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**ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ  
ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ:**

Ν. Ζαχαριάς, (πρόεδρος), Ν.  
Κυπαρίσση (αντιπρόεδρος),  
Μ. Γεωργακοπούλου  
(γραμματέας), Θ. Βάκουλης  
(ταμίας), Γ. Μπασιάκος  
(μέλος), Κ. Πολυκρέτη  
(μέλος), Γ. Φακορέλλης  
(μέλος)

**Πληροφορίες:**

Γ. Φακορέλλης

**E-mail:** [facorel@ha.uth.gr](mailto:facorel@ha.uth.gr)

Scientific Association, Year  
of Establishment 1982,  
Headquarters: Kaniggos 27,  
106 82 Athens (Association  
of Greek Chemists)

**BOARD:** N. Zacharias  
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**Information:** Y. Facorellis

**E-mail:** [facorel@ha.uth.gr](mailto:facorel@ha.uth.gr)

# Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

**- Δεκέμβριος 2006 -**

## **150 AD - Galen - the great Greek doctor.**



Galen (129-199 AD) was the most influential physician of antiquity, after Hippocrates. He influenced medicine profoundly until about the 17th century. Galen synthesised the thought of Pythagoras, Plato and Aristotle and built upon the discoveries of Hippocrates and Erasistratus. He proved that the arteries carry blood instead of air (as the Greeks formerly presumed); and he demonstrated that the brain controls motion and voice. Galen further assigned the three largest organs of the body to be the seat of the three Aristotelian souls; the liver as the seat of the vegetative soul, the heart as the seat of the animal soul, and the brain as the seat of the rational soul.

For Galen, the rational soul was divided into the faculties of imagination, reason, and memory. He located these three faculties in the ventricles of the brain. Because the function of the brain was to distribute animal spirit throughout the body, to Galen it seemed that the fluid filled ventricles perform this function and thus disregarded the white and grey matter surrounding the ventricles. According to Galen, the brain receives vital spirit (pneuma) from the heart, which is mixed into the sanguine humour (blood). The brain then separates the animal spirit out and stores it in the ventricles, from where it is distributed throughout the body via the nerves. This mechanism of circulating pneuma controls muscles, organs, and all of the body's activities.. (<http://www.thebigview.com/> ®)

# Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

**- December 2006 -**

**Nr. 70**

## **ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ – TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ – CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS**

2007 Langford Conference on "Political Economies of the Aegean Bronze Age", 22-24 February 2007, Tallahas ..... **page 3**

New lights on ancient materials 2007, Long-term ageing, alteration and conservation, European training school on the synchrotron analysis of ancient materials ..... **page 5**

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

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Department of Classics, MARGO TYTUS VISITING SCHOLARS PROGRAM ..... **page 7**

### **ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS**

A new policy for the CSA Newsletter: ..... **page 9**

### **ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS**

New Book: De la domestication au tabou : le cas des suidés dans le Proche-Orient ancien ..... **page 10**

Eastern Crete in the Early Iron Age ..... **page 13**

New book release by the Austrian Academy of Sciences \*XPONOLOGIA COMPARATA\* by Reinhard JUNG ..... **page 14**

### **ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE**

The Mycenaean suit of armor found at Dendra in the Argolid. IOTA SYKKA ... **page 16**

## **ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS**

### **2007 LANGFORD CONFERENCE ON "POLITICAL ECONOMIES OF THE AEGEAN BRONZE AGE", 22-24 FEBRUARY 2007, TALLAHAS**

The Department of Classics at The Florida State University is pleased to announce the 2007 Langford Conference on "Political Economies of the Aegean Bronze Age", 22-24 February 2007, in Tallahassee. Speakers and their titles include:

Peter Day and Maria Relaki (Sheffield University) – Living from Pots: Ceramic Perspectives on the Political Economies of Prepalatial Crete

Jan Driessen (Université catholique de Louvain) – Spirit of Place: Identifying Minoans in the Field

Mike Galaty (Millsaps College) – Wedging Clay: Combining Competing Models of Mycenaean Pottery Industries

Donald Haggis (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) – Stability and the State: A Diachronic Perspective on Pre-State Society in the Aegean

Carl Knappett (University of Exeter) – Making Political Economies: Knossian Material Culture in the First and Second Palace Periods

Joanne Murphy (University of Akron) – Political Economies in Ritual: A Comparative Study of the Rise of the State in Pre and Proto-Palatial Knossos and Phaistos

Dimitri Nakassis (Trinity University) – Financing the State in the Aegean Bronze Age

William Parkinson (The Florida State University) – Beyond the Peer: Social Interaction and Political Evolution in the Bronze Age Aegean

Ilse Schoep (Université catholique de Louvain) – Making Elites: Political Economy and Elite Ideology in Middle Minoan Crete

Thomas Tartaron (University of Pennsylvania) – Between and Beyond: Political Economy in Non-palatial Mycenaean Worlds

Sofia Voutsaki (University of Groningen) – From the Kinship Economy to the Palatial Economy: the Argolid in the 2nd Millennium BC

Cheryl Ward (The Florida State University) – Evaluating Long-Distance Trading Patterns for Minoan and Mycenaean Polities

Todd Whitelaw (University College, London) – Scale and Administrative Integration in Prehistoric Aegean Polities

James Wright (Bryn Mawr College) - Respondent

For more information, please contact:

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Daniel J. Pullen

Department of Classics

The Florida State University

Tallahassee, FL 32306

850/644.4259  
[dpullen@fsu.edu](mailto:dpullen@fsu.edu)

Daniel J. Pullen, Professor and Chairman  
Department of Classics  
205 Dodd Hall  
The Florida State University  
Tallahassee, FL 32306-1510  
phone: 850/644.4259, fax: 850/644.4073  
<http://www.fsu.edu/~classics>

\*\*\*\*\*



# **NEW LIGHTS ON ANCIENT MATERIALS** **2007, LONG-TERM AGEING,** **ALTERATION AND CONSERVATION,** **EUROPEAN TRAINING SCHOOL ON** **THE SYNCHROTRON ANALYSIS OF** **ANCIENT MATERIALS**

After the success of the 2004 edition of the SOLEIL European training school on the synchrotron analysis of ancient materials, that has been oversubscribed by a factor of 3 (87 applications from all over the world), New Lights for ancient materials 2007 will be held at SOLEIL in March 2007.

Indeed, a strong interest was demonstrated by the community working on ancient materials (museum institutions, university archaeology departments and natural science departments) for the advanced spectroscopy techniques provided at synchrotron facilities. New lights on ancient materials 2007 aims at prolonging this fruitful interaction on topics focused on the long-term ageing of materials, conservation and restoration. New opportunities offered by synchrotron techniques will be exemplified through the in-depth study of:

- ageing, corrosion and alteration processes
- consolidation and conservation treatments of works of art and monuments
- preventive conservation

A special focus will be given to inorganic materials, primarily stone, glass and metal. Courses will include lectures presenting the current challenges regarding the conservation of these materials, examples of application of synchrotron techniques in the field and in-depth presentation of synchrotron techniques.

Tutorials, experiments at SOLEIL beamlines (SOLEIL operation permitting), will aim at combining the various approaches. A detailed visit of the synchrotron will be organised.

The course will ideally be suited to young professionals, including post-docs and PhD students. Grants will be available for selected participants. Candidates are invited to apply through the SOLEIL archaeology and heritage liaison office web site. Deadline for reception of the applications: 5 Dec 2006.

**Contact:**

Loïc BERTRAND  
Heritage and archaeology liaison office  
Synchrotron SOLEIL - Saint-Aubin - BP48  
91192 Gif-sur-Yvette cedex  
FRANCE

The SOLEIL synchrotron is a large scale facility dedicated to the characterisation of materials and one of the major current French scientific facility. SOLEIL is actively

developing a specific interface towards the archaeology and cultural heritage research communities. Please contact us for more information.

Scientific organising committee:

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12-17 March 2007

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

**UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI,**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS, MARGO**  
**TYTUS VISITING SCHOLARS PROGRAM**

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program. Tytus Fellows, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology will ordinarily be at least 5 years beyond receipt of the Ph. D. Apart from residence in Cincinnati during term, the only obligation of Tytus Fellows is to pursue their own research. Fellowships are tenable during the regular academic year (October 1 to June 10).

There are two categories of Tytus Fellowships, long-term and short-term.

**Long Term Fellows** will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one academic quarter (two and a half months) and a maximum of three during the regular academic year. They will receive a monthly stipend of \$1000 plus housing and a transportation allowance.

**Short Term Fellows** will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one month and a maximum of two during the regular academic year. They will receive housing and a transportation allowance.

Both Long Term and Short Term Fellows will also receive office space and enjoy the use of the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College Libraries. While at Cincinnati Tytus Fellows will be free to pursue their own research.

The University of Cincinnati Burnam Classics Library is one of the world's premier collections in the field of Classical Studies. Comprising 225,000 volumes, 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, with holdings in excess of 450,000 volumes, is rich in Judaica and Near Eastern Studies.

A description of the Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program is available online at [http://classics.uc.edu/resources/tytus\\_scholars\\_program.html](http://classics.uc.edu/resources/tytus_scholars_program.html). There is an online application at <http://classics.uc.edu/resources/tytusap.lasso>. Questions can be directed to [secretary@classics.uc.edu](mailto:secretary@classics.uc.edu).

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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

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## **ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **A NEW POLICY FOR THE CSA NEWSLETTER:**

Comments to CSA Newsletter articles have always been welcome, encouraged, and appreciated. However, from this day (November 30, 2006) forward, we will follow the following formal procedure to encourage additions, corrections, and enhancements to CSA Newsletter articles:

Any reader may comment on an article by sending the comments to Harrison (Nick) Eiteljorg, II, at CSA (using editor as the user name; csanet.org as the domain). The reader must identify himself or herself by full name (and position if desired) and provide an email address for contact. The comment will be put into HTML form in consultation with its author and posted. A link to the comment will be placed on the article page. (Links will always be placed in the title areas, below the author line, in the form of an icon with the phrase "CSA Newsletter Commentary.") The name of the reader (and position when supplied) and the date of the comment will be included on the secondary page, as will subsequent comments about the same article (making only one linked page per article as the maximum, no matter how many comments).

Illustrations are welcome. The email address of the reader(s) will be available either on the web page or from CSA, at the reader's discretion.

The linked page with comments will present the comments in standard chronological order, not in the reverse order made popular by blogs.

The author of the article will be asked to respond to the reader's comments, but the reader's comments will be posted when received and will not have to await the author's response unless the author and reader wish to work together on the comment.

The Editor reserves the right to reject profane, commercial, or unrelated comments.

An example of this new procedure may be found for the article "High Dynamic Range Photography," by Harrison Eiteljorg, II; XIX, 2; Fall, 2006.

(<http://www.csanet.org/newsletter/fall06/nlf0603.html>)

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## ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

### NEW BOOK: DE LA DOMESTICATION AU TABOU : LE CAS DES SUIDES DANS LE PROCHE-ORIENT ANCIEN

B. Lion et C. Michel (éd.), , textes édités par Brigitte LION et Cécile MICHEL, Travaux de la Maison René-Ginouvès, vol. 1, Paris : Ed. De Boccard, 2006, 338 pp. et XX pl., ISBN 2-7018-0210-5, prix : 42 euros.

Comment le porc, un animal d'abord élevé de façon assez générale au Proche-Orient ancien, devint-il une bête impure, interdite de consommation par la Bible puis le Coran ? Pour tenter d'apporter des éléments de réponse à cette question, zootechniciens, archéozoologues, archéologues, anthropologues, historiens des religions, historiens et philologues du Proche-Orient ancien se sont réunis à la Maison René-Ginouvès, Archéologie et Ethnologie à Nanterre du 1er au 3 décembre 2005. Le volume qui résulte de ce colloque international présente une synthèse historique sur les suidés et leurs relations avec l'homme du Levant à l'Iran, entre le IV<sup>e</sup> millénaire av. J.-C. et le I<sup>er</sup> millénaire ap. J.-C., tant d'un point de vue utilitaire (chasse, domestication, élevage, alimentation) que dans leurs dimensions symboliques, magiques et idéologiques.

#### Table des matières

<i>Avant-propos</i>	
B. Lion et C. Michel	IX-X
<i>Introduction</i>	
B. Lion et C. Michel	XI-XX
CARACTÉRISTIQUES ZOOLOGIQUES ET TERMINOLOGIE	
<i>Le porc domestique : biologie, zootechnie, diversité</i>	
X. Rognon	3-14
<i>Les suidés : pictogrammes et listes lexicales</i>	
A. Cavigneaux	15-24
<i>How to Classify Pigs:</i>	
<i>Old Babylonian and Middle Babylonian Lexical Texts</i>	
N. Veldhuis	25-29
<i>Early Swine Herding</i>	
J. Dahl	31-38
ANIMAL SAUVAGE, ANIMAL DOMESTIQUE	
<i>Du sanglier au porc, l'iconographie proche-orientale du IV<sup>e</sup> au I<sup>er</sup> millénaire av. J.-C.</i>	
J.-O. Gransard-Desmond	41-58
<i>Images du sanglier en Asie centrale du III<sup>e</sup> au I<sup>er</sup> millénaire av. J.-C.</i>	
H.-P. Francfort	59-74
<i>Pigs and Pig By-Products at Garšana in the Ur III Period</i>	

D. I. Owen <i>L'élevage des porcs en haute Mésopotamie, Syrie et Transtigrine au début du IIe millénaire</i>	75-87
B. Lion et C. Michel <i>Les suidés dans la documentation textuelle du Bronze Récent</i>	89-101
B. Lion <i>Les porcs dans la documentation mycénienne</i>	103-114
<b>F. Rougemont</b> <i>Les porcs dans la documentation néo-babylonienne</i>	<b>115-129</b>
F. Joannès	131-134
CONSOMMATION OU INTERDIT	
<i>Données archéozoologiques sur les suidés de la période Halaf à l'Âge du Fer</i>	
E. Vila <i>Boars and Pigs: a View from the Iranian Plateau</i>	137-153
M. Mashkour <i>Les suidés dans la documentation de Kaniš au début du IIe millénaire av. J.-C.</i>	155-167
C. Michel <i>Pigs in Lower Mesopotamia during the Old Babylonian Period (2000-1600 BC)</i>	169-180
F. van Koppen <i>L'usage médical des cochons</i>	181-194
J. Levy, A. Attia et G. Buisson <i>Le porc dans les sources néo-assyriennes : les valeurs négatives du porc</i>	195-203
P. Villard <i>Les restes de suidés, un marqueur archéologique au Levant ?</i>	205-214
E. Vila <i>Questions anthropologiques autour de l'interdit du porc dans le judaïsme et de son élection par le christianisme</i>	215-226
C. Vassas <i>Quelques interprétations anthropologiques du tabou du porc en Islâm</i>	227-232
M. H. Benkheira	233-244
REPRÉSENTATIONS ET SYMBOLIQUE	
<i>« Dans le mouton tout est bon ».</i> <i>Remarques sur les usages sociaux-économiques des animaux en Mésopotamie de la préhistoire récente au IIIe millénaire av. J.-C.</i>	
C. Breniquet <i>Le porc dans les textes religieux hittites</i>	247-254
A. Mouton <i>Le cochon dans les collections d'oracles de la Mésopotamie</i>	255-265
Ph. Abrahami <i>« Everything except the Squeal ». Pigs in Early Mesopotamia</i>	267-282
B. R. Foster avec E. Salgues <i>Les vases zoomorphes en forme de suidés</i>	283-291
X. Faivre <i>Les pendentifs en forme de cochon dans les inventaires de Qaṭnā</i>	293-309

B. Lion et C. Michel	311-312
<i>L'utilisation du cochon et l'iconographie proche-orientale du IVe au Ier millénaire av. J.-C.</i>	
J.-O. Gransard-Desmond	313-324
<i>Conclusion anthropozoologique Le cochon, perle d'Orient : un tabou né de la domestication laitière</i>	
F. Poplin	325-331
Liste des sigles et abréviations	333-338

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\*\*\*\*\*

Françoise Rougemont  
Protohistoire égéenne, boîte 16  
MAE  
21 allée de l'université  
92023 NANTERRE CEDEX  
[francoise.rougemont@mae.u-paris10.fr](mailto:francoise.rougemont@mae.u-paris10.fr)  
\*\*\*\*\*

49 avenue Gambetta  
75020 PARIS  
[francoise.rougemont@wanadoo.fr](mailto:francoise.rougemont@wanadoo.fr)

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## EASTERN CRETE IN THE EARLY IRON AGE

Dear friends,

Tonight (3/11/2006) a new book was presented to the public in Agios Nikolaos. As the time of year didn't allow too many of the foreign scholars to be present I thought you might be interested: Metaxia Tsipopoulou's latest (and at the same time long-standing, as it is her brought up to date and enriched PhD

thesis): Η ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗ ΚΡΗΤΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΙΜΗ ΕΠΟΧΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΙΔΗΡΟΥ (sorry if my Greekish isn't what it should be!). The book's editor is the Archaeological Institute of Cretan Studies (under Alexandra Karetsou), Heraklion 2005. A good reason for all those who aren't sure yet which language to learn next to choose Greek!

A. Karetsou, J. Whitley and T. Brogan made it clear, what an interesting book has been added to the Musts of Cretan studies. The book has very nice photos and sketches (especially of pottery, the main subject) and is everything you need to know if you finally want to understand what archaeology has found of the Dark Ages in Eastern Crete in terms of pottery - and that's certainly a lot more than the epithet "dark" would let you expect, as it's over 580 pages long!

For all that it costs under 50 Euros and is thus a nice example how an archaeological book can be really comprehensive and still within one's means. (I hope it shall soon be available not only in Greek bookshops).

I guess now whoever is interested can find out more about the material culture of those who were later called the Eteocretans.

My congratulations to Metaxia. A very nice book.

Sabine Beckmann

**NEW BOOK RELEASE BY THE**  
**AUSTRIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**  
**\*XPONOLOGIA COMPARATA\* BY**  
**REINHARD JUNG**

The Mykenische Kommission of the Austrian Academy of Sciences is pleased to announce the release of a new title:

Reinhard JUNG

**\*XPONOLOGIA COMPARATA\*** Vergleichende Chronologie von Südgriechenland und Süditalien von ca. 1700/1600 bis 1000 v. u. Z.

Die in diesem Buch aufgestellte vergleichende Chronologie setzt die relativen Zeitstufen der Ägäis und Italiens für den Zeitraum von etwa 1700/1600 bis 1000 v. u. Z. zueinander ins Verhältnis. Der zeitliche Rahmen wird durch die auswertbaren Kontaktfunde bestimmt: Es handelt sich um die gesamte ägäische Spätbronzezeit von SH I/SM IA bis Submykenisch/Subminoisch einerseits und um die italienischen Phasen von der MBZ 1 bis zur EBZ 2 andererseits. Für den Aufbau des vergleichenden Chronologiesystems werden verschiedene Artefaktkategorien ausgewertet, deren Ursprung jeweils in einer der beiden untersuchten Regionen liegt, die aber auch in die andere Region exportiert bzw. dort in enger Anlehnung an die ursprünglichen Typen lokal produziert wurden: Es handelt sich hierbei um in Italien gefundene mykenische Keramik und in Griechenland gefundene Handgemachte Geglättete Keramik (HGK), bronzene Waffen, Geräte und Trachtbestandteile sowie zum Teil auch graue Drehscheibenkeramik. Zum Vergleich herangezogen werden nur geschlossene Fundkontexte und gut dokumentierte stratigraphische Sequenzen. Auf diese Weise wird durch Kreuzdatierung eine gesicherte und lückenlose Verknüpfung der ägäischen und italienischen Zeitphasen erreicht.

The comparative chronology set out in this book correlates the relative chronological phases of the Aegean and Italy for the time period between c. 1700/1600 and 1000 BCE. The time frame is determined by the available contact finds; it covers the whole Aegean Late Bronze Age from LH I/LM IA to Submycenaean/Subminoan, on the one hand, and the Italian phases from MBA 1 to FBA 2, on the other. For the establishment of the comparative chronological system various artefact categories are analysed, which originated in one of the two regions examined, yet which were also exported to the other region or locally produced there by closely following the original types. These are Mycenaean pottery found in Italy and Handmade Burnished Ware (HMB), bronze weapons, implements and dress accessories, and in some cases wheelmade grey ware found in Greece. Only closed find contexts and well documented stratigraphic sequences are used for comparison. In this way a secure and continuous connection between Aegean and Italian chronological phases is achieved by means of cross-dating.

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\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Birgitta Eder  
Mykenische Kommission der  
Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Dr. Ignaz Seipel-Platz 2 A-1010 Wien  
Tel.: ++43-1-515 81/3502  
Fax: ++43-1-515 81/3564

homepage: <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/myken>

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## ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

# THE MYCENAEN SUIT OF ARMOR FOUND AT DENDRA IN THE ARGOLID

### IOTA SYKKA



**Unique Mycenaean suit of armor due for conservation**

**Found 46 years ago, this rare relic of the Bronze Age needs repair**

The only complete example of a Mycenaean suit of armor ever found is to be sent for conservation work, 46 years since its discovery at Dendra in the Argolid, the Central Archaeological Council (KAS) has decided.

Dating from the 15th century BC, it is made up of four pieces: a neckpiece, two epaulettes, a breastplate and an articulated section with three straps to protect the rest of the warrior's torso.

Broad strips of metal were fastened to a leather lining which appears to have covered the body from neck to knee. At 15 kilos, its weight must have made it hard to move in and it is believed that it was not worn on the battlefield but in circumstances where a show of prestige was in order.

Until recently, the armor was on display at the Archaeological Museum of Nafplion among other objects found in May 1960 by Nikos Verdelis, then head of the Fourth Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and Paul Astrom, director of the Swedish Archaeological School.

At that time they were investigating one of the graves in the cemetery at Dendra, which had been the subject of an attempted raid. They found a large number of impressive objects, of which the suit of armor was an exceptional example of Mycenaean art, the only one known to have been found that predates the Geometric era.

The Ancient and Modern Monuments Conservation Directorate, which studied the suit of armor, reported that it needed treatment, not only because it was 46 years since the original preservation work, but because modern methods can reveal more detail.

So far, examination has shown that the armor is fragile, has severe cracks and is broken in places.



The study proposes construction of a new display case from Japan with anti-seismic features and made of glass so that the armor is visible from all angles, as well as a firmer means of support.

**Please visit the site:**

<http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/news/content.asp?aid=76144>

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