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(Ένωση Ελλήνων Χημικών)

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Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

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From The Times, May 7, 2007, Ancient pips reveal thirst for pleasures of the
vine, Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent **page 27**

ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CYPROLOGICAL CONGRESS, NICOSIA- CYPRUS APRIL-MAY 2008

First Circular

The Society of Cypriot Studies announces the organization of the 4th International Cyprological Congress, to be held in Nicosia from 29 April to 3 May 2008, during Orthodox Easter week.

The Conference is divided into the following sections:

1. Ancient (Pre-historic – Roman periods)
2. Byzantine – Mediaeval (330 – 1571 A.D.)
3. Post-Byzantine-Modern (1571 onwards)

Talks may be covering the following scientific fields with the presumption that will be related with Cyprus :

- Philology.
- Philosophy.
- Archaeology – History of Art.
- History, Methodology and Archival Research.
- Religion – Theology.
- Fine Arts (Theater, Cinema, Music, Mass Media).
- Folklore – Folk Culture.
- Sociology, Statistics, Anthropology.
- Pedagogic.
- Law.
- Economy.
- Medicine.
- Natural Sciences.
- Athletics.

The duration of the communications has been set at 15 minutes, with 5 minutes for discussion. The languages of the Conference will be Greek, Turkish, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian. The speakers who will not present their communication in Greek are recommended to prepare sufficient abstract in Greek or English to be distributed to the participants.

We should kindly request those wishing to participate to complete the attached Participation Form and send it the Organizing Committee by the 20th of June 2007 at the latest, in printed and electronic form (in the site www.cypriotstudies.org). The

Organizing Committee does not consider itself bound to accept all applications to participate.

Society of Cypriot Studies

Ioannis A. Eliades
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1ST CIRCULAR: RADIOCARBON & ARCHAEOLOGY, ZURICH 2008

Dear colleagues,

We would like to invite you to participate in “Radiocarbon and Archaeology” 5th International Symposium that will take place between March 26th and 28th, 2008 in Zurich, Switzerland
For details please see attached PDF file and visit our website

<http://www.c14archaeology.ethz.ch>

To contact us please write to c14arch@phys.ethz.ch Or use contact form on the website.

Thank you!

We are looking forward to seeing you in Zurich!

For Organizing Committee

Irka Hajdas

THE 6TH BIENNIAL NATCC **CONFERENCE**

FACING IMPERMANENCE EXPLORING **PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION FOR** **TEXTILES,**

November 6-9, 2007, Washington, DC

The North American Textile Conservation Conference (NATCC) will hold its 6th biennial meeting November 6-9, 2007 in Washington, DC. Institutional sponsors include the National Gallery of Art, The Textile Museum, and the National Museum of the American Indian. The topic will be *Facing Impermanence: Exploring Preventive Conservation for Textiles*.

The papers presented will address issues of planning and managing the care of collections, choice of appropriate materials and environmental considerations. They will also look at designs for storing costumes and archaeological textiles as well as discuss considerations for exhibition, both permanent and traveling.

Contact: Suzanne Thomassen-Krauss, ssk@cox.net

Please visit the site: <http://www.textilemuseum.org/natcc/main.htm>

**2007 GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS
SPECTROMETRY WORKSHOP AND
MEETING, MASC WORKSHOP AND
MEETING, PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF
ART AND WINTERTHUR MUSEUM AND
COUNTRY ESTATE, AGILENT
TECHNOLOGIES, 10-15 SEPTEMBER 2007**

PLEASE NOTE: The registration deadline for the Meeting (14-15 September) has been extended to 20 July 2007. See below for details.

The Third MaSC Workshop and Meeting will take place on Monday 10 – Saturday 15 September 2007. The Workshop, hosted jointly by the Philadelphia Museum of Art (PMA), Winterthur Museum and Country Estate, and Agilent Technologies Delaware, will take place on 10-14 September. The MaSC Meeting will be held at the PMA on 14-15 September.

Workshop:

The theme of the workshop will be sample preparation for GCMS analysis, and will provide a unique and valuable opportunity for participants to compare three different approaches to the preparation of complex samples from artworks for GCMS analysis. Demonstrations will be conducted by Maria Perla Colombini and Ilaria Bonaduce (University of Pisa), Ursula Baumer (Doerner Institute, Munich), and Michael Schilling and Joy Mazurek (Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles).

The workshop will begin with an introductory session at the PMA on the afternoon of Monday 10 September, and practical demonstrations will take place on 11-13 September in the scientific laboratories of the PMA, Winterthur Museum, and Agilent Technologies. (NB: Winterthur Museum and Agilent are both located in Delaware, 30-35 miles (c. 45 minutes drive) from Philadelphia. Transportation between locations will be provided.) The workshop will conclude with a discussion and summary of results on the morning of Friday 14 September. The practical workshop will be limited to 15 participants, although registrants for the meeting (see below) are also welcome to attend the discussion on Friday morning.

Registration for the Workshop has been completed: we are no longer accepting applications.

Meeting:

The general meeting will be held at the PMA on Friday 14 – Saturday 15 September, and will comprise discussions and presentations on a variety of chromatographic and mass spectrometric techniques, and their application to the study of art and cultural artefacts.

The registration deadline for the Meeting is 20 July 2007.

The fee for the meeting is USD 100. Payment details will be made available once the [registration form](#) has been submitted.

NOTE: We are still accepting applications for posters. Those interested should submit an abstract (200-300 words), no later than 13 July 2007, to Ken Sutherland at masc07@philamuseum.org (See [poster instructions](#).) Although the focus of the meeting will be GCMS and issues related to sample preparation, contributions on other topics are also encouraged.

CONFIRMED SPEAKERS, MaSC Meeting, 14-15 September 2007

- V. Pitthard, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, “Study of the Organic Coatings on Selected Museum Metal Objects”
- H. van Keulen, Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage, “Simultaneous GCMS Analysis of Amino Acids and Carbohydrates as N(O) Acetate Butyl Esters”
- I. Bonaduce, University of Pisa, “The Binding Media of the Polychromy of Qin Shihuang’s Terracotta Army”
- D. Kirby, Straus Center, Harvard University Art Museums, “Routine Use of Laser Desorption Ionization Mass Spectrometry in the Conservation Laboratory”
- J. Poulin, Canadian Conservation Institute, “The Identification of Hafting Adhesive Residue on a Slotted Antler Point from the Southern Yukon Ice Patch Collection”
- A. Rizzo, Metropolitan Museum of Art, “An Analytical Study of Chemical Components in Replicas of 18th Century Oil-copal Varnishes”
- M. Ormsby, National Archives, “Analysis of Paper Degradation Products by Solid-phase Microextraction”
- R. Armitage, Eastern Michigan University, “GCMS for Characterizing Binder Materials in Rock Paintings”
- C. Grzywacz, Getty Conservation Institute, “LC-PDA-MS Analysis of Asian Organic Colorants Reference Samples: The Beginning of a New Research Project”
- A. Chudolij, Vassar College, “Characterization of Pistacia Resins Assisting in the Identification of Archeological Resin Samples Through the Comparative Use of GCMS, Py-GCMS and Thermal Desorption Py-GCMS Techniques”
- M. Silva, Universitat Politècnica de València, “Study of Acrylic Resins used in Artworks by Pyrolysis-Silylation-GCMS”
- K. J. van den Berg, Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage, “Beeswax in Artists’ Oil Paint 1830-1930 – Quantification of Wax Content using DTMS”
- Y. Sasaki, Kyoto Institute of Technology, “ESI Mass Spectrometric Analysis on the Dyestuff used for Mughal Carpets (17thC)”
- J. Adams, Library of Congress, “Direct Analysis in Real Time Mass Spectrometry (DART-MS): A New Tool for Addressing Preservation Issues at the Library of Congress”
- G. Frysinger, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, “Comprehensive Two-dimensional Gas Chromatography with Mass Spectrometric Detection (GC×GC-MS) and its Application to the Separation and Identification of Organic Compounds in Some Natural Resins and Waxes”

- R. Laursen, Boston University, “The Use of LCMS for the Analysis of Dyes in Objects of Historical Interest”
- P. Dietemann, Doerner Institute, “The Binding Media of Max Beckmann – Case Studies of the Munich Collection and Observations on the Formation of Protrusions on the Triptych Temptation”
- H. Barnard, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, "Suggestions for the Analysis of Archaeological Proteinaceous Residues"

Contact: Ken Sutherland, masc07@philamuseum.org

Please visit the site: <http://www.mascgroup.org/meetings.html>

METAL 07, SEPTEMBER 17-21, 2007, **AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS**

General introduction

At the mid-point between general sessions of the ICOM-CC Triennial conferences, metals conservators and (conservation) scientists from around the world will meet in Amsterdam during the METAL 07 conference to discuss important issues and share research.

The conference language is English.

Previous Metal Working Group triennial METAL conferences (METAL 95, 98, 2001 and 2004) have already been unique occasions for professionals working in the field to present and discuss their latest results. To keep these professionals informed on research performed worldwide on a more regular basis, the Metal Working Group has designed during the 2002-2005 triennial period new tools to favour the networking of professionals and improve the exchange of information and ideas. The coordination team has benefited here from the support of the 28 national contact persons whose role is to promote the activities of the Metal WG in their respective country and more generally research in metal conservation. Teamwork between the members is possible through the activities carried out by sub working groups. The current ones are:

- ETIC; Use of Electrochemical Techniques In metal Conservation
- AIAE; Archaeological Iron After Excavation
- BAC; Bridging Archaeometry and Conservation
- NDTMA; New Diagnostic Tools for Metal Conservation
- IECO; The conservation of Industrial and Engineering Cultural Objects
- EMCN; Enamel on Metals Conservation Network

The EMCN subWG is a joint action between the Metal and Glass & Ceramics WGs. Furthermore the Bulletin of the Research On METal Conservation (BROMECC), a research bulletin edited by the coordinator and James Crawford, assistant editor, and published every quarterly briefs on the latest research work carried out in the field of metal conservation. Until now 22 issues have been published with 200 abstracts in total. All information (BROMECC issues and activities of the sub-WGs) is available both on the [ICOM-CC Metal WG homepage](#) and the [METALConsn-info](#) website Metal Working Group

The ICOM-CC Metal Working Group (WG) has played an active role in the last ten years to disseminate information on research and conservation of metal artefacts. It is one of the most significant working groups within ICOM-CC (www.icom-cc.org). The directory has around 150 members (mainly conservators and conservation scientists) that are either voting members, Friends and Student-Friends of ICOM-CC. These professionals are spread over 29 countries (mostly from European countries). A lot of other conservation professionals and researchers (around 600 professionals from 55 countries in total) contribute punctually to the activities of the Metal Working Group.

This contribution is compiled on the [METALConsn-info website](#).

C. Degrigny, coordinator of the Metal WG
Château de Germolles, Cidex 407, 71640 Germolles (Mellecey)
Tel: +33.3.85.98.01.24
Email: Christian.degrigny@gmail.com

Themes and subjects

The current programme foresees five days of plenary sessions grouped according to the following themes recently agreed by the Metals Working Group

1. **Where archaeometry and conservation meet**
Our objective here is to bridge two disciplines that are very close but which rarely meet. This theme is a follow up to the one of the previous triennial period: Better knowledge of artefact
2. **Use of electrochemical techniques**
Electrochemical techniques are more and more used in many countries to understand corrosion processes, and to monitor and treat artefacts.
3. **Innovative investigation of metal artefacts**
This theme covers all new technologies (non-destructive techniques, portable) recently developed to better diagnose metal artefacts and using simple to highly sophisticated instruments (accelerators, synchrotrons, lasers...).
4. **Protection of metal artefacts**
The protection of metal artefacts is still a major problem. It is time to look at past practices and new developments in the field.
5. **Study and conservation of composite artefacts**
This theme reflects overlapping concerns of ICOM-CC WGs whose objects include metal components in conjunction with archaeological, historic and modern materials.

Please visit the site: <http://www.metal07.org/>

**ART 2008, 9TH INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON: NON-DESTRUCTIVE
TESTING, MICROANALYSIS AND
PRESERVATION IN THE
CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE,
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL, MAY 25-30, 2008**

General Information

VENUE: The conference will be held at the Renaissance Jerusalem Hotel.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Contributions may take the form of invited lectures, oral presentations, or posters. The official language is English. Participants interested in presenting are invited to email the Secretariat the abstract and/or the Abstract Submission Form.

PAPERS: Authors of accepted contributions will be invited to submit a paper for publication in the Conference Proceedings to be distributed on CD-ROM. The full texts of the contributions for the proceedings should consist of a one page detailed summary and a maximum of nine pages discussion and five pages of tables, graphics and illustrations.

POSTERS: Posters (up to 140 cm height x 90 cm width) should be brought and mounted by the Authors on May 25, from 5-7 PM or the morning of May 26. A hostess will assist in mounting posters.

EXHIBITION: Space for the commercial exhibition will be available upon request. Please contact the secretariat for exhibition and sponsorship prices. A list of Sponsors will be periodically published and updated on the Conference website.

PCO and Secretariat:

ISAS International Seminars
POB 574, Jerusalem, 91004, Israel
Tel: 972-2-6520574
Fax: 972-2-6520558
seminars@isas.co.il
<http://www.isas.co.il/art2008>

**FOURTH FORBES SYMPOSIUM ON
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE FIELD
OF ASIAN ART FREER GALLERY OF
ART, SEPTEMBER 27–29, 2007,
WASHINGTON, DC, STUDIES OF
HISTORIC ASIAN CERAMICS USING
SCIENTIFIC METHODS**

[Symposium Program](#)

The symposium will be published. Support for the symposium is provided by the Edward W. Forbes Fund.

Registration

For those interested in attending the symposium, there will be no conference fee, but registration is necessary. Preconference registration is available until September 14, 2007.

[Click here to register.](#)

Policy on Provenance

The Smithsonian Institution adopted the UNESCO convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property on May 9, 1973. Objects discussed in the papers must have an ownership that complies with this SI policy.

For More Information:

Forbes Symposium 2007/DCSR
Freer Gallery of Art/Arthur M. Sackler Gallery
Smithsonian Institution, MRC 707
P.O. Box 37012
Washington D.C. 20013-7012
U.S.A.
Email: dcsr@si.edu
Fax: 202.633.9474

Please visit the site: <http://www.asia.si.edu/visitor/dcsrSymposium.htm>

ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

PERMANENT TEACHING & RESEARCH
POSITION, UNIVERSITEIT VAN
AMSTERDAM, FACULTY OF
HUMANITIES

Assistant Professor

1.0 FTE

vacancy number 07-3044

For both internal and external candidates

Candidates should hold a PhD degree and have a background in the humanities. Excellent didactic qualities and an affinity with students are essential, as is the candidate's ability to combine quality research with appealing lecturing. Candidates must of course be abreast of the latest developments in the relevant field. UvA academics are moreover expected to contribute to the intended expansion and innovation of the Faculty's programmes through their ability to interconnect diverse disciplines. The Faculty of Humanities offers the successful candidate the opportunity to collaborate with leading researchers at research institutes that - partly due to their multidisciplinary approach - are internationally acclaimed. In addition, he or she will be teaching in a dynamic context in which new educational methods are being developed. The successful candidate will participate in a comprehensive introductory programme and will be closely supervised during the first year of his or her appointment. Additional didactic training will also be part of the appointment. Based on the candidate's educational portfolio, previously acquired competencies will be taken into consideration. The introductory programme includes earning the 'basic teaching qualification'.

Tasks

The successful candidate shall be required to teach courses at all levels in the programme of Mediterranean Archaeology. In addition to teaching, his or her tasks will include developing new modules, providing individual supervision for Master's students and supervising Master's and Bachelor's theses, and advising PhD students. In all tasks, the emphasis will be on education centring on the scientific study of pottery. The successful candidate shall also be required to perform independent research into Mediterranean pottery as part of the project New Perspectives on Ancient Pottery, resulting in publications in leading international publication media. This research must focus primarily on the analysis of origins and production technology, using technological research methods such as petrography, microscopic and chemical analyses, and so on. The successful candidate is expected to develop these skills further in the Amsterdam Archaeological Centre, in close collaboration with fellow institutions both in the Netherlands and abroad.

Furthermore, his or her tasks will include contributing to raising contract and indirect funding.

Every Assistant Professor shall also be required to devote some part of his or her working hours to participating in and/or chairing committees or study groups, as well as to performing assigned management and administrative duties.

Requirements

- Candidates should have obtained a PhD degree with a thesis on a topic in the field of Mediterranean archaeology.
- Candidates should have demonstrable experience in the field of technological pottery research, including laboratory work.
- Candidates should have general research experience and excellent research skills, evidenced by publications in renowned international professional journals / book form.
- Candidates should have teaching experience at the university level and demonstrable didactic abilities and / or training, evidenced by an educational portfolio.
- Candidates should have experience with digital and audio-visual equipment and an affinity with ICT in academic education.
- Candidates should have team spirit and should be capable of functioning at all levels of more than one study programme.
- Candidates should have organisational experience and skills.
- Candidates should have a thorough knowledge of Dutch and English; non-native Dutch speakers must achieve fluency in Dutch within two years.

More information

Further information about this vacancy can be obtained from Prof. Dr. Vladimir Stissi, telephone +31 (0)20-525 2558/2572 or via e-mail v.v.stissi@uva.nl

Appointment

This is a temporary appointment for one/two years; subject to satisfactory performance, a permanent appointment will follow. The gross monthly salary will range from € 3,060 (scale 11) to € 4,761 (scale 12), based on a full-time appointment (38 hours a week).

Job application

Applications including a curriculum vitae should be submitted before 15 August 2007 to the Universiteit van Amsterdam, Faculty of Humanities, Personnel Dept., attn. Mr. B.K.L. Vervaeke, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Please state the vacancy number and 'strictly confidential' in the upper left corner of the envelope. The selection process will include a trial lecture.

You may also submit your application by e-mail to: solliciteren2007-fgw@uva.nl

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROMET NEWSLETTER 1/2007

Dear PROMET Partners and colleagues,

We are planning from now on to provide the registered users of the PROMET webpage on a regularly basis with a newsletter concerning the activities of PROMET and general news in the field of metal conservation. This newsletter is thought as a complement to the section News & Events on our webpage. Apart from the project's co-ordination it should give also a platform to the partners for information about activities and upcoming events. Therefore, we will be grateful for any suggestions or contributions.

If you are not registered yet and you wish to receive the newsletter also in future please visit for registration the PROMET web page (www.promet.org.gr). In the case that you are registered but you wish not to receive this newsletter in future, please send us an email and you will be removed from the mailing list.

Vasilike Argyropoulos (bessie@teiath.gr)

Anno Hein (ahein@teiath.gr)

CSSIM Cairo 25 February–1 March, 2007^{thst}

The *International Conference on Conservation Strategies for Saving Indoor Metallic Collections (CSSIM)* was held in Cairo. The three day conference was organized by the Applied Laser Spectroscopy group (ALS) of the National Institute of Laser Enhanced Science (NILES), Cairo University, and it took place in the Marriot Hotel on the banks of the river Nile.

The first day was dedicated to a satellite meeting with a series of presentations about *Legal Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, which were organized by the *ICOM-CC LIC* Working Group. Subject of this Interim Meeting of the ICOM-CC LIC Working Group was *Realigning the Legal Vision* concerning mainly the illicit trafficking of antiquities and works of art and the role which conservation scientists and museum professionals can play towards stopping it.

The second day started with a session about different approaches of monitoring museum collections. In the second session 'Lasers & Plasma' new developments in LIBS and in laser cleaning were presented. A session about analytical techniques completed the oral presentations of the second day which were then followed by the poster session. A total of 21 posters were presented complementing the oral presentations. The day ended with the conference banquet which took place on a boat on the river Nile.

Corrosion processes were the subject of the first session on the third day which was followed by a session concerning corrosion inhibitors. In the final session a series of integrated conservation projects regarding metal collections were presented.

After the scientific program of the three day conference the participants had the opportunity to visit the Giza Pyramids during a one day tour.

The proceedings of the CSSIM will be published within the next months. A total number of 42 papers was submitted and all papers have been reviewed by an international scientific committee. At the moment the editorial committee is waiting for the last manuscripts revised by the authors, in order to start with the final layout of the proceedings.

Past-Present-Prediction, about simulation techniques, dosimeters, sensors in conservation research and application, COST Strategic Workshop, Ohrid (FYROM) 31st May - 2nd June 2007

PROMET was well represented at this COST Strategic Workshop. Dr. Christian Degryny acted as Chairman of one of the sessions, and James Crawford (Heritage Malta) and Amalia Siatou (TEI of Athens) presented PROMET's research involving the use of metal coupons as sensors to estimate the corrosivity or the protective ability of the coating systems under investigation using different monitoring processes. Complementarily, Thomas Mangos from the environmental laboratory from CSR-Demokritos (Greece) presented a poster describing a methodological approach on active sampling of pollutants as an accurate approach of environmental monitoring, which was implemented for the museums under study by the TEI of Athens for the PROMET project.

The workshop had 59 participants, scientists, curators, and C-R's from 23 different countries to present and to discuss preventive conservation solutions in expanding the life of original cultural heritage objects. Solutions involving easy-to-use and low cost materials were the main goal of the workshop. A round table discussion focused on the advertising and marketing these products so as to familiarize the public with such techniques.

For more information please contact the following web page:
<http://www.cost.esf.org/index.php?id=1182>.

Metal '07, September 17-21, 2007, Amsterdam

The triennial meeting of the ICOM-CC Metal workgroup will be held this year in Amsterdam (www.metal07.org). PROMET will be represented by a series of oral presentations and posters. Further information will be provided in the forthcoming newsletter.

Analytical survey of metal collections in Syria and Jordan, October, 2007

By the end of October a Greek team of physicists from N.C.S.R. "Demokritos" and from FORTH will visit Syria and Jordan for a thorough analytical on-site survey of metal collections using μ XRF and LIBS. The unique portable analytical equipment, developed in Greece, will be applied for the first time in countries of this region, which can be seen as the birthplace of ancient metallurgy. During recent years the development and enhancement of these portable and largely non-destructive techniques was a main task of PROMET. The equipment was already successfully applied in Greece and in Malta. Nevertheless, the survey of the metal collections in Syria and Jordan constitutes an advanced level in the collaboration of Mediterranean countries.

PROMET book (final draft scheduled for November 2007)

The preparation of a book with the working title ‘*The Preservation of Metal Museum Collections from the Mediterranean Region: The PROMET approach*’ is in progress, the outline of which was presented at the last PROMET meeting in Cairo. First drafts of most of the chapters have been written by now and a preliminary design for the accessory CD database has been developed. The final draft of the book is scheduled for November 2007 in order to achieve the final publication by the begin of next year.

We would like to ask from all PROMET partners, who are involved in the preparation of the book and the providing of material to keep themselves actively informed about the progress on the PROMET web page and communication tool.

Conference Proceedings “SAUVEUR”

The Conference Proceedings of the 7th European Conference “SAUVEUR’ SAFEGUARDED CULTURAL HERITAGE Understanding & Viability for the Enlarged Europe, which was held in Prague 31st May-3rd June 2006 were published now, including several contributions by the PROMET consortium. Details are available on the ARCCHIP webpage ([www. arcchip.cz](http://www.arcchip.cz)).

M. Drdacky and M. Chapuis (Eds.), Safeguarded Cultural Heritage - Understanding & Viability for the Enlarged Europe, Proceedings of the 7th European Conference "SAUVEUR", Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, Praha (2007)

Note

The next PROMET Newsletter is scheduled for September 2007. If you wish to provide us with any contributions we would like to request from you to send them until 31st August.

We wish you a nice summer. (VA, AH)

Department of Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art, TEI of Athens Ag. Spyridonos, 122 10 Aigaleo, Greece, +30 2105385459 (phone/fax), www.promet.org.gr

INTERNET SITES

ONLINE ARCHAEOLOGY COURSE

Archaeology for Amateurs: The Mysteries of Crete

This website <<http://crete.classics.ox.ac.uk/>> offers an introduction for students and others to the methods and approaches of archaeology.

The introduction focuses on the island of Crete - in particular, a region of Crete called Sphakia - and it discusses excavation, field survey and art history. The course covers three main epochs: Prehistoric, Graeco-Roman and Medieval-Modern, ranging in date from ca. 3000 BC to AD 1900.

The site, which is freely available to all, could be used in any courses in Archaeology, Classics, and History which require an introduction to archaeological methods, or which make use of case studies on the relationship between Archaeology and History.

Ms Lucia Nixon
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ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECENT STUDIES OF THE DENDROCHRONOLOGY PROJECT AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

[\(http://www.arts.cornell.edu/dendro/\)](http://www.arts.cornell.edu/dendro/)

C.B. Griggs, P.I. Kuniholm, & M.W. Newton, "Lavagnone di Brescia in the Early Bronze Age: Dendrochronological Report," *Notizie Archeologiche Bergomensi* 10 (2002) 19-33: At Lavagnone di Brescia (Italy) a series of Quercus has yielded a span of 297 years dated by ¹⁴C wiggle-matching to ca. 2213-1917± 10 B.C. (the series does not crossdate with the German oak chronology or to anything from the Aegean in the EBA/MBA (mostly Anatolian juniper & pine).

M.W. Newton, S. Talamo, C. Pulak, B. Kromer, & P. Kuniholm, "Dating the Uluburun Shipwreck," *Das Schiff von Uluburun. Welthandel vor 3000 Jahren*, edited by U. Yalçın, C. Pulak, & R. Slotta, 41-2 (Bochum 2005): "A new dendrochronological date for the shipwreck was modified by new measurements of the wood samples (all Cedrus libani) and by the application of dendrochronological radiocarbon wiggle-match dating ... the dates of the two specimens ... dunnage or firewood and part of the ship's planking, were older than expected. However, in the absence of bark ... the date of the last preserved ring can then be considered only a terminus post quem date for the ship." The date for the last-preserved growth ring on the ship's keel timber, presumably closer to the date of construction, is more recent than the dunnage. This date is 1364+15/-26 B.C. (95.4% probability). The keel preserves only 66 ring, too few to match dendrochronologically.

P.I. Kuniholm, M.W. Newton, P.J. Sullivan, & N.-L. V. Riches, "Aegean Dendrochronology Project: 2003-2004 Results," in a publication by the Turkish Ministry of Culture, 24-28 May 2004: as reported in TÜBA-AR 7, 2004, the EBA tree-ring series is now linked with the MBA/LBA/EIA, "making a 2009-year chronology in all extending from 649 B.C. to 2657 B.C. with a margin of error that we think is less than three years." There is still the "Roman Gap," where there is no dendrochronological bridge between the end of the B.C. period and beginning of the A.D. period. ¹⁴C with wiggle-dating has provided some ways to bridge this gap, but it occasionally produces surprises (what was thought to be a 6th c. A.D. timber from the church at Vize is now 1st c.).

CHRISTOS KARYDIS: INTRODUCTION TO THE PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION OF TEXTILES. FUTURA PUBLICATIONS. 2006

The development of preventative strategies for large textile collections in the long term use is essential. The recently published book advises ecclesiastical custodians, such as the monks of Mount Athos, as well as students in the fields of conservation and archaeology, curators and others who have limited experience in the preservation of textiles. This book first in the Greek bibliography develops awareness among non-specialists, underlines the current preventive conservation policy, proposes documentation methods, deals with indoor environmental conditions, pest control and freezing methods for treating infected objects, archival materials, methods of storage and the display of two- and three- dimensional textiles based on modern museological ethics. For more informations or inquiries should be directed to Christos Karydis at c.karydis@gmail.com or to the publisher futura@ath.forthnet.gr

<http://karydis.blogspot.com/>

THE PROCEEDINGS OF 12TH
INTERNATIONAL CAVE BEAR
SYMPOSIUM 2006 (GREECE)

You can visit the website <http://www.geo.auth.gr/12icbs/enter.html> if you want to see the volume of the proceedings of the 12th International Cave Bear Symposium 2006 (Greece)

Evangelia TSOUKALA

PDF OF POTTERY AT ILION (TROIA)

Dear All,

On a very preliminary basis, "Greek, Roman and Byzantine Pottery at Ilion (Troia)" is available as a PDF file. This is a partial rendering of the online information into PDF and nothing about it is final. It does, however, make progress towards allowing the text and images to be used in places where there is no internet connection and so may be of interest.

The direct link is <http://classics.uc.edu/troy/GRBPottery/GreekRomanByzantinePotteryAtIlion.pdf> . The file size is approximately 3.5 megabytes.

There is also a link from the table of contents at [http:// classics.uc.edu/troy/GRBPottery/](http://classics.uc.edu/troy/GRBPottery/) .

Regards,

Sebastian Heath and Billur Tekkok, Editors.

31ST AND 32ND ISSUES (XI, 2007/1 AND 2) OF ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA

31st and 32nd issues (XI, 2007/1 and 2) of Archaeologia Bulgarica have been recently published. <http://www.geocities.com/lvagalin>

The contents of both issues follow below.

Best wishes,

L.F. Vagalinski
archaeologist & publisher
BG-Sofia

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA

XI 2007 No. 1

Articles

Anghelinu, M.: Failed Revolution: Marxism and the Romanian Prehistoric Archaeology between 1945 and 1989

Nankov, E.: An Ivory Scabbard Chape from Seuthopolis Rediscovered: Evidence for a xiphos from Early Hellenistic Thrace?

Ignatov, V.: The Chariot in the Burial Rite of Ancient Thrace

Migotti, B.: The Social/Gender Context of the Sarcophagus of a togata clarissima femina from Siscia (Pannonia Superior)

Romanchuk, A.I./Filippov, V.A.: Results of Application of Prospecting Air Photography of the Western Part of Tauric Chersonesos Settlement. 2005

Reviews

Kisyov, K.: Thrace and Greece in Ancient Times. Part 1. Classical Age Tumuli in the Municipality of Kaloyanovo. Plovdiv 2005. (Tiverios, M.)

Stolba, V./Hannestad, L. (eds.): Chronologies of the Black Sea Area in the Period C. 400-100 B.C. Aarhus University Press 2005. (Bozkova, A.)

Кацарова, В.: Пауталия и нейната територия през периода I-VI век. Велико Търново 2006. [Katsarova, V.: Pautalia and Its Territory during the Period of the First to the Sixth Century. Veliko Tarnovo 2006]. (Gencheva, E.)

Musteata, S.: Populatia spatiului Pruto-nistrean in secolele VIII-IX. [The Population of the Territory between the Rivers Prut and Nistru during the Eighth to Ninth Centuries]. Chisinau 2005. (Curta, F.)

Articles

Ruscu, L.: On the Elites of Nicopolis ad Istrum

Meshekov, J.: Wagentypen des II-III Jh.n.Chr. aus dem Territorium Bulgariens (nach archaologischen Angaben)

Dimitrov, Th.: Le traite imaginaire (some observations on the origin of Byzantine-Persian political symbiosis)

Markov, N./Velichkov, Zh.: Late Antique Bone Amulet from Serdica

Madgearu, A.: The Dridu Culture and the Changing Position of Romania among the Communist States

Doncheva, S./Nikolov, N.: An Early Medieval Amulet-Seal from North-eastern Bulgaria

Borisov, B.: Demographic and Ethnic Changes during XI-XII Century in Bulgaria

Reviews

Manolakakis, L.: Les industries lithiques eneolithiques de Bulgarie.
Rahden 2005. (Gurova, M.)

Anghelinu, M.: Evolutia gandirii teoretice in arheologia din Romania.
Concepte si modele aplicate in preistorie [The Evolution of Theoretical Thought in Romanian Archaeology. Concepts and Models Applied to Prehistory]. Targoviste 2004.
(Curta, F.)

Bilde, G.P./Stolba, V.F. (eds.): Surveying the Greek Chora. The Black Sea Region in a Comparative Perspective. Aarhus 2006. (Damyanov, M.)

EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

From The Times, May 7, 2007

ANCIENT PIPS REVEAL THIRST FOR PLEASURES OF THE VINE,

Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Gastroarchaeology, the study of our ancestors cooking and eating habits, has a long history. Based initially on animal bones, the recent systematic recovery of plant remains and even coprolites fossilised faeces has led to a more broad-based understanding of ancient diets.

Our earliest forebears seem to have scavenged for meat from carnivore kills, collected fruits and seeds, and grubbed for roots: some ten millennia ago people in the Middle East began to grow wheat, barley, lentils and other cereals and pulses, and domesticated sheep, goats, cattle and pigs to eat, and then for milk, cheese, and wool. In the Americas, maize was the staple crop, while few animals were domesticated, even by the time of the Spanish Conquest.

Several recent studies have expanded our understanding: in northern Greece, a burnt-down house has preserved what are claimed to be the oldest known grapes, and the earliest evidence for wine.

Excavations at the site of Dikili Tash, near Drama in Greek Macedonia, have revealed four late-Neolithic rectangular houses destroyed in a conflagration between 5000 and 4500BC. They contained ovens, storage bins, pots, and a wide variety of objects related to daily activities, Dr S. M. Valamoti and colleagues report in *Antiquity*.

The plant remains recovered included wheat, barley, lentils, peas, figs, acorns and wild pears. On one of the floors were some 2,500 grape pips and more than 300 empty, pressed grapeskins: the size of the pips suggested that the grapes were either wild or at a very early stage of cultivation.

Experimental charring of modern wine pressings yielded similar remains, distinct from those of charred fresh grapes and raisins. We can therefore conclude with some certainty that the concentration of grapes found at Dikili Tash represents the byproducts of extracting juice from grapes, the investigators say.

Although grape juice in historic Greece has been boiled down and used to make sweets, given the bitter taste of wild grape juice it might have made more sense to produce a fermented beverage rather than a syrup, they say, with figs or honey being used to sweeten the wine.

It seems likely, they argue, that wine-making preceded domestication of grapes: pottery vessels from the burnt houses at Dikili Tash included two-handled cups and jars suited to decanting and drinking. Cups from another and slightly earlier Greek site, Makriyalos, were associated with feasting, and analysis of their contents would be worthwhile.

The Greek grapes antedate by several centuries the recent discovery of evidence for wine at Erimi in Cyprus, and it seems likely, the team agrees, that wine production, viticulture and the domestication of the grape could have taken place independently in various parts of the grape vines natural distribution.

The spice of life

Chilli peppers have long been a staple of Mexican and other Latin American cuisines, their spicy heat adding zest to the blandness of maize and cassava (manioc) dishes, as well as being a useful antispasmodic in diets heavy on such carbohydrates.

The seeds are tiny and the flesh does not preserve well, but Dr Linda Perry has now discovered that ancient chilli peppers can be detected from their starch content. Noting that chillies sometimes cause indigestion as anybody who has eaten an authentic Mexican meal can attest and that undigested starch also causes the condition, Perry was able to identify a mysterious and widely occurring starch type from archaeological sites as the tracer for peppers.

Writing in *Science*, Perrys Smithsonian Institution team place the oldest chilli so far known in Ecuador around 6,100 years ago, where they formed part of a diet that included maize, cassava, squash, beans and arrowroot, many of them rather bland foods. In Panama they go back some 5,600 years, in Peru 4,000 years.

Not all peppers were of the same species, and those in Mexico and the Maya lands are distinct from those in South America. The wide variety of chillies, and their varying capsaicin content which gives a spiciness ranging from the anodyne to the apocalyptic suggests a long history of experimental domestication now borne out by Perrys results.

In a stew

Another discovery in the New World has shown how normal recovery methods for ancient food remains may be misleading. The Maya of Guatemala, Belize and the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico have long been known to have a diet with maize as the cereal staple, complemented by beans and squashes, with deer and other wild animals as the main source of protein.

Root crops such as sweet potato and cassava were thought to be unimportant until Dr Jon Hather, of University College London, showed in the 1990s how their remains could be recovered from ancient middens.

Freshwater fish were also thought to be a negligible contribution to protein intake, since few of their bones were found.

Dr Shannon Coyston of McMaster University in Canada has now shown that this might be wrong: examining baked-on food on the insides of 2,500-year-old cooking pots from the early Maya village of Cuello, she used stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen to see what had been allowed to burn.

Most of the vessels were not used to prepare maize, she reports. Elevated nitrogen values clearly indicate that freshwater fish were prepared in them, while depleted carbon values and the thickness of the chars on these same vessels suggest that a starchy plant was cooked along with the fish. Analysis of lipid residues corroborated the nitrogen results, while Hathers identification of cassava and another Native American root crop, *Xanthosoma*, or malanga, from their fibrous remains suggests the starchy component.

Such a fish and starch stew is still made in Belize, where it is called a boil-up, although now in Creole rather than Maya cuisine. Dr Coystons work indicates a prehispanic ancestry, and adds another dish to the Ancient Maya menu.

Please visit the site:

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/court_and_social/article1756080.ece