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# Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

**- Μάρτιος 2008 -**

# Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

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An Altar Beyond Olympus for a Deity Predating Zeus University of  
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JOHN NOBLE WILFORD, Published: February 5, 2008 ..... **page 29**

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## **ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS**

# **LATE ANTIQUE ARCHAEOLOGY 2008,** **RECENT FIELDWORK IN URBAN** **ARCHAEOLOGY, 15TH MARCH 2008,** **KING'S COLLEGE LONDON**

A one-day conference to be held on Saturday 15th March 2008 at the King's College, London, jointly held by the University of Kent (Department of Classical and Archaeological Studies) and King's College London (Centre for Hellenic Studies / Dept of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies).

This conference will explore innovative fieldwork in late antique urban archaeology, focusing not only on recent careful excavations, but also on attempts to re-evaluate old excavated sites, to recover the context of epigraphy, and to bring modern survey methods to the study of the late antique city.

10.30 Welcome by Luke Lavan (Kent) and Tassos Papacostas (KCL)

**\*Urban Surface Survey\***

10.40-11.10 Kris Lockyear (UCL) Noviodunum, Romania 11.10-11.40 John Bintliff (Leiden) Thespieae and the Boeotia Survey

**\*Epigraphic and Archaeological Survey\***

11.50-12.20 Charlotte Roueché (KCL) Epigraphic survey at Aphrodisias and Ephesus  
12.20-12.50 Luke Lavan (Kent) Surface archaeology, spolia and epigraphic context at Sagalassos

**\*Re-evaluating Old Sites\***

14.00-14.30 Axel Gering (Humboldt University, Berlin) Ostia 14.30-15.00 Vincent Deroche (College de France, Paris) Delphi 15.00-15.30 Didier Viviers (ULBruxelles) Apamea

15.40-16.10 Tea and Coffee

**\*Artefact-rich Deposits\***

16.10-16.40 Mark Houlston (Kent) Canterbury: the Late Roman levels at Whitefriars  
16.40-17.10 Julian Richard and Marc Waelkens (KULeuven) Sagalassos: the Macellum

**\*Recent Developments in Istanbul\***

17.20-17.50 Ken Dark (Reading) Recent excavations in Istanbul, and the Hagia Sophia Project.

Entry is **\*FREE\*** of charge, but to reserve a place please email Luke Lavan (info@lateantiquearchaeology.com).

The meeting will be held in room K2.31 (King's College London, Strand Campus, London WC2R 2LS: Main Building, first floor). Location details:

<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/about/campuses/strand-det.html>. For flights try [www.skyscanner.net](http://www.skyscanner.net). Cheap UK train tickets can be obtained in advance from [www.thetrainline.com](http://www.thetrainline.com). Direct trains from Canterbury West on Saturday morning leave at 8.35 or 9.06 and arrive 10.00 and 10.36 respectively, at Charing Cross. The best direct train from Oxford leaves at 9.00, and arrives at 10.01 Paddington.

This meeting has been made possible thanks to the support of Museum Selection

[www.museumselection.co.uk](http://www.museumselection.co.uk) [www.lateantiquearchaeology.com](http://www.lateantiquearchaeology.com) [www.brill.nl/laa](http://www.brill.nl/laa)

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# **RADIOCARBON AND ARCHAEOLOGY** **5TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM,** **ZURICH, 26<sup>TH</sup> -28<sup>TH</sup> MARCH , 2008**

Dear Colleagues,

Below please find links to the updates on the conference web page:

1. Conference Program is now published [»»»](#)
2. ABSTRACTS for POSTER presentations can be submitted until March 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 [»»»](#)
3. POSTER session dedicated to dating methods [»»»](#)
4. ONLINE REGISTRATION until March 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 [»»»](#)
5. Conference Proceedings [»»»](#)
6. Download [POSTER \(pdf 3.3 MB\)](#)

Looking forward to the interesting conference and discussions in Zurich

Regards, Irka Hajdas

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**AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL  
RESEARCH ANNUAL MEETING NOV. 19-  
22, 2008, BOSTON, MA**

**Call for papers**

**Section - Artifacts: The Inside Story**

This session welcomes submissions in which the analysis of Near Eastern and Eastern Mediterranean artifacts by means of physical or chemical techniques has led to a new or re-interpretation of the archaeological record. Paper topics include provenance, materials characterization, raw material acquisition, workshop activity, manufacturing techniques, and ancient technology.

One session is planned for 4-5 speakers. Papers will be limited to 20-25 minutes.

Abstracts are limited to 250 words and should be emailed to the Section Chair: Dr. Elizabeth Friedman at [friedman@iit.edu](mailto:friedman@iit.edu)

Deadline for abstracts is March 1st, 2008 but the section chair would welcome them sooner.

Please check the ASOR website for membership and participation requirements: <http://www.asor.org/>

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**THE 12<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL AEGEAN  
CONFERENCE DAIS: THE AEGEAN  
FEAST, 25-29 MARCH 2008, ELISABETH  
MURDOCH THEATRE A, UNIVERSITY  
OF MELBOURNE**

Dear All,

The full programme for the for the 12th International Aegean Conference, DAIS: the Aegean Feast is now on the DAIS website as a downloadable pdf file as is the conference poster.

<http://www.ulg.ac.be/archgrec/dais.html>

With best wishes,

Louise Hitchcock

**The 12<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL AEGEAN CONFERENCE DAIS: The Aegean Feast**

**25-29 March 2008**

**Elisabeth Murdoch Theatre A  
University of Melbourne**

The context of feasting includes the use of courts and palaces, tombs, elite houses, extra urban sanctuaries, and other special buildings that served as feasting centers, interpretations of feasting representations and feasting as metaphor in iconography as well as in Bronze Age texts, paraphernalia, and deposits - including floral, faunal and residue remains as well as pottery and discussions of consumption patterns. There is also interest in the symbolic, religious (such as sacrifice & warfare), economic (mobilizing resources), social (forming relationships or identity), ethnic identity (Aegean consumption practices abroad, such as Mycenaean IIC1b feasting ware), and ideological aspects (legitimation of elite identities or promotion of community bonds) of feasting.

The Conference is being organized by the University of Melbourne, the University of Liège, and the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens. The proceedings of the conference will be published in *Aegaeum. Annales d'archéologie égéenne de l'Université de Liège*.

To register and for more information, please contact Louise Hitchcock Centre for Classics and Archaeology [l.hitchcock@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:l.hitchcock@unimelb.edu.au) or go to <http://www.ulg.ac.be/archgrec/dais.html>

This conference is sponsored by:  
Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens (AAIA);



Australasian Society for Classical Studies (ASCS);  
Classical Association of Victoria (CAV);  
Ian Potter Foundation; Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP),  
Touchdown Tours, Palgrave Macmillan and Shelmerdine Vineyards.

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**ΔΙΑΔΕΞΗ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ Ν.  
ΚΟΝΤΑΡΑΤΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΊΔΡΥΜΑ  
ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ: "ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΗ ΚΑΙ  
ΑΡΓΟΝΑΥΤΙΚΗ ΕΚΣΤΡΑΤΕΙΑ"**

**7 Μαρτίου 2008**

Αγαπητοί Φίλοι και Μέλη της Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.,

Σας ενημερώνουμε ότι την Παρασκευή, 7 Μαρτίου 2008, στις 18.30, στο αμφιθέατρο «Λεωνίδα Ζέρβας» του Εθνικού Ιδρύματος Ερευνών (Βασ. Κωνσταντίνου 48), θα πραγματοποιηθεί η τρίτη διάλεξη της Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ. για τη χρονική περίοδο 2007-2008, με ομιλήτη τον Καθηγητή κ. Αντώνιο Ν. Κονταράτο και θέμα: "Καλλίστη και Αργοναυτική Εκστρατεία".

Με συναδελφικούς χαιρετισμούς

**Καθ. Σταύρος Παπαμαρινόπουλος**  
Πρόεδρος Δ.Σ. Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

**Καθ. Αντώνιος Κονταράτος**  
Αντιπρόεδρος Δ.Σ. Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

**Πασχαλιά Μυτσκίδου**  
Γενική Γραμματέας Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

**Εμμανουήλ Λιγνός**  
Ταμίας Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

**Καθ. Ευτέρπη Κυρκανίδου**  
Μέλος Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

**Καθ. Δημήτριος Σταθάκος**  
Αναπληρωματικό Μέλος Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

**Επικοινωνία:**

ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΜΕΛΕΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΜΥΘΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ (Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.)  
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Τηλ.: 210 5235781, 6948 825441  
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E-mail: [emaemsociety@gmail.com](mailto:emaemsociety@gmail.com)

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## **ART AND ARTIFACTS OF THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST, CALL FOR PAPERS**

**REMINDER: DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS IS THIS SATURDAY, MARCH 1<sup>st</sup>**

Section Chairs:

Elise A. Friedland, Program in Classical Studies, Rollins College, 1000 Holt Ave.-2676, Winter Park, FL 32789. Tel: 407-646-2502; Email: [efriedland@rollins.edu](mailto:efriedland@rollins.edu).

Marian Feldman, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, Univ. of California, Berkeley, 250 Barrows Hall #1940, Berkeley, CA 94720. Tel: 510 642-7793, Email: [feldman@calmail.berkeley.edu](mailto:feldman@calmail.berkeley.edu).

This session welcomes submissions that present innovative analyses of any facet of Near Eastern artistic production or visual culture.

One section is planned for 2008. All submissions must be made electronically via the ASOR web site and should be directed to the first chair of the section. March 1, 2008 is the deadline for submission by participants of Participation/Abstract Forms to Section Chairs via the ASOR web site and for preregistration payment to the ASOR Boston office.

For more information, please visit the ASOR Annual Meeting website: <http://www.asor.org/AM/am.html> (including the Call For Papers)

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AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

Westin Waterfront Hotel

Boston, MA

November 19 - 22, 2008

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**Minoan Seminar, THE BIRTH OF THE  
NEOPALATIAL, Friday 14 March 2008, at  
18.30**

CARL KNAPPETT  
University of Exeter

The abstract will follow.

Unfortunately this is the same night as the ASCS meeting, but the clash is unavoidable since the lecture was arranged months in advance.

For the preliminary programme of speakers up to June 2008 (Warren April 11, Wiener June 6) see [WWW.MINOANSEMINAR.GR](http://WWW.MINOANSEMINAR.GR)

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## **1200 BC WAR, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND CULTURAL CATASTROPHE, A CONFERENCE ORGANISED BY THE SCHOOLS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND CLASSICS AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN 7TH-9TH MARCH 2008**

1200 BC stands as one of those symbolic dates in human civilisation. Its significance lies in its association with a period of momentous change, a period of catastrophic destruction and uncertainty for the people of the time. From the Atlantic coast of North-west Europe to the shores of the South-east Mediterranean, from Ireland and Scandinavia to Egypt and the Levant, archaeologists increasingly recognise that the period around 1200 BC is one of dramatic cultural disruption giving way to profound cultural transformation.

Archaeologists specializing in the Mediterranean are searching for the key to understanding changes like the collapse of Mycenaean civilization and the migrations of the Sea Peoples, while their colleagues working on Northern European, and especially Irish archaeology are struggling with another iconic event on the edge of history and legend, the Coming of the Celts, also attributed to this period. Even though there are regional differences in relation to the archaeological manifestations of disruption and transformation, it is important for us to establish and explore the commonalities as well as the differences. We need to ask questions about the scale of these events. Are they linked? Are we witnessing a cascade of migrations of people throughout Europe? Is violence and warfare a common factor in these events? Does the multiple evidence for environmental factors point to global climate change? Are violence and migration the only solutions we witness to the crises?

Gathering together and offering our individual views on the phenomena of this period, we can collectively develop a global perspective. In 1200 BC we have an opportunity to examine the causes, pressures, and consequences of what seems to be one of the most disrupted and violent periods in the history of human civilisation. It is a truism that we live in a modern world that commentators increasingly characterise as driven by global cultural disruption, violence, and migration, all exacerbated by the crisis of climate change. It would be absurd to suggest that we as archaeologists can provide solutions for the world's contemporary problems. But as we bear witness to the events of 1200 BC, when the comfortable Bronze Age world was transformed by similar crises of war, climate change, and cultural catastrophe, there are some obvious lessons and warnings to be heeded.

The conference will be held in Lecture theatre R of the Newman (Arts) Building on the Belfield Campus at University College Dublin.

Conference fee 40Euros (students 10Euros)

Further details are available from Dr Philip de Souza, School of Classics, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland. E- mail:

[philip.desouza@ucd.ie](mailto:philip.desouza@ucd.ie)

Final programme and registration information will be posted on the following website  
<http://www.ucd.ie/archaeology/index.html>

## PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

### Friday 7 March

- 4.00-4.15 Philip de Souza (UCD)  
Introduction
- 4.15-4.45 Alan Peatfield (UCD)  
1200 BC: A period of momentous change
- 4.45-5.15 Coffee/tea
- 5.15-5.45 Mike Baillie (QUB)  
Can the severe environmental downturn in the mid 12th century BC be implicated in the cause of the Greek Dark Age?
- 5.45-6.15 John O'Neill (UCD)  
Connectivity, climate and chronology: Ireland in 1200 BC
- 6.15-6.45 DISCUSSION

### Saturday 8 March

- 9.45-10.15 Muiris Ó Súilleabháin (UCD)  
A long sleep at Tara?
- 10.15-10.45 Barry Molloy (UCD)  
Developments in later Bronze Age battle panoplies of the British Isles from a combat archaeology perspective
- 10.45-11.15 DISCUSSION
- 11.15-11.45 Coffee/tea
- 11.45-12.15 Gareth Roberts (Greyfriars, Oxford)  
Influence, Destruction Patterns, and the Final Years of Ramessid Egypt
- 12.15-12.45 Shelley Wachsmann (Texas A & M)  
On Helladic Galleys and Sea Peoples
- 12.45-1.15 DISCUSSION
1. Lunch
2. 2.30-3.00 Ilan Sharon (Hebrew University, Jerusalem)  
(title to be confirmed)
- 3.00-3.30 Sharon Zuckerman (Hebrew University, Jerusalem)  
Trouble from within: the fall of LB Canaanite kingdoms as a social process
- 3.30-4.00 DISCUSSION
1. Coffee/tea
- 4.30-5.00 Ian Shaw (Liverpool)  
Contextualizing Egyptian military technology in 1200 BC
- 5.00-5.30 Krzysztof Nowicki (Warsaw)  
1200 BC collapse: Crete & other South Aegean Islands and the case of the Sea Peoples in the Eastern Mediterranean
- 5.30-6.00 DISCUSSION

### Sunday 9 March

- 11.15-11.45 Coffee/tea

11.45-12.15 Erik Hallager (Aarhus)

(title to be confirmed)

12.15-12.45 Kristian Kristiansen (Göteborg)

Transformation, migration and demographic expansion: 13th - 12th century  
reverberations in Northern Europe and beyond.

12.45-1.15 DISCUSSION

1. Lunch

2.30-3.00 Brian Ferguson (Rutgers)

1200 BC: The anthropology & archaeology of war

3.00-4.00 DISCUSSION

1. Coffee/tea

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# **THE 17<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL BRONZE CONGRESS "BRONZES: NEW FINDS, NEW APPROACHES"**

**ATHENS, MAY 24-28, 2009**

The 17th International Bronze Congress will be held in Athens from May 24 to 28, 2009. "Bronzes: New Finds, New Approaches" will be sponsored by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the Center for the Ancient Mediterranean of Columbia University, and the University of Athens.

Schedule: The Congress will consist of an introductory evening on May 24 followed by four days of papers ending on May 28. From May 29 to June 1, there will be a three-day optional trip to Delphi, Olympia, and other sites associated with the production and display of ancient bronzes.

Call for papers and preliminary registration: The call for papers and preliminary registration information will be issued in April 2008. Abstracts must be received by September 2008. Presentations are expected to cover a broad range of topics in the fields of archaeology, ancient technology, history of art, and conservation, within the broad theme of "New Finds, New Approaches." All participants must adhere to the 1973 UNESCO agreement.

Conference language: Because we expect participants to come from 20 or more countries, the conference language will be English.

Publication: The abstracts will be published on the web soon after the Congress, followed by a print publication of the papers.

Organizing Committee: The organizing committee currently consists of the following members (a.o. January 26, 2008):

Beryl Barr-Sharrar, Organizing Committee, 13th International Bronze Congress (Cambridge, 1996); New York University

Francesco de Angelis, Columbia University

Alessandra Giunilia-Mair, Chair of the 15th International Bronze Congress (Udine and Aquileia, 2001), AGM Archeoanalisi, Merano, Italy

Carol Mattusch, co-chair of the 13th International Bronze Congress (Cambridge, 1996), George Mason University

John Pollini, University of Southern California

Mary Sturgeon, Chair, Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Rhys Townsend, Clark University

Catherine deG. Vanderpool, President of the Board, Gennadius Library of the American School of Classical Studies; Chair, Council of American Overseas Research Centers.



Website. The organizers will announce this spring the launch of a Bronze Congress - Athens website that will provide updates and further information.

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

**ΤΣΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ HELLENIC**  
**COLLECTION, LIBRARY RESEARCH**  
**GRANT, 2008-2009**

The University Library at California State University, Sacramento is pleased to offer a Library Research Grant to support the use of the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Collection for scholarly research while in residence in Sacramento. The Grant provides up to \$3,000 to help offset transportation and living expenses incurred during the tenure of the award and is open to researchers from outside institutions at the graduate through senior scholar levels working in fields encompassed by the Collection's strengths. The term of the Grant is anticipated to be approximately one month and will be tenable from May 2008-April 2009. **Application deadline: February 29, 2008.**

Comprising the holdings of the former Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism, the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Collection (<http://library.csus.edu/tsakopoulos>) is the premier Hellenic collection in the western United States and one of the largest of its kind in the country. It consists of some 70,000 volumes purchased by philanthropist and alumnus Angelo Tsakopoulos and donated to Sacramento State in December 2002. With its focus on the Hellenic world, the Collection contains early through contemporary materials across the social sciences and humanities relating to Greece, its neighboring countries and the surrounding region. There is a broad representation of languages in the Collection, with a rich assortment of primary source materials.

For the full Grant description and on-line application, see: <http://library.csus.edu/tsakopoulos/grant.asp>. Questions about the Grant can be directed to George I. Paganelis, Curator, Tsakopoulos Hellenic Collection ([paganelis@csus.edu](mailto:paganelis@csus.edu)). The Library Research Grant has been made possible with funding from the Friends of the CSUS Library and the University Library.

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<http://www.library.csus.edu/tsakopoulos>

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## **THE 2008 BOSTON UNIVERSITY** **MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL** **FIELD SCHOOL**

The 2008 Boston University Mediterranean Archaeological Field School will take place at the site of Torre d'en Galmes on the island of Menorca, Spain. The program is in its seventh year and consists of a six-week excavation campaign combined with lectures, laboratory work and study tours of the island's cultural and historical monuments, as well as relevant ecological and natural sights. Lectures will set Menorca within a larger Mediterranean context, focusing on the island as a crossroads of civilization throughout its history.

Participants will excavate a structure built during the late Iron Age period, around the third century B.C., and then reused during the Roman occupation of the island. Therefore, the best-documented period of the site belongs to the Classical world. Although Menorca underwent significant changes during the Roman period, the island's inhabitants continued to use the settlements, which were occupied and later abandoned until the 13th century. The field school will focus on the use of domestic space throughout time, from the Late Iron Age through the Roman period to medieval times. The adaptation and acculturation processes are key to understanding this use of space.

This season we hope to complete the excavation of the interior of the structure and explore some of the attached structures. A narrow alleyway was discovered separating our building from its neighbor and may lead to a communal area. At the end of last season we also discovered a collapsed roof in a room directly to the north of the building. In addition we will explore the attached rooms flanking the entrance to the structure.

If you have questions about the excavation, academics, daily routine, accommodations, or anything not related to admissions, please contact Kevin Mullen ([kmullen@bu.edu](mailto:kmullen@bu.edu)).

There is still space available for the 2008 field school. Please contact Rochelle Keesler ([ro30@bu.edu](mailto:ro30@bu.edu)) at BU International Program for information on how to apply today. The original deadline is March 1st, but we will continue to accept students as long as room is available. For full details please visit the BU Study Abroad listing at <http://www.bu.edu/abroad/programs/spain/menorca/index.html>

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## **1.5-YEAR POSTDOCTORAL POSITION AT NORWEGIAN GEOTECHNICAL INSTITUTE (NGI)**

Project title:

Sediment and soil remediation through activated carbon amendment Long-term biological, chemical and physical monitoring of a field pilot in Trondheim Harbour

In the context of this project, activated carbon amendment has been applied (May 2007) as a novel remediation technique in a pilot project in Trondheim Harbour. The presently proposed project aims at the long-term follow-up and monitoring of the field pilot in Trondheim Harbour. Parameters to be tested include physical (spatial distribution), chemical (free concentrations, diffusive fluxes) and biological ones (bioaccumulation, biodiversity). About 50% of the project resources will be allocated to this project.

Another 25% will probably be allocated to a similar field pilot where activated carbon has been amended to soil in the city of Drammen, Norway (November 2007).

The remaining 25% of the postdoc's time can be used in a liberal manner depending on the candidate's qualifications and interests, but will be in the field of sorption, bioavailability, risk assessment, passive sampling and remediation of soil/sediment.

This project is under the supervision of Dr. Gerard Cornelissen (NGI; [gco@ngi.no](mailto:gco@ngi.no)) together with Prof. Gijs D. Breedveld (NGI; [gbr@ngi.no](mailto:gbr@ngi.no)). NGI has a good research infrastructure with scientists, post-docs and PhD students working on related topics, and good cooperation possibilities with other research organizations in Norway and abroad for more specialized analyses.

### **Qualifications**

PhD in Environmental Chemistry/Biology, Environmental Analytical Chemistry, Aquatic Chemistry.

**Preferred starting date:** Autumn 2008 (flexible).

**Duration:** At least 1.5 years, can probably be extended to 2 years.

**Application deadline:** 30 April 2008.

**Stipend:** NOK 24.000/month (euro 3.000) plus moving costs. Additional NOK 3000/month for accompanying spouse; NOK 3000/month for each accompanying child.

**Stipend exempt from income tax!**

The application (letter + CV including publication list) should be addressed to:

\*\*\*\*\*

Norwegian Geotechnical Institute

Dr. Gerard Cornelissen

P.O. Box 3930 Ullevaal

0806 Oslo, Norway

[gco@ngi.no](mailto:gco@ngi.no) (when applying via Email, supply a signed paper copy as well)

Phone +47-22023159

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## *INTERNET SITES*

# **AEGEAN MINOANS & GOOGLE EARTH**

Dear All,

Over the past year I've had a large archaeological (Neolithic through Bronze Age) and mineralogical geospatial (GIS) database of Europe and the Mediterranean Basin compiled for my own research purposes based on Google Earth. I've decided to begin releasing subsets of it free to the public. Attached is a small Google Earth KMZ file that contains all of the sites listed below for the Aegean Minoans.

If you don't already have a free Google Earth account you can sign up at the following link: <http://earth.google.com/download-earth.html>

Google Earth is a server application that doesn't use up your local computer's resources and is very easy to install and use. If you already have a Google Earth account, all you have to do to view the included KMZ dataset is open it in the folder you saved it in and it will automatically startup Google Earth and display the sites for your viewing.

Each one of the sites has a link to additional descriptive and visual information with some exceptions. Wherever possible I have included 3D virtual reality panoramas like Bruce Hartzler's excellent Metis QTVR catalog and the British School at Athens' 3D virtual reality tour of Knossos. All sites that had entries on Ian Swindale's Minoan Crete site are linked to it. Sites that had no entries are linked to other free sources of information like Wikipedia. I will be developing a more scholarly version in the future.

I thought I would release it here first for your review and comments before I made it available to the public. Please let me know if there is anything that needs to be corrected and I would appreciate very much any criticisms or suggestions anyone may have.

Best Regards,

\*\*\*\*\*

W. Sheppard Baird  
<http://www.minoanatlantis.com>

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### **The Aegean Minoans - Google Earth**

Crete:

Caves:

Arkalochori Cave  
Eileithya Cave  
Psychro Cave

Idaean Cave  
Kamares Cave

Geographical Features:

Lassithi Plateau  
Mesara Plain  
Mt Dikte  
Mount Ida  
Mt Pachnes  
Tallaia Mountains

Palaces:

Chania - Kydonia  
Galatas  
Gournia  
Knossos  
Mallia  
Phaistos  
Zakros (Kato Zakros)

Peak Sanctuaries:

Atsipadhes Korakias  
Iuktas  
Petsofas

Sites:

Agia Photia  
Amnisos  
Anemospilia Temple  
Archanes  
Ayia Triadha  
Chrysokamino  
Fournou Koryphi  
Kalathiana  
Karphi  
Kastro at Kavousi  
Kommos  
Lebena  
Matala  
Mochlos  
Myrtos-Pyrgos  
Olous  
Palaikastro  
Poros-Katsamba  
Pseira  
Tripiti

Tylisos  
Vasiliki  
Vathypetro  
Zominthos

Tholos Tombs:

Apesokari  
Kamilari  
Koumasa  
Krasi  
Nekropolis Minois  
Phourni  
Platanos  
Stylos

Cyclades & Aegean Islands:

Akrotiri - Thera (Santorini)  
Ayia Irini - Keos (Kea)  
Emporio - Chios  
Ialysos - Rhodes  
Kastri - Kythera  
Kastri - Syros  
Kephala - Keos (Kea)  
Mikri Vigla - Naxos  
Paroikia - Paros  
Phylakopi - Milos  
Poliohni - Limnos  
Serraglio - Kos  
Skouries - Kythnos  
Thermi - Lesbos  
Trianda - Rhodes

Mainland Greece:

Kolonna  
Pylos

Western Anatolia:

Iasos  
Knidos  
Miletus  
Troy

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

# **THE ORIGIN OF THE MINOANS: NEW GENETIC DATA...**

Dear all,

At the 2006 San Diego AIA's myself - Tristan Carter – along with my Stanford geneticist colleagues Roy King and Peter Underhill presented the paper 'The Origin of the Minoans: New Genetic Data on the Populations of Prehistoric Crete' (a title that sold our academic souls but designed to maximize the audience...).

For those who are interested this paper is about to be published and should soon be accessible through the on-line early section of the Annual of Human Genetics (<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/toc/ahg/0/0>). That said, I have the final PDF with journal volume and page numbers should anyone want to email me for a copy now.

King, R., Ozcan, S., Carter, T., Kalfoglu, E., Atasoy, S., Triantiphylidis, K., Kouvatsi, A., Lin, A., Chow, C., Zhivotovsky, L., Tsopanomichalou, M. and Underhill, P. (2008), 'Differential Y-chromosome Anatolian influences on the Greek and Cretan Neolithic', *Annals of Human Genetics* 72(2): 1-10

The analytical basis of the paper is Y-chromosome DNA analyses of \*modern\* populations from Crete and Greece as a means of elucidating evidence of changes in the composition of prehistoric populations. Integral to our approach is the integration of archaeological data rather than the presentation of black box genetics.

### **A basic précis of our conclusions:**

a) The first farmers of Crete (c. 7000 cal BC) do indeed appear to have come from Mediterranean / central Anatolia, i.e. the regions of Mersin and Çatalhöyük - recent archaeobotanical data had been blurring this focus, suggesting that they could have come variously from Anatolia, Cyprus or the Levant, our data would seem to point back to central Anatolia.

b) There is indeed good evidence for population influx at the beginning of the Neolithic in mainland Greece - however the genetic signal would seem to link the populations of southern Greece (i.e. the areas of the Franchthi Cave and Lerna) with northern Levantine populations (part of the PPNB expansion?), while those in the north of Greece have more of a Balkan alignment.

c) Perhaps of greatest interest to many is the evidence for later migrants to Crete around the start of the Early Bronze Age (albeit with some hefty margins of error, but here we return to archaeological evidence). The data suggests an influx of East Aegean / NE Anatolia and possibly of Syro-Palestinian peoples at this point - arguments long forwarded by Peter Warren and Sinclair Hood / Keith Branigan based on ceramic and funerary evidence.

There is NO evidence of North African / Egyptian peoples coming into Crete (contra Evans)

d) late Bronze Age influx of mainland peoples into Crete (i.e. the Mycenaeans...)

Thank you for your time,

Best

Tristan Carter

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## **ANNOUNCING THE WINTER, 2008, ISSUE -- VOLUME XX, NO. 3 -- OF THE CSA NEWSLETTER**

The CSA Newsletter is now available at <http://csanet.org/newsletter/#winter08>

"An Apparatus to Aid in Surveying High Walls" Portable scaffolding does the job in the Propylaea. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)

<http://csanet.org/newsletter/winter08/nlw0801.html>

"Using AutoCAD to Construct a 4D Block-by-Block Model of the Erechtheion on the Akropolis of Athens, II: Connecting a Database to an AutoCAD Model" Using AutoCAD layer state files creatively. (Paul Blomerus and Alexandra Lesk)

<http://csanet.org/newsletter/winter08/nlw0802.html>

"Web Site Review: Digital Egypt and the OEE Scenes-Detail Database" Two sites on Egypt that complement each other. (Susan C. Jones)

<http://csanet.org/newsletter/winter08/nlw0803.html>

"The Electronic Monograph: A Scholarly Necessity or the Pot of Gold at the End of the Rainbow?" Marching into the future while facing the past. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)

<http://csanet.org/newsletter/winter08/nlw0804.html>

"Web Site Review: archaeology.org" Reviewing Archaeology Magazine's website. (Erika B. Harnett)

<http://csanet.org/newsletter/winter08/nlw0805.html>

"The End of the Second Decade" Time flies when you are having fun! (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)

<http://csanet.org/newsletter/winter08/nlw0806.html>

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## **NEW BOOK: NEOLITHIC AND CHALKOLITHIC CULTURES IN THE STRUMA RIVER BASIN**

The book Neolithic and Chalkolithic Cultures in the Struma River Basin by Stefan Chohadzhiev was just released.

**Neolithic and Chalkolithic Cultures in the Struma River Basin.**

**Stefan Chohadzhiev**

**Veliko Tarnovo, 2007**

**ISBN: 978-954-775-809-4 (english edition)**

The book has separate editions in English and Bulgarian. The English edition contains 144 pages of text (*5090 characters per page*) and 200 pages of the appendix.

The English edition is NOT in bookstores, and can be ordered only by e-mail. More detailed information you can see on the pdf that you can download from:  
[http://rapidshare.com/files/94024739/prehistoric\\_struma.pdf.html](http://rapidshare.com/files/94024739/prehistoric_struma.pdf.html)

or

<http://tranz.it/load.php?id=Rz6r9L7r6dFKTgVQ61516>

or

<http://www.megaupload.com/?d=TFGFI2FE>

or

[http://www.uploadhut.com/id197367/prehistoric\\_struma.pdf](http://www.uploadhut.com/id197367/prehistoric_struma.pdf)

Yours:

Alexander Chohadzhiev

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## [ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE](#)

# AN ALTAR BEYOND OLYMPUS FOR A DEITY PREDATING ZEUS UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

By [JOHN NOBLE WILFORD](#)

Published: February 5, 2008



PHILADELPHIA — Before Zeus hurled his first thunderbolt from Olympus, the pre-Greek people occupying the land presumably paid homage and offered sacrifices to their own gods and goddesses, whose nature and identities are unknown to scholars today.

[Enlarge This Image](#)



The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology

**MYSTERY RELIGION** From left, Dan Diffendale, Dr. Arthur Rhon and Arvey Basa at Mount Lykaion's altar of Zeus.

But archaeologists say they have now found the ashes, bones and other evidence of animal sacrifices to some pre-Zeus deity on the summit of Mount Lykaion, in the region of [Greece](#) known as Arcadia. The remains were uncovered last summer at an altar later devoted to Zeus.

Fragments of a coarse, undecorated pottery in the debris indicated that the sacrifices might have been made as early as 3000 B.C., the archaeologists concluded. That was about 900 years before Greek-speaking people arrived, probably from the north in the Balkans, and brought their religion with them.

The excavators were astonished. They were digging in a sanctuary to Zeus, in Greek mythology the father of gods and goddesses. From texts in Linear B, an ancient form of Greek writing, Zeus is attested as a pre-eminent god as early as 1400 B.C. By some accounts, the birthplace of Zeus was on the heights of Lykaion.

After reviewing the findings of pottery experts, geologists and other archaeologists, David Gilman Romano of the [University of Pennsylvania](#) concluded that material at the Lykaion altar “suggests that the tradition of devotion to some divinity on that spot is very ancient” and “very likely predates the introduction of Zeus in the Greek world.”

As Dr. Romano remarked, quoting a quip by a friend, “We went from B.C. to B.Z., before Zeus.”

The discovery by the Mount Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project was described last week in interviews and a lecture by Dr. Romano at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at Penn. Mary E. Voyatzis, a project co-director from the [University of Arizona](#), discussed her analysis of the telltale pottery. The project’s third co-director is Michaelis Petropoulos of the Greek Archaeological Service.

Other archaeologists familiar with the discovery tended to agree with Dr. Romano’s interpretation, though they said that continuing excavations this summer and next should reach a more definitive understanding of the altar’s possible pre-Greek use.

“Evidence uncovered certainly points to activity at the altar in prehistoric times,” said Jack Davis, director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, who visited the site several times. The project was conducted under the auspices of the American school, but he was not a participant.

“We certainly know that Zeus and a female version of Zeus were worshiped in prehistoric times,” Dr. Davis continued in an e-mail message. “The trick will be in defining the precise nature of the site itself before historical times.”

Ken Dowden, director of the Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity at the University of Birmingham, in England, who was not involved in the research, said that it was not surprising to find the migrating Greeks adapting a sanctuary dedicated to gods of an earlier religion for the worship of their own gods. “Even Christians would on occasion reuse a pagan sanctuary in order to transfer allegiance from the preceding religion to Christianity,” he noted.

“You have some god being worshiped on a mountaintop, and the arriving Greeks have translated the god as ‘Zeus,’ their god of the sky, lightning, weather and so on,” Dr. Dowden said. “It’s going to be pretty close to what they found there, and given the site, it makes very good sense.”

The affinities of Roman gods and goddesses to earlier Greek ones are well known. Jupiter, for example, is a virtual stand-in for Zeus. In antiquity it was perhaps no heresy to have different names for the same deity. The place of Mount Lykaion in practices venerating Zeus is documented in literature and previous archaeological research.

The Greek traveler Pausanias, writing in the second century A.D., described the sanctuary of Zeus on the mountain, 4,500 feet above the rural countryside.

“On the highest point of the mountain is a mound of earth, forming an altar of Zeus Lykaios, and from it most of the Peloponnesus can be seen,” Pausanias wrote. “Before the altar on the east stand two pillars, on which there were once gilded eagles. On this altar they sacrifice in secret to Lykaion Zeus. I was reluctant to pry into the details of the sacrifice; let them be as they are and were from the beginning.”

In “Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion,” Jane Ellen Harrison, a British scholar, wrote in 1903, “The Zeus of Homer demanded and received the titbits of the victim, though even these in token of friendly communion were shared by the worshipers.”



University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology  
Potsherds from the pre-Greek civilization that worshiped an unknown deity there.



University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archeology and Anthropology  
**LONG LOST** Silver coin, circa 430 B.C., found in the altar trench at Mount Lykaion in Arcadia. It depicts Artemis or Despoina.

The proximity of Mount Lykaion to Olympia, 22 miles northwest, initially attracted Dr. Romano's attention. Another sanctuary of Zeus, Olympia was a prominent site of the Pan-Hellenic athletic competitions after which current Olympic Games are modeled, and Dr. Romano is an authority on these ancient festivals of sports. His colleagues point out that he is the only archaeologist they know to have a master's degree in physical education.

At Lykaion, Dr. Romano began excavations of the hippodrome on a high meadow, where Greek athletes competed in horse and chariot races and other sports. Not far above, on the southern summit, meanwhile, the research team mapped the altar site and dug a test trench, under the direction of Arthur Rhon, emeritus professor of anthropology at Wichita State University.

Bones, mostly goats and sheep, were collected. A few bronze artifacts were recovered. Also a seal stone with an image of a bull, suggesting influence at one time from Minoan Crete. Altar stones were burned and cracked from the sacrificial fires.

A geological survey by George Davis of the University of Arizona revealed an ancient fault bordering the altar site on three sides. Could this fault be related to the selection of the site? The region is prone to earthquakes.

Dr. Voyatzis said the potsherds were the most telling finds. Their undecorated style, gray color, the feel of the clay and the way it was fired, she said, were diagnostic of pottery 5,000 years ago.

“You wouldn’t establish a settlement in a stark, fearful place like this,” Dr. Voyatzis said in an interview while visiting Penn. So the pottery, she added, was presumably there as part of ceremonies at the altar.

Like Dr. Voyatzis, Gullog Nordquist of Uppsala University in Sweden was troubled by the jumbled nature of the potsherds in the trench. She said it “raises questions of exactly how it came to be there.”

In an e-mail message last week, Dr. Nordquist, who has visited the site but was not a team member, said that the potsherds “may have belonged to vessels found in graves by people in later times and given to the gods as offerings.” Or they could be remains from an early Bronze Age settlement, although she, too, said “it would be a very inconvenient place to live.”

Dr. Nordquist said that she preferred the explanation that the Lykaion site was indeed used as a cult sanctuary in the time before Zeus. Little is known of the pre-Greek inhabitants, but some scholars think they originated in what is now western Turkey.

“We do not yet know exactly how the altar was first used in this early period, 3000-2000 B.C., or whether it was used in connection with natural phenomena such as wind, rain, lightning or earthquakes, possibly to worship some kind of divinity, male or female, or a personification representing forces of nature,” Dr. Romano said. “But this is what we are thinking at this moment.”

**Please visit the site:**

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/05/science/05zeus.html?pagewanted=1&ei=5070&en=772eb63e5f7cf9c&ex=1202878800&emc=eta1>

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