaring civilization was eclipsed in the second millennium B.C. by Crete and Mycenaean Greece.

Currently inhabited by a goatherd and his flock, Keros lies near the eastern rim of the Cyclades island chain ? which includes the humming resorts of Mykonos and Santorini ? between the larger islands of Naxos and Amorgos.

Keros was extensively pillaged during the 1950s and 1960s for its marble figurines, hundreds of which were illegally exported to fill museums and private collections in Europe, the United States, Australia and Japan.

Evidence from excavations in the '60s and 1980s failed to explain why the barren islet was so much more important in the 3rd millennium B.C. than its bigger, more hospitable neighbours.

"The prevailing explanation is that this was a sacred repository, a sort of pan-Cycladic

sanctuary where people left objects within the framework of rituals which included their intentional smashing," said Sotirakopoulou.

She will participate in the summer's excavation together with Cambridge University professor Colin Renfrew and other experts.

Past digs ? legitimate or otherwise ? were carried out on the islet of Dhaskalio, just off Keros, and the Kavos area opposite. This year's work will focus on virgin ground.

"We hope the forthcoming excavations will clarify further the nature of the occupation and activities at Dhaskalio and Kavos," Renfrew said.

"It is clear Kavos was an important site where high prestige artifacts were deliberately broken and left. It is possible, but not yet certain, these were ritual actions relating to ceremonies in honor of the dead."

Experts agree that the elegant marble figurines were highly prized in the early bronze age Cyclades but still don't understand for what purpose they were made.

The figurines have been variously interpreted as depicting gods or venerated ancestors, serving as replacements for human sacrifice ? or children's toys.

One thing is certain: They were not abstract works of art pared down to the barest representational essentials.

"Visitors say, 'Oh how pure, how white the figurines are,'" Sotirakopoulou said. "But in fact they had details_ hair, eyes, eyebrows, jewellery? painted on. In most cases, the paint has vanished."

Please visit the site:

http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20060110/ap_on_sc/art_cycladic_secret
