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# Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

**- Ιούνιος 2008 -**

# Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

**- June 2008 -**

**Nr. 87**

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## ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο  
Θεσσαλονίκης

Τμήμα Ιστορίας-Αρχαιολογίας  
Τομέας Αρχαιολογίας

Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας

Τμήμα Ιστορίας-Αρχαιολογίας &  
Κοινωνικής Ανθρωπολογίας

Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού  
ΙΓ' Εφορεία

Προϊστορικών &  
Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων

## 2<sup>ο</sup> Συνέδριο Προϊστορικής Αρχαιολογίας



Εικόν 94.

Το 2<sup>ο</sup> Συνέδριο Προϊστορικής Αρχαιολογίας, συνεχίζοντας την παράδοση που ξεκίνησε με το 1<sup>ο</sup> Συνέδριο της Θεσσαλονίκης και Καστοριάς το 1998, οργανώνεται από το Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης, το Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας και τη ΙΓ' Εφορεία Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων Βόλου στις αρχές Δεκεμβρίου του 2008 (πιθανότατα 5-7/12/2008) στο Βόλο.

Το Συνέδριο συμπίπτει με τα 100 χρόνια της δημοσίευσης από τον Χρήστο Τσουντα του βιβλίου «Αι Προϊστορικά Ακροπόλεις Διμηνίου και Σέσκλου» (εν Αθήναις 1908) και είναι αφιερωμένο στη μεγάλη μορφή του πατέρα της ελληνικής προϊστορίας. Ακόμη συμπίπτει με τα 100 χρόνια από την ίδρυση της πρώτης Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Θεσσαλίας και των Αρχαιολογικών Μουσείων Βόλου και Αλμυρού.

Στόχος του Συνεδρίου είναι να καταγράψει τις προοπτικές και τους στόχους της ελληνικής προϊστοριολογίας. Ενδιαφέρουν συνθετικές ανακοινώσεις που θέτουν γενικότερα θεωρητικά και μεθοδολογικά ζητήματα για τις έννοιες που χρησιμοποιεί η έρευνα της προϊστορίας, το ρόλο και την υποδοχή της στην ελληνική κοινωνία, τη διεπιστημονικότητα, και βέβαια προσεγγίσεις που προβάλλουν νέες θεωρητικές όψεις στην ανάλυση και την ερμηνεία των αρχαιολογικών δεδομένων. Κατά τεκμήριο δεν ενδιαφέρουν ανακοινώσεις που παρουσιάζουν χρονικά ερευνών, εκτός ίσως από ειδικές περιπτώσεις, ιδιαίτερης σημασίας.

Στο πλαίσιο του Συνεδρίου θα τιμηθούν και σημαντικοί Έλληνες προϊστοριολόγοι που συνέδεσαν το όνομά τους με τη θεσσαλική προϊστορία, συνεχίζοντας την παράδοση του Χρήστου Τσουντα. Η συνδιοργάνωση του Συνεδρίου από Πανεπιστημιακά Τμήματα και την Αρχαιολογική Υπηρεσία αντανάκλα την πρόθεση των διοργανωτών να γίνει το Συνέδριο Προϊστορικής Αρχαιολογίας ένας περιοδικός θεσμός, με διοργανωτές διαφορετικά πανεπιστημιακά τμήματα κάθε φορά, σε συνεργασία με την ΑΥ, ώστε να καταγράφονται οι εξελίξεις του χώρου στην Ελλάδα, από πολλαπλές οπτικές γωνίες.

Όσες/οι επιθυμούν να συμμετέχουν με ανακοίνωση θα πρέπει να στείλουν το θέμα και την περίληψή της (στην Ελληνική γλώσσα), ταχυδρομικά στη ΙΓ' Εφορεία Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων (Αθανασάκη 1, Τ.Κ. 38001, Βόλος ή με fax στο 24210/76-496) ή ηλεκτρονικά στο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας, (Εργαστήριο Αρχαιολογίας, e-mail [archaeolab@uth.gr](mailto:archaeolab@uth.gr)). Οι περιλήψεις θα κριθούν από επιστημονική επιτροπή, η οποία θα αποφασίσει την αποδοχή τους και τη μορφή παρουσίασης. Όλες οι εργασίες που θα παρουσιαστούν θα υποβληθούν για δημοσίευση στα Πρακτικά του Συνεδρίου. Περισσότερες λεπτομέρειες θα δοθούν στην επόμενη εγκύκλιο.

Η προθεσμία υποβολής συμμετοχής είναι η 15<sup>η</sup> Ιουνίου 2008.

Μάιος 2008

**Η Οργανωτική Επιτροπή**

Κώστας Κωτσάκης, Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης  
Αργ. Δουλγέρη- Ιντζεσίλογλου, ΙΓ΄ Εφορεία Προϊστορικών & Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων  
Αντίκλεια Μουνδρέα-Αγραφιώτη, Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας

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**Ταχυδρομική Διεύθυνση:** ΙΓ΄ ΕΠΚΑ, Αθανασάκη 1, 38001 Βόλος,  
Τηλ.: 24210/76-455, 24210/25-349, Fax : 24210/76-496  
**Ηλεκτρονική Διεύθυνση:** Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας, Τμήμα ΙΑΚΑ, [archaeolab@uth.gr](mailto:archaeolab@uth.gr)

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**8<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF**  
**POSTGRADUATE IN CYPRIOTE**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY (POCA), BRUSSELS, 27-**  
**29 NOVEMBER 2008, VRIJE**  
**UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL AND ROYAL**  
**MUSEUMS OF ART AND HISTORY**

The 8th annual meeting of Postgraduate in Cypriote Archaeology (POCA) will be held in Brussels from 27th to 29th November 2008 at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel and the Royal Museums of Art and History. The event will be organized by the Mediterranean Archaeological Research Institute (MARI).

POCA will open on Thursday 27th November at 19.00 with a plenary lecture by Dr. P. Keswani at the Royal Museums of Art and History. On Friday 28th and Saturday 29th November, young scholars are invited to present their paper. Prof. Dr. em. P. Åström will close the sessions on 29th November.

This colloquium offers an excellent opportunity to postgraduate students and young scholars, who are currently carrying out research on Cypriote Archaeology, to exchange ideas and meet people who carry out research in the same field.

We welcome all papers regarding archaeological, anthropological, historical, sociological or other aspects of the material culture of Cyprus and related subjects, without any chronological limits.

Interested scholars are invited to register and submit an abstract (max. 150-200 words) by 15th of August 2008 at <http://www.vub.ac.be/mari/OnlineRegistration1.html>.

Papers can be a spoken presentation or a poster presentation. Spoken presentations are preferably in PowerPoint and should not exceed 20 minutes. Every session will be concluded with a discussion.

We encourage all participants to submit their paper for publication. Proceedings will be published after peer review.

There is a small registration fee (15 euro) covering lunches and coffee breaks.

Please check the website  
(<http://www.vub.ac.be/mari/POCA2008.html>) for further details and updates.

If you have any enquiries please contact us at [mari@vub.ac.be](mailto:mari@vub.ac.be)

We look forward to seeing you in Brussels!

Best regards,  
POCA 2008 Organizing committee

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# **5<sup>ο</sup> ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ** **HELLASGIS, «ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΑ** **ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ** **ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗ»**

## **Α' ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΗ**

Η Ελληνική Εταιρεία Γεωγραφικών Συστημάτων Πληροφοριών ανακοινώνει ότι θα διοργανώσει το 5<sup>ο</sup> Πανελλήνιο Συνέδριό της στο Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο στην Αίθουσα Τελετών Κτιρίου Διοίκησης, Πολυτεχνειούπολη Ζωγράφου στις 4 και 5 Δεκεμβρίου 2008.

Παρακαλούνται όσοι ενδιαφέρονται να παρουσιάσουν εργασίες τους στο Συνέδριο, να υποβάλουν περίληψη των εργασιών σε ψηφιακή μορφή (μέσω e-mail) ακολουθώντας πιστά τις οδηγίες για τη σύνταξη των περιλήψεων μέχρι την 30<sup>η</sup> Ιουνίου 2008.

Επίσης, κατά τη διάρκεια του Συνεδρίου θα γίνει, σε ειδικά διαμορφωμένο χώρο, έκθεση εταιρειών και φορέων σχετικών με τα Γεωγραφικά Συστήματα Πληροφοριών. Παρακαλούνται οι ενδιαφερόμενοι να επικοινωνήσουν το συντομότερο δυνατόν με την Οργανωτική Γραμματεία του Συνεδρίου προκειμένου να τους αποσταλούν τα ενημερωτικά έντυπα και να ρυθμίσουν τα διαδικαστικά της συμμετοχής τους.

### Οργανωτική Επιτροπή Συνεδρίου

Ε. Δημοπούλου, Α. Ζερβάκου, Δ. Κοτζίνος, Κ. Νικολακόπουλος, Ε. Στεφανάκης

### Επιστημονική Επιτροπή Συνεδρίου

Α. Αρβανίτης, Ε. Δημοπούλου, Ι. Θεοδορίδης, Μ. Κάβουρας, Δ. Κοτζίνος, Κ. Παπαδημητρίου, Β. Παππάς, Π. Πραστάκος, Τ. Σελλής, Ε. Στεφανάκης, Ν. Σουλακέλλης.

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**FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS, ERE9,  
ARCHAEOLOGY: THE USE OF  
GEOSCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES TO  
PROBE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ENVIRONMENT, APRIL 19-24, 2009,  
VIENNA, AUSTRIA**

You are cordially invited to participate in and attend the session ERE9: Archaeology: The use of geoscientific techniques to probe the archaeological environment of the 2009 General Assembly of the European Geoscience Union to be held April 19-24, 2009 in Vienna, Austria.

The session aims to provide a platform for the promotion of the use of novel and integrated geoscientific techniques in order to extract archaeological and historical information from the cultural heritage and the palaeoenvironment. It involves all natural sciences and all types of objects and materials related with human activity.

The primary aims of the session are:

- To provide an opportunity for scientists interested in the archaeological environment to share advances in the development of laboratory and field-based geoscientific techniques.
- To allow interested scientists to examine the wide range of new and established techniques on offer for the analysis of their artefacts and sites.
- To examine how integrated site and laboratory studies contribute to a better understanding of the archaeological environment and the impact of humans upon it.

Contributions will be accepted on the subjects of (i) the remote sensing of archaeological targets, (ii) the exploration for archaeological remains, (iii) dating of organic and inorganic materials, (iv) analysis of the construction technology and use of ancient metals, ceramics, glass, stone, pigments and plaster, (v) the provenance of archaeological artefacts, and (vi) the use of biogeoscience techniques to analyse archaeological DNA, ancient diets and the residues of organic matter and palaeoagriculture.

Posters and oral presentations on all subjects related to the use of earth sciences techniques to the discovery, dating, provenance, deterioration and conservation of archaeological remains are welcome. Papers using pluridisciplinary approaches or related to integrated case studies are particularly encouraged. We also strongly encourage contributions which apply novel or established technical methods in new ways or in order to answer new questions.

Further general information on the General Assembly, registration and financial support will be found at <http://www.copernicus.org/EGU/EGU.html> within a few months.

*This session follows the successful Archaeometry session that was run at the 2007 meeting of the European Geosciences Union and will be the second of a foreseen biannual session on Archaeometry during the annual EGU congress.*

*Participants in 2009 will have the opportunity to take part in this session as well as any of over 500 other sessions representing the best European geoscience research that are linked to your areas of expertise and your research needs. You will have the opportunity to discover the latest in physical, chemical and nondestructive analysis and exploration techniques.*

- Archaeometry
- Cultural heritage
- Palaeoenvironment
- Archaeological exploration and discovery
- Dating
- Provenance
- Deterioration and conservation of archaeological remains
- Bioarchaeometry, biogeophysics and palaeoagriculture
- Remote sensing
- Geoscientific techniques

The following speakers have been invited to attend the session and to speak on their findings

A. **Mike Edmunds** <sup>2</sup> Decoding the ancient Greek astronomical calculator known as the Antikythera Mechanism

B. **Amos Nur** > Did earthquakes trigger the collapse of ancient civilizations?

C. **Ann Wintle** \$ 50 Years of luminescence dating

D. **Regina Hofmann-de Keijzer** ] Hallstatt textiles – the oldest dyed textiles found in Austria

This list was correct at the time of going to press but may change before the conference.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Paul Glover**

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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE  
HELLENIC MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
"DIGITAL HERITAGE IN THE NEW  
KNOWLEDGE ENVIRONMENT: SHARED  
SPACES & OPEN PATHS TO CULTURAL  
CONTENT", OCTOBER 2008, 1<sup>ST</sup>  
ANNOUNCEMENT, CALL FOR  
PAPERS/PARTICIPATION**

The Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture is organizing a three-day Conference on

The Conference, which is going to be held in the end of October 2008, intends to promote a dialogue on current issues and concerns raised regarding the new knowledge environment, as this is formed by the use of new media for heritage management and dissemination.

The discussion will grow around five sessions addressing

- a) Case studies of new technologies applied in Archaeology and Heritage Management,
- b) Activity towards the formation of a common language to ensure compatibility and interoperability of applications and systems,
- c) The use of Web 2.0 as part of the new knowledge environment,
- d) Free, open and public access to heritage content
- e) Theoretical approaches to cultural heritage and digital culture.

As part of the above sessions, keynote talks have been invited and will be presented by notable researchers and specialists, including:

Dr Adam-Veleni, Director, Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki

Dr Dallas C., Assistant Professor, Panteion University

Dr Constantios D., Director, Byzantine & Christian Museum

Dr Constantopoulos P., Professor, Athens University of Economics & Business

Dr Cotsakis C., Professor, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Dr Tourta A., Director, Byzantine Museum of Thessaloniki

Farmakis G., Chief Executive Officer, Agilis S.A.

Dr Ashley M., Executive Director, OKAPI, Multimedia Authoring Center for Teaching in Anthropology, UC Berkeley

Dr Brogan T., Director, Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Centre for East Crete (INSTAP)

Dr Doerr M., Institute of Computer Science, Foundation for Research & Technology  
Mr Ducke B., Senior Applications Support and Development Officer, Oxford  
Archaeology  
Dr Elliott T., Associate Director for Digital Programs, Institute for the Study of the  
Ancient World, New York University  
Mr Eve S., Director, L-P Archaeology  
Mr Isaksen L., Doctoral Student at School of Electronics and Computer Science,  
University of Southampton, Antiquist Community Moderator, formerly Senior IT  
Development Officer at Oxford Archaeology  
Dr Kansa E., Executive Director, Information and Service Design (ISD), School of  
Information, UC Berkeley  
Mr Poole Í., Chief Executive, MDA (Europe)

For further information on the Conference and the thematic sessions please see below.

We invite all interested to participate with a 15-minute original presentation in Greek or English to send the title and a 350-word abstract of their talk until 9th June 2008, including the title of the thematic session under which they wish to be considered. The selection of papers will be based on the extent of the abstract, the abstract consistency with the conference theme, and the post date. The conference presentations will be published in a volume by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture. Please send abstracts to Ms Kappa by email to [evkappa@gmail.com](mailto:evkappa@gmail.com), by post to the Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments offices, Ag. Asomaton 11, Athens, GR-105 53, Hellas, by fax to +30 210 322 5628. Participants will be notified by 30th June 2008.

The exact conference dates, as well as a preliminary programme will be announced in July 2008.

We are looking forward to hearing from you, and please do not hesitate to contact us for any further enquiries.

Metaxia Tsipopoulou, Ph.D.

Director  
National Archive of Monuments  
Hellenic Ministry of Culture

### **International Conference of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture on**

***“Digital Heritage in the new knowledge environment:  
shared spaces & open paths to cultural content”***

New digital media and the robust developments of web 2.0 have enabled and are continuously shaping a fluid and dynamic knowledge environment. Collaborative and creative ways of web-based authoring, editing and publishing, allow for the

co-creation of content, the dissemination of knowledge and the self-regulation of social networks. Researchers, experts and practitioners are already taking advantage of these new possibilities while at the same time are concerned about the longevity of applications and the preservation of digitized or “born digital” cultural content. Issues of interoperability, accessibility and public use of digital content have become urgent for contemporary museums, archives and heritage institutions.

The Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments, under the General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture, undertakes and supervises digital projects for collections and monuments nationwide. Given its coordinating role, the Directorate invites you to attend and contribute to a three day presentation and exchange of views and ideas on the challenges of digital heritage focusing on ways of convergence, collaborative practices and potential fields of common action. By providing an opportunity to share ideas and experience the Conference intends to promote a dialogue that will address both knowledge preservation and diffusion.

The Conference is going to be held in Athens in the end of October 2008.

The Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments coordinates several projects of digital documentation, including the Movable Monuments Collections of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture, the Historical Archive of the Hellenic Archaeological Service, and the Catalogue of Listed Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece.

Sessions:

**Redefining the research field:** digital applications and new media in archaeological practice and heritage management (databases and information systems, audiovisual media, GIS, etc.)

**Shaping a common language:** documentation standards, metadata, compatibility, interoperability, data mining and knowledge engineering, language support, etc.

**Exploring the web 2.0 potential:** collaborative authoring and instant-publishing tools (e.g. blogs, wikis), social networks, audiovisual content, copyright issues etc.

**Widening the audience:** new roles and ways of producing and sharing knowledge for the public.

**Theorizing Digital Heritage:** critical / theoretical approaches to cultural heritage and digital culture.

## ΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ ΜΙΚΡΟΒΙΟΚΟΣΜΟΥ, ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ, 27 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2008

Το Διοικητικό Συμβούλιο του Μικροβιόκοσμου σαν προσκαλεί στη πρώτη ημερίδα της εταιρείας η οποία θα πραγματοποιηθεί στις 27 Ιουνίου 2008, ώρα 11.00-18.00 στο Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών στην Αθήνα (οδός Βασιλέως Κωνσταντίνου 48). Οι Στόχοι της ημερίδας και το πρόγραμμα ακολουθούν.

<http://www.mikrobiokosmos.org/>

Προσωρινό Διοικητικό Συμβούλιο

|  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Κυρπίδης Νίκος</b> - Πρόεδρος           | <b>Κωτούλας Γιώργος</b> - Μέλος      |
| <b>Δραΐνας Κωνσταντίνος</b> - Αντιπρόεδρος | <b>Μπούρτζης Κώστας</b> - Μέλος      |
| <b>Πανόπουλος Νικόλαος</b> - Γραμματέας    | <b>Ουζούνης Χρήστος</b> - Μέλος      |
| <b>Κορμάς Κωνσταντίνος</b> - Ταμίας        | <b>Πολυμενάκου Παρασκευή</b> - Μέλος |
| <b>Καραγκούνη-Κύρτσου Αμαλία</b> - Μέλος   | <b>Σκούρας Ζαχαρίας</b> - Μέλος      |
| <b>Κυριακίδης Δημήτριος</b> - Μέλος        |                                      |

### Στόχοι της Ημερίδας

1. Συνάντηση των Μελών του MBK
2. Περιγραφή Στόχων του MBK
3. Απολογισμός 2006-2008
4. Παρουσίαση των Βασικών Ενοτήτων του MBK
  - 15λεπτες εισηγήσεις με επισκόπηση των μικροβιακών κοινοτήτων με βιοτεχνολογικές εφαρμογές ανά θεματική ενότητα
  - 25λεπτες συζητήσεις ανά ενότητα με σκοπό την πληρέστερη καταγραφή των σημαντικότερων μικροβιακών περιβαλλόντων
6. Συζήτηση Μελλοντικών Στόχων
7. Συζήτηση και επιλογή των σημαντικότερων ερευνητικών προγραμμάτων
8. Χρηματοδότηση
9. Συζήτηση και Οργάνωση 1<sup>ου</sup> Πανελληνίου Συνεδρίου

### Σημεία Δράσης της Ημερίδας

1. Καταγραφή των μικροβιακών περιβαλλόντων υπό μελέτη από ερευνητές του δικτύου, ανά θεματική ενότητα.

2. Επιλογή των σημαντικότερων (για την Εθνική Οικονομία) μικροβιακών περιβαλλόντων ανά θεματική ενότητα με σκοπό τη δημιουργία Εθνικών δικτύων μελέτης και χρηματοδότησης
3. Σύσταση Οργανωτικής Επιτροπής για τον πρώτο Πανελλήνιο Συνέδριο Μικροβιόκοσμου (διερευνητικά τέλη Νοεμβρίου 2008)



### Πρόγραμμα

- 10.30-11.00 Υποδοχή μελών, Συστάσεις  
11.00-11.10 Υποδοχή, Χαιρετισμός Προέδρου ΕΙΕ Δημήτρης Κυριακίδης  
11.10-11.40 **The Molecular Microbial Diversity in the centre of a Knowledge-Based Bioeconomy. The EU approach** Ιωάννης Οικονομίδης  
11.40-12.00 MBK: **Στόχοι και Απολογισμός 2006-08** Νίκος Κυρπίδης  
12.00-12.10 **Στόχοι της Ημερίδας** Ζαχαρίας Σκούρας  
12.10-12.25 MBK - **Γεωργία** Νίκος Πανόπουλος  
12.25-12.40 MBK - **Τρόφιμα** Γ-Ι Νυχάς / Ε. Τσακαλίδου  
12.40-13.05 Συζήτηση  
13.05-13.20 MBK – **Βιο-Ενέργεια** Βασίλης Μακρής  
13.20-13.45 Συζήτηση  
13.45-14.45 Διάλειμμα - Lunch  
14.45-15.00 MBK - **Χερσαία Οικοσυστήματα** Κ. Μπούρτζης / Γ. Τσιάμης  
15.00-15.25 Συζήτηση  
15.25-15.40 MBK - **Υδάτινα Οικοσυστήματα** Π. Πολυμενάκου / Κ.Κορμάς  
15.40-16.05 Συζήτηση  
16.05-16.20 Διάλειμμα  
16.20-16.35 MBK – **Μύκητες** Μίλτος Τύπας  
16.35-17.00 Συζήτηση  
17.00-17.15 MBK - **Τεχνολογίες** Χρήστος Ουζούνης  
17.15-17.40 Συζήτηση  
17.40-17.50 **Μελλοντικοί Στόχοι** Νίκος Κυρπίδης  
17.50-19.00 Συζήτηση - Ιδέες - Προτάσεις  
(i) Επιλογή σημαντικότερων προγραμμάτων  
(ii) Χρηματοδοτήσεις  
(iii) Πανελλήνιο Συνέδριο  
Λήξη Ημερίδας
-

## FITCH-WIENER LABS SEMINAR SERIES on “science-based archaeology”



**WEDNESDAY, 4<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 5:30 P.M.**

**Dr. Chryssi Bourbou**

(University of Aegean)  
will introduce the topic:

***"Hide and Seek: The Bioarchaeology of Children  
in Byzantine Greece"***

*The seminar will take place at the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens. Entrance from Ioannou Patera 53 (BSA) or Souedias 54 (ASCSA). Tel: 210-7217482*

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

**GRANTS TO ASSIST PUBLICATION**  
**[MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
**TRUST]**

The Mediterranean Archaeological Trust, set up in 1959 for the promotion of the study of archaeology, invites applications for grants, made on a competitive basis, for expenses in 2009-10, in the preparation for publication of material from archaeological \*fieldwork\* in the Mediterranean world, \*excluding\* subventions to publishers and publication of material not from a specific excavation. Within the terms of the Trust, priority may be given to publication of Bronze Age sites.

Grants for any amount, however small, will be considered, provided they expedite publication. The grants do not normally exceed £ 3000.

Applications comprising a 2000-word (\*maximum\*) description of the proposed work and an outline budget, together with two referees' names, should be sent no later than 15 January 2009, to:

\*\*\*\*\*

Professor Sir John Boardman  
(Mediterranean Archaeological Trust)  
Classics Centre  
66 St. Giles  
Oxford OX1 3LU  
G.B.

[or \*also\* by fax to +44 (0)1865 610237; \*NOT\* by email]

\*\*\*\*\*

The references (which are \*essential\*) should be sent directly by the referees (to meet the deadline of 15 January), or accompany the application in a sealed envelope. Successful applicants will be informed by around the end of March 2009.

**ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
**CALL FOR THESES AND RESEARCH**  
**PAPERS**

Dear Colleague,

Generally, MSc or PhD theses are read by few people. Sometimes a researcher in another country want to refer your thesis, but due to unavailability of the same, he/she can not read it. Here, I am trying to solve this issue by putting forward a blog exclusively for theses and other research publications.

You can re-publish abstract of your research papers, conference proceedings, or even full text of your thesis for better visibility, easy and FREE access for everybody at <http://www.ScienceNewsDirect.com> . If you want, I can set up an account for you so that you will be able to upload your publications.

So tell your friends!

Thank You,

\*\*\*\*\*  
Thripathi  
1G, Horizon Park, Althara Nagar  
Vellayambalam, Trivandrum  
Kerala, India 695010. Ph. +919895211299  
Email: [contact@sciencenewsdirect.com](mailto:contact@sciencenewsdirect.com)

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# **ENGLISH HERITAGE CONTRACT** **ADVERT**

## **INVITATION TO COLLABORATE**

English Heritage would like to invite collaboration on the radiocarbon dating component of our research programme for 2008-11. The main programmes of research are funded through the Historic Environment Enabling programme and the Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund. The radiocarbon dating research supporting these projects will run from July 2008 to August 2011.

### **The radiocarbon samples**

Details of the 2008-11 research programme are still being finalised, but it is likely that between 800 and 1200 AMS measurements will be needed. The vast majority of results will be integrated into Bayesian chronological models by members of the Scientific Dating Team and our archaeological collaborators. A number of conventional measurements will also be provided for the programme by the Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.

Collaborating laboratories will need to process a full range of samples, including bone collagen, charred organic residues on potsherds, charcoal and other charred plant material, cremated bone, and bulk sediments. Arrangements for the measurement of C:N ratios,  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ , and (ideally) amino-acid analysis will also be needed. It is possible that dating of a small number of samples of other materials (eg leather, chitin, and shell) may be required.

It is anticipated that almost all samples will date to after 10,000 BP, the vast majority being of less than one half-life.

### **Collaboration**

All samples will be selected, documented (using EH dating forms), and identified by members of the project teams and the EH Scientific Dating Section. From receipt by the collaborating laboratory, results are requested within 12-16 weeks.

Research input will be needed from collaborating laboratories over such issues as appropriate replication, selection of organic fractions, particularly low-collagen gravel sites etc. All collaborators will need to provide full, written, methods statements which will be amended for use in publication texts as appropriate. Some input will be needed in publishing problematic or unexpected results, and in meeting particularly challenging dating problems. A representative of each collaborating laboratory will be a named author publications arising from the research programme and on appropriate volumes in the English Heritage *Radiocarbon Dates* series. Collaborators will need to read and comment on draft publication texts as appropriate.

### **Evaluation criteria**

The contract will be split into two lots to allow inter-laboratory comparison, and will consist of approximately 400 – 600 AMS measurements over three years and one month (this figure may vary). Only one contractor will be awarded each lot. Applications for the

entire research programme will not be considered. All bids will be assessed using the criteria stated in the tender documentation, and the top two scoring tenderers will be awarded a lot each.

### **Expressions of Interest**

This contract has been advertised in the OJEU ([UK-London: technical testing and analysis services](#)). Laboratories interested in this research opportunity should contact [alex.bayliss@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:alex.bayliss@english-heritage.org.uk) so that English Heritage can issue you with an Invitation to Tender document. This needs to be completed and returned no later than 11am GMT on 15 June 2008.

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**ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ**  
**ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ**  
**ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 63**

**11 Απριλίου 2008**

**ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΙΣ**

Αριθμ. Φ.0544/ΑΣ 668/Μ. 5917

Έγκριση του Προγράμματος Ανταλλαγών στον τομέα της Πολιτιστικής, Εκπαιδευτικής και Επιστημονικής Συνεργασίας μεταξύ της Κυβέρνησης της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και της Κυβέρνησης του Χασεμιτικού Βασιλείου της Ιορδανίας για τα έτη 2006–2007–2008 (Αμμάν, 17 Ιουλίου 2006).

**ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ**

**ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ – ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ –  
ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ –  
ΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΛΛΗΛΕΓΓΥΗΣ –  
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ – ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ**

Έχοντας υπ' όψιν:

1. Τις διατάξεις της Συμφωνίας μεταξύ των Κυβερνήσεων της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και του Χασεμιτικού Βασιλείου της Ιορδανίας για την οικονομική, μορφωτική και τεχνική συνεργασία που υπογράφηκε στην Αθήνα στις 17 Μαΐου 1976 και κυρώθηκε από τη χώρα μας με το ν. 883/1979, που δημοσιεύθηκε στο υπ' αριθμ. 61 Φύλλο Εφημερίδος της Κυβερνήσεως τεύχος Α', της 24ης Μαρτίου 1979.
2. Το άρθρο δεύτερο του ως άνω κυρωτικού νόμου σύμφωνα με το οποίο τα Πρωτόκολλα–Πρακτικά που καταρτίζονται από τη Μικτή Επιτροπή του άρθρου 8 της Συμφωνίας εγκρίνονται με κοινή απόφαση των αρμοδίων κατά περίπτωση Υπουργών.
3. Τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 90 της κωδικοποίησης της νομοθεσίας για την κυβέρνηση και τα κυβερνητικά όργανα (π.δ. 63 – ΦΕΚ 98/Α'/22.4.2005).
4. Την υπ' αριθμ. 509 απόφαση για ανάθεση αρμοδιοτήτων στον Υφυπουργό Πολιτισμού που δημοσιεύθηκε στο ΦΕΚ 282 Β'/8.3.2006.
5. Το γεγονός ότι εκ της εφαρμογής των διατάξεων του υπό έγκριση Προγράμματος δεν προκαλείται πρόσθετη δαπάνη πλέον αυτής που προκύπτει από τις βασικές διατάξεις της Συμφωνίας και που είχε εκτιμηθεί στην Έκθεση του Γενικού Λογιστηρίου του Κράτους.
6. Το περιεχόμενο του υπό έγκριση Προγράμματος,

αποφασίζουμε:

Εγκρίνουμε ως έχει και στο σύνολό του το Πρόγραμμα Ανταλλαγών στον τομέα της Πολιτιστικής, Εκπαιδευτικής και Επιστημονικής Συνεργασίας μεταξύ της Κυβέρνησης της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και της Κυβέρνησης του Χασεμιτικού Βασιλείου της Ιορδανίας για τα έτη 2006–2007–2008 που υπογράφηκε στο Αμμάν στις 17 Ιουλίου 2006, το κείμενο του οποίου σε πρωτότυπο στην αγγλική γλώσσα και σε μετάφραση στην ελληνική έχει ως εξής:

**Πρόγραμμα Ανταλλαγών στον τομέα της Πολιτιστικής, Εκπαιδευτικής και Επιστημονικής Συνεργασίας μεταξύ της Κυβέρνησης της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας**

και  
της Κυβέρνησης του Χασεμιτικού Βασιλείου της Ιορδανίας  
για τα έτη 2006–2007–2008

Έχοντας υπόψη τη Συμφωνία Πολιτιστικής Συνεργασίας μεταξύ της Κυβέρνησης της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και της Κυβέρνησης του Χασεμιτικού Βασιλείου της Ιορδανίας, η οποία υπεγράφη στην Αθήνα στις 17 Μαΐου 1976,

Η Κυβέρνηση της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας και η Κυβέρνηση του Χασεμιτικού Βασιλείου της Ιορδανίας, κινούμενες από την επιθυμία για περαιτέρω σύσφιξη των φιλικών δεσμών τους στον τομέα της εκπαίδευσης, της επιστήμης και του πολιτισμού και αποβλέποντας στην ενίσχυση της αλληλοκατανόησης και τη δημιουργία στενότερων σχέσεων μεταξύ των λαών των δύο χωρών, συμφώνησαν το ακόλουθο πρόγραμμα για τα έτη 2006–2007–2008.

**Άρθρο 2**

Τα δύο μέρη θα διευκολύνουν τη συμμετοχή επιστημόνων σε συμπόσια, συνέδρια κ.λπ. που διεξάγονται στην άλλη χώρα.

**Άρθρο 8**

Οι δύο πλευρές θα ενθαρρύνουν με κάθε δυνατό τρόπο την *ανταλλαγή επισκέψεων φοιτητών αρχαιολογίας*. Οι επισκέψεις αυτές θα έχουν ως στόχο να έλθουν οι φοιτητές σε επαφή με τους αρχαιολογικούς χώρους των δύο χωρών.

**5. Αρχαιολογία**

**Άρθρο 23**

Οι δύο πλευρές θα ανταλλάξουν εκδόσεις στον τομέα της αρχαιολογίας μέσω των αρμόδιων ιδρυμάτων τους.

**Άρθρο 24**

Οι δύο πλευρές θα ενθαρρύνουν τη συμμετοχή σε συνέδρια και σεμινάρια σχετικά με την αρχαιολογία και τα μουσεία μέσω επίσημων προσκλήσεων για τέτοιες δραστηριότητες.

**Άρθρο 25**

Οι δύο πλευρές θα ενθαρρύνουν τις κινητές εκθέσεις σχετικά με την κληρονομιά και την αρχαιολογία στις δύο χώρες. Η ελληνική πλευρά εκφράζει το ενδιαφέρον της για τη διοργάνωση στην Αθήνα έκθεσης ελληνόγλωσσων επιγραφών που έχουν βρεθεί στην Ιορδανία.

**Άρθρο 26**

Οι δύο πλευρές θα ανταλλάξουν 1–2 ειδικούς στον τομέα της αρχαιολογίας, της αρχιτεκτονικής και της αναστύλωσης, για περίοδο έως οκτώ (8) ημερών τον καθένα, με σκοπό την ενημέρωση σε θέματα της ειδικότητάς τους.

**Άρθρο 27**

Οι δύο πλευρές εκφράζουν το ενδιαφέρον τους για στενότερη συνεργασία στον τομέα της αρχαιολογίας, των αναστυλώσεων, των ανασκαφών και των μουσείων.



## Άρθρο 28

Οι δύο πλευρές θα ενθαρρύνουν τη *συνεργασία στον τομέα των αρχαιολογικών ανασκαφών*.

Η ελληνική πλευρά σημειώνει με ικανοποίηση ότι το έτος 2002 μια ομάδα από το Τμήμα Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου των Ιωαννίνων άρχισε αρχαιολογικές ανασκαφές στη θέση Τελ Καφρέν της Ιορδανίας και εκφράζει την επιθυμία της οι αρμόδιες αρχές της Ιορδανίας να συνεχίσουν να διευκολύνουν τέτοιες προσπάθειες.

## 12. Διάφορα

### Άρθρο 48

Πολιτιστικές δραστηριότητες που δεν περιλαμβάνονται στο παρόν πρόγραμμα μπορούν να πραγματοποιηθούν εφόσον συμφωνηθούν από τις δύο πλευρές δια της διπλωματικής οδού.

## ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ

### Γ. ΓΕΝΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΞΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ

#### 1. Ανταλλαγή προσώπων

Τα πρόσωπα προς ανταλλαγή σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του παρόντος Προγράμματος θα προτείνονται από το Αποστέλλον Μέρος, το οποίο θα ανακοινώνει στο Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος την πρότασή του τρεις (3) μήνες πριν από την προτεινόμενη ημερομηνία αναχώρησης. Επίσης, το Αποστέλλον Μέρος θα παρέχει στο Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος όλες τις απαραίτητες πληροφορίες σχετικά με τα ακαδημαϊκά και τα επαγγελματικά προσόντα, καθώς και το προτεινόμενο πρόγραμμα εργασίας, τη διάρκεια της διαμονής και κάθε άλλη πληροφορία που μπορεί να φανεί χρήσιμη.

Το Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος θα ανακοινώνει στο Αποστέλλον Μέρος τη συγκατάθεση του τουλάχιστον τριάντα (30) ημέρες πριν από την προτεινόμενη ημερομηνία αναχώρησης. Αφού λάβει τη συγκατάθεση του Παραλαμβάνοντος Μέρους, το Αποστέλλον Μέρος θα ανακοινώνει την ακριβή ημερομηνία αναχώρησης τουλάχιστον δέκα πέντε (15) ημέρες νωρίτερα.

Οι επισκέπτες που θα ανταλλάσσονται στο πλαίσιο του παρόντος Προγράμματος στον τομέα της πολιτιστικής συνεργασίας θα πρέπει να διαθέτουν καλή γνώση της γλώσσας της χώρας υποδοχής ή της Αγγλικής ή της Γαλλικής.

#### 2. Ανταλλαγή εκθέσεων

Το Αποστέλλον Μέρος θα ενημερώνει το Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος τουλάχιστον δώδεκα (12) μήνες νωρίτερα σχετικά με τις ημερομηνίες και το θέμα της έκθεσης.

Το Αποστέλλον Μέρος θα παρέχει ουσιαστικές τεχνικές πληροφορίες σχετικά με την προτεινόμενη έκθεση, καθώς και τα απαραίτητα υλικά για την εκτύπωση του καταλόγου (πρόλογο, κατάλογο αντικειμένων, φωτογραφίες κ.λπ.) τουλάχιστον τρεις (3) μήνες πριν από τα εγκαίνια. Η άφιξη των εκθεμάτων στον τόπο του προορισμού τους θα γίνεται τουλάχιστον δέκα πέντε (15) ημέρες πριν από τα εγκαίνια.

### Δ. ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΞΕΙΣ ΣΤΟΝ ΤΟΜΕΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ

#### Ι. Ανταλλαγή προσώπων

Τα έξοδα μετακινήσεων και υποδοχής των προσώπων που θα πραγματοποιούν επισκέψεις σύμφωνα με το παρόν Πρόγραμμα θα καλύπτονται ως εξής:

1. Τα έξοδα μετάβασης στην πρωτεύουσα του Παραλαμβάνοντος Μέρους και επιστροφής από αυτήν θα καλύπτονται από το Αποστέλλον Μέρος.
2. Η ελληνική πλευρά θα παρέχει:
  - α. 90 ευρώ την ημέρα για διαμονή σε ξενοδοχείο και γεύματα.
  - β. Εφάπαξ ποσό 90 ευρώ, με την άφιξη, ανά επίσκεψη για την κάλυψη των εξόδων μετακινήσεων σε ελληνικό έδαφος.
3. Η ιορδανική πλευρά θα παρέχει:  
Κατάλληλα γεύματα, διαμονή και μετακινήσεις εντός της χώρας υποδοχής σύμφωνα με το πρόγραμμα διαμονής.
4. Σε περίπτωση επείγοντος περιστατικού, το Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος θα παρέχει στα πρόσωπα που επισκέπτονται τη χώρα σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του παρόντος Προγράμματος δωρεάν ιατρική περίθαλψη σε δημόσιο νοσοκομείο.

## **II. Ανταλλαγή εκθέσεων**

Το Αποστέλλον Μέρος θα καλύπτει τα έξοδα μεταφοράς της έκθεσης στην πρωτεύουσα της χώρας υποδοχής και επιστροφής από αυτήν. Ο τρόπος κάλυψης των εξόδων μεταφοράς της έκθεσης στο έδαφος της χώρας υποδοχής, σε περίπτωση που διοργανωθεί σε περισσότερες από μία πόλεις, θα ρυθμίζεται με ειδική συμφωνία μεταξύ των ενδιαφερόμενων ιδρυμάτων των δύο χωρών. Το Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος θα καλύπτει τα έξοδα διοργάνωσης της έκθεσης, συμπεριλαμβανομένων της ασφάλειας και της τεχνικής υποστήριξης (χώρων αποθήκευσης, εργασιών εγκατάστασης, φωτισμού, θέρμανσης, διάλυσης της έκθεσης, εκτύπωσης εκδόσεων όπως αφίσες, κατάλογοι και προσκλήσεις). Επίσης, το Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος θα αναλαμβάνει τη διαφήμιση της έκθεσης.

Το Αποστέλλον Μέρος βαρύνεται με τα έξοδα ασφάλισης των εκθεμάτων κατά τη μεταφορά και τη διεξαγωγή της έκθεσης. Σε περίπτωση ζημιάς, το Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος θα παρέχει δωρεάν στο Αποστέλλον Μέρος όλα τα απαραίτητα έγγραφα για να το διευκολύνει να ζητήσει αποζημίωση από την ασφαλιστική εταιρία.

Το Παραλαμβάνον Μέρος δεν εξουσιοδοτείται να αποκαταστήσει τα εκθέματα που έχουν υποστεί ζημιές στην αρχική τους κατάσταση χωρίς τη συγκατάθεση του Αποστέλλοντος Μέρους.

Τα έξοδα που αφορούν την επίσκεψη επιτρόπου και, αν είναι απαραίτητο, άλλων προσώπων των οποίων η παρουσία είναι αναγκαία για την εγκατάσταση και τη διάλυση της έκθεσης θα ρυθμίζονται σύμφωνα με τις οικονομικές διατάξεις του παρόντος Προγράμματος.

Τα δύο μέρη θα συμφωνούν για τον αριθμό των προσώπων που θα συνοδεύουν την έκθεση και για τη διάρκεια της διαμονής τους.

### **Άρθρο 49**

Το συνημμένο παράρτημα, το οποίο αφορά τις γενικές και τις οικονομικές διατάξεις των ανταλλαγών σύμφωνα με το παρόν Πρόγραμμα, αποτελεί αναπόσπαστο μέρος του Προγράμματος αυτού.

### **Άρθρο 50**

Το παρόν Πρόγραμμα θα τεθεί σε ισχύ από την ημερομηνία της υπογραφής του και θα ισχύσει μέχρι τις

31 Δεκεμβρίου 2008. Στη συνέχεια, θα παραμείνει σε ισχύ μέχρι την υπογραφή το νέου εκτελεστικού προγράμματος.

### **Άρθρο 51**

Έγινε στις 17 Ιουλίου 2006 σε δύο πρωτότυπα στην Αγγλική.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Για την Κυβέρνηση<br>της Ελληνικής<br>Δημοκρατίας<br>(υπογραφή) | Για την Κυβέρνηση<br>του Χασεμιτικού<br>Βασιλείου της Ιορδανίας<br>(υπογραφή) |
|---|---|

Ακριβής μετάφραση από τα Αγγλικά του συνημμένου πρωτοτύπου εγγράφου  
Αθήνα, 31 Ιουλίου 2006  
Ο μεταφραστής του Υπουργείου Εξωτερικών  
Βασίλειος Δ. Μπελεκούκας

Η απόφαση αυτή να δημοσιευθεί στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως.

Αθήνα, 31 Μαρτίου 2008  
ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ  
ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ  
**Θ. ΜΠΑΚΟΓΙΑΝΝΗ Χ. ΦΩΛΙΑΣ**  
ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ  
ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΛΛΗΛΕΓΓΥΗΣ  
**Ε. ΣΤΥΛΙΑΝΙΔΗΣ Δ. ΑΒΡΑΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ**  
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ  
**Μ.Γ. ΛΙΑΠΗΣ Α. ΣΠΗΛΙΩΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ**

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## *INTERNET SITES*

# **E-JOURNAL OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY**

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Journal of Egyptian History

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## **THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF THE AEGEAN MINOANS**

Dear All,

I would like to announce a major upgrade of my Aegean Minoan Google Earth GIS dataset. Since its introduction last March Google Earth has significantly increased its high resolution coverage of Crete and the Aegean. As a result many more sites such as Ayia Photia and the tholos tombs at Koumasa have been precisely located and are now viewable for your pleasure. Also, the site of Priniatikos Pyrgos has been added to enhance the collection.

<http://bbs.keyhole.com/ubb/showflat.php/Cat/0/Number/1124530/an/0/page/2#1124530>

I would like to again thank all those who have contributed to the great success of this free educational aid for the public.

Kind Regards,

W. Sheppard Baird

<http://www.minoanatlantis.com>

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## **SPRING, 2008, ISSUE -- VOLUME XXI, NO. 1 -- OF THE CSA NEWSLETTER**

Announcing that the Spring, 2008, issue -- Volume XX1, No. 1 -- of the \_CSA Newsletter\_ is now available at <http://csanet.org/newsletter/#spring08>

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Making taller portable scaffolding function -- well and easily. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)  
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/spring08/nls0801.html>

"Dissertations on the Internet!"

Finding and obtaining dissertations from UMI. (Susan C. Jones)  
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"Grey Literature: An Obvious Candidate for Online Access"

British and American work to make grey literature available. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)  
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"The Amazon Kindle: Reading an Electronic Book"

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"Network Neutrality Matters to Scholars"

Yes, scholars have a stake in this debate. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)  
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/spring08/nls0805.html>

---

## SPIRAL SHAPE PETROGLYPHICS.IRACLIA - CYCLADES

Hello to all of you,

In 1998 I spot five spiral shape petroglyphs on Iraclia island. Since then, eight more similar shape petroglyphs have been spot at the North side of the island. Near them there is a " calculation grid ".

( Inyo Discoveries [www.Equinox-Project.com](http://www.Equinox-Project.com) ).The spiral shape is a very common petroglyph shape in many civilizations (U.S.A.: "Hohocam" Phoenix Arizona, South Mountain Park, New Mexico: "Anasazi spiral& Hopi weel" Sun Juan River, Nicaragua: Field seasons Ometepe Island, Ireland: "New Grand Tumulus, Russia: Mal'ta Siberia, Wrangel island, Alasca: Kosciusko island, England: Northumberland e.t.c. It is obvious that I'm not an Archeologist, so I want if it is possible, someone to help me to understand why this shape is so popular and what is the meaning of it. And finally, why a "Calculation grid" is near spiral shape petroglyphs.

Best regards,

Christos Kanakis

Email: [chkanakis@hotmail.com](mailto:chkanakis@hotmail.com)

---



## **LEARN HOW TO CARE FOR METAL OBJECTS WITH CCI**

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**ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS**

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**ISBN 978-2-13-054411-1**

43 euros

\*\*\*\*\*

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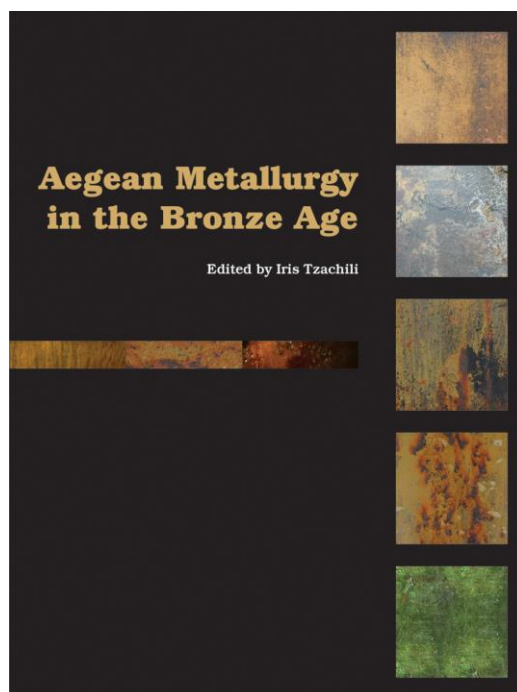
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## ΝΕΑ ΕΚΔΟΣΗ – NEW PUBLICATION

### Aegean Metallurgy in the Bronze Age

Edited by Iris Tzachili

Athens 2008



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**BRYN MAWR CLASSICAL REVIEW**  
**2008.05.29, PIERRE VIDAL-NAQUET, THE**  
**ATLANTIS STORY: A SHORT HISTORY**  
**OF PLATO'S MYTH. TRANSLATED BY**  
**JANET LLOYD. EXETER:**

**University of Exeter Press, 2007. Pp. xxii, 192; ill. 21. ISBN  
978-0-85989-805-8. \$59.95.**

**Reviewed by Lynn LiDonnici, Vassar College  
([lylidonnici@vassar.edu](mailto:lylidonnici@vassar.edu)) Word count: 872 words**

We live in a time of parallel historical 'realities,' or perhaps more properly, mentalities: those constructions and parameters within which the scholarly community generally operates, and those of popular culture. Although these occasionally may wave to each other in the distance as they pass on the highway, in many cases they exist in conceptually opposite corners, swords drawn in active hostility. The phenomenon of this alienation between scholars and the general public, in which each side battles to own or control the categories proof, evidence, objectivity, critical distance, the scientific method and scholarly authority, has been examined in several studies over the last ten years or so, yielding fascinating analyses of various controversies, including the publication of the Dead Sea Scrolls, the archaeology of Palestine-Israel-Jordan, the real existence of Noah's Ark, the split between mainstream Egyptology and certain elements of Mormonism, the biography of the Pharaoh Akhenaten, and of course anything and everything mentioned in The DaVinci Code.<sup>1</sup>

In this short volume, the late Pierre Vidal-Naquet extends this analysis into the history and development of popular views of the City of Atlantis. The book begins with several forewords and introductions, which locate the problem of Atlantis in Vidal-Naquet's thinking about myth and politics, and these reflections continue into the analytical Chapter 1, which provides a systematic overview of the two passages, from Timaeus and Critias, where Atlantis is discussed. In these passages, which represent an idealized, primitive Athens pitted against the mighty but corrupt Atlantis, Vidal-Naquet argues that the main point is the comparison between that earlier, ideal city, and the imperialistic Athens of the fourth century (23). In a fascinating observation, which it is most unfortunate that Vidal-Naquet will not be able to pursue, he notes that through his use of this figure, Plato has invented science fiction (32), and certainly, like some examples of science fiction, the idea of Atlantis seized imaginations and has taken on a life of its own.

In the second chapter, Vidal-Naquet takes the necessary step of demonstrating that in speculative literature, philosophy and historiography, the idea of Atlantis is not really pursued or used either in timelines of history or in geography. He argues that it is through the work of Philo, extremely concerned to bring Platonic philosophy and world-view into conformity with the time line of biblical narratives, that the idea of Atlantis found its way

into the faith-world of Christianity, which eventually of course became the dominant world-view for the West (43). From this point, Atlantis begins to move in various different circles, but especially in Christian authors functioning as factual evidence; in Tertullian and Arnobius as an example of a natural catastrophe for which Christians cannot be blamed; later, as a Greek confirmation of the Great Flood.

It is through this last association that the idea of Plato's texts as true witnesses of ancient oral tradition becomes a much more critical article, necessitating proof but also in itself providing proof for other things.

Ch. 3 discusses the transformations of the myth of Atlantis in European Renaissance thought from 1485-1710. For these scientists or natural philosophers, both before and after the discovery of the Americas, Atlantis is assumed to be a real historical datum, that both provides an independent witness for the Flood account, and is itself proved by biblical authority; this in turn allows various ways to connect the otherwise-inexplicable people of the Americas to both biblical narrative and to classical antiquity. It should be noted, though Vidal-Naquet does not discuss this, that during the same period such thinkers were also postulating, with the same lack of empirical justification, a great southern continent which was, against all reason, actually discovered (Australia).<sup>2</sup>

Ch. 4 continues this discussion into the Enlightenment, and Ch. 5 to the period 1786-1841. For the material of these chapters, much of the ground has been covered more systematically by other studies (see notes in Cline, Pleins, and Cohn in fn.1 below), but it is refreshing to read accounts of these authors with the focus on Atlantis, which is usually a side-issue in a discussion of Noah's Ark. Vidal-Naquet's study makes clear that Western thinkers faced an intellectual crisis over the historical authenticity of Plato, Herodotus and so forth, almost as stressful as that generated by historical-critical biblical scholarship. Ch. 6 explores the motif specifically in French authors;<sup>3</sup> and Ch. 8 provides a brief summation and conclusion.

The book is written in a casual and conversational tone and reading it is rather like spending an afternoon with a great scholar, but with several brandies and in a state of total relaxation. If I were not already familiar with the natural philosophers and geographers discussed here, I am not sure I would have been able to follow the progression Vidal-Naquet makes, but, since I am in fact familiar with them, reading this book was like discussing new things about old friends. For this reason, while on the one hand specialists in the history of science may have the greatest interest in the volume, it could also, with the help of an instructor, provide a good example of the transformations of classical literature in popular science and popular culture--a valuable resource and a tribute to a great scholar no longer with us.

Notes:

1. To name only a few of these wonderful studies, see Eric H. Cline, *From Eden to Exile: Unraveling Mysteries of the Bible* (Washington, DC: National Geographic, 2007); J. David Pleins, *When the Great Abyss Opened: Classic and Contemporary Readings of Noah's Flood* (Oxford University Press, 2003); Norman Cohn, *Noah's Flood: The Genesis Story in Western Thought* (Yale University Press, 1996); Lynn Schofield Clark, *From Angels to Aliens: Teenagers, the Media and the Supernatural* (Oxford University Press, 2003); Charles M. Larson, *By His Own Hand Upon Papyrus: A New Look at the Joseph Smith Papyri* (Grand Rapids MI:

Institute for Religious Research, 1985); against which see Robert K. Ritner, "The Breathing Tablet of Hor' Among the Joseph Smith Papyri," JNES 62.3 (July 2003):161-80; John Baines, "Restricted Knowledge, Hierarchy and Decorum: Modern Perceptions and Ancient Institutions," Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt 27 (1990):1-23; Dominic Montserrat, Akhenaten: History, Fantasy and Ancient Egypt (Routledge, 2000).

2. See Robert Hughes, The Fatal Shore: The Epic of Australia's Founding (New York: Vintage, 1986): 1-83, esp. 43-83.

3. The excursus Ch. 7 discusses an opera composed in Theresienstadt in 1944, and the 1975 novel *W or the Memory of Childhood*, by Georges Perec, both of which compare Atlantis to totalitarian states.

**Please visit the site: <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/bmcr/2008/2008-05-29.html>**

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# **A SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN NEOLITHIC GREECE. AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH, STELLA G. SOUVATZI**

ISBN-13: 9780521836890

Publisher: Cambridge University Press

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Publication date: April 2008

The study of households and everyday life is increasingly recognized as fundamental in social archaeological analysis. This volume is the first to address the household as a process and as a conceptual and analytical means through which we can interpret social organization from the bottom up. Using detailed case studies from Neolithic Greece, Stella Souvatzi examines how the household is defined socially, culturally, and historically; she discusses household and community, variability, production and reproduction, individual and collective agency, identity, change, complexity, and integration. Her study is enriched by an in-depth discussion of the framework for the household in the social sciences and the synthesis of many anthropological, historical, and sociological examples. Covering a wide range of key theories and arguments of archaeology and anthropology, it reverses the view of the household as passive, ahistorical, and stable, showing it instead to be active, dynamic, and continually shifting.

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2. The household as process in a social archaeology
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8. Household and beyond: implications and prospects for social archaeology

**For more information see:**

<http://www.cup.cam.ac.uk/us/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=9780521836890>

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## *EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE*

# TREASURE DIG THREATENS BOSPHORUS RAIL LINK

**By Sarah Rainsford, BBC News, Istanbul**

**It's been called the project of the century: a mission to connect two continents with a \$2.6bn rail-tunnel running deep beneath the Bosphorus Straits.**

The idea of linking the two sides of Istanbul underwater was first dreamt of by Sultan Abdul Mecit 150 years ago.



The port has been uncovered at the site designated for a railway hub

Now that Ottoman dream is finally being realised.

But the modern version of that vision has hit a historical stumbling block.

Istanbul archaeologists have uncovered a 4th-Century port at the site where engineers plan to build a 21st-Century railway hub. The Marmaray project cannot even begin work in the area until excavations are complete.

Out in the middle of the Straits, marine engineers are now working day and night to compensate in advance for any delays. Boring beneath the waves, they are preparing the ground for the deepest tunnel of its kind.

"We are strengthening the soil by injecting concrete into the seabed so we can place the tubes easily and take measures to counter earthquakes in the area," an engineer explains, shouting above the din of an enormous drill working non-stop behind him.

Parts of the Marmaray tunnel will eventually run just 6km (3.7 miles) from the active North Anatolian fault line.

"This is the best way to link the European and Asian sides of Istanbul. There is no space for a third bridge," he argues.

The Istanbul authorities hope the Marmaray project will ease congestion in a sprawling and increasingly overcrowded city. The rail link should carry well over a million passengers a day, significantly reducing boat traffic on the Bosphorus and car congestion on land.

But the railway was supposed to be running by 2010. Now its managers are not so sure.

## Ancient port

Yenikapi on the European side of the city was selected to house a state-of-the-art train station. But when shanty homes were cleared from the site, archaeologists uncovered treasures beneath of a kind never before discovered here.

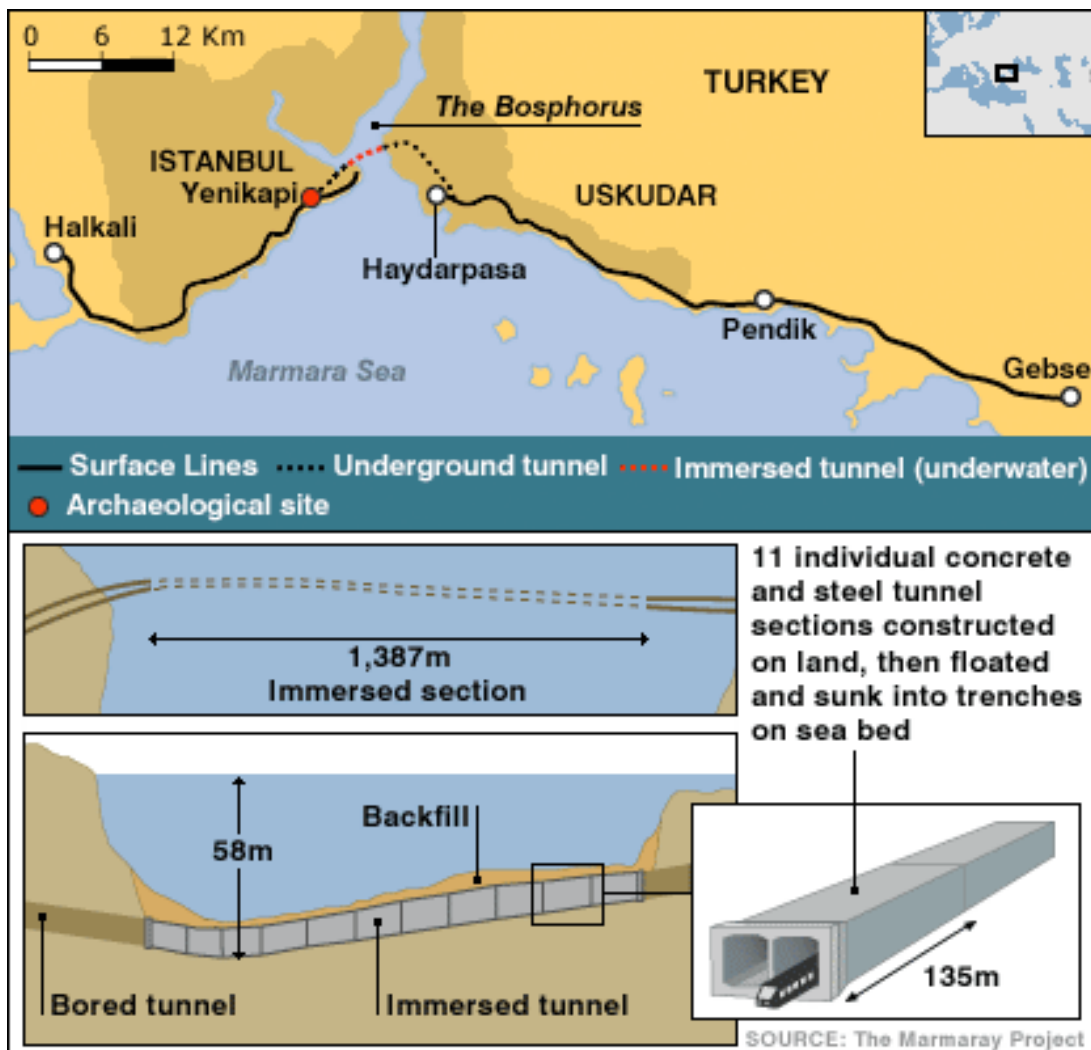
Just a few metres below ground, they found an ancient port of Constantinople - named in historical records as the Eleutherios harbour, one of the busiest of Byzantium.

"We've found 43m of the pier so far," chief archaeologist Metin Gokcay explains, pointing to a line of wooden stakes emerging from a green pool of water. He says the Marmaray site has yielded the most exciting finds of his long career.

"We believe there used to be a platform on those sticks - down there is where the horses were unloaded."

"We've also found lots of things that tell us about the daily life of the city in the 4th Century," Mr Gokcay enthuses, standing close to a tunnel he suspects was an ancient escape route.

"We found leather sandals, for example, with strings through the toes and around a thousand candle-holders and hairbrushes. I've done many digs in Istanbul, but there are many things here I've never seen before."



As well as the stone remains of the harbour itself, Mr Gokcay and his team have uncovered perfectly preserved ancient anchors and lengths of rope. Dozens of men are still scrubbing the mud of centuries from hundreds of crates of artefacts, for assessment. But perhaps the site's most treasured find is stored beneath a large protective tent. Inside, dozens of jets spray water to preserve a wooden boat that is more 1,000 years old. Its base, about 10m long, was discovered intact beneath what was once the sea. The dig has uncovered eight boats in total - another first for Istanbul - and archaeologists believe there are more to come.

It's a dream discovery for them, but a nightmare for the Marmaray management.

"It's true I lose sleep over this. I worry we won't make it on time," admits Marmaray Project Manager Haluk Ozmen. He says the dig is only delaying work at the Yenikapi site for now, but warns it will soon affect the entire project.

"The dig is the only thing that can delay the Marmaray project. That's why we're working 24 hours a day to meet our deadline. Everything is in the hands of the archaeologists now."

Engrossed in their task, those archaeologists refuse to be rushed by commercial concerns. Their work was scheduled to finish four months ago, but they now reject all talk of deadlines.

"The Marmaray team cannot spread their cement or tunnel any deeper here until we finish," states a determined Mr Gokcay. "They have to wait for us. And I will continue my work here until the last artefact made by human hands is found. It's impossible to accept anything else."

In addition to the Eleutherios harbour, the dig teams have exposed a long section of the city wall from the days of Constantine I - the first time the wall has ever been uncovered. At a site as rich as this, there's no telling what else could turn up.

**Please visit the site: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4949862.stm>**

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## **COMPUTED RADIOGRAPHY SYSTEM HELPS UNCOVER SECRETS FROM THE PAST**

ScienceDaily (May 9, 2008) — Digital medical imaging and information technology from Carestream Health, Inc., is playing a key role in helping The Field Museum of Chicago discover and analyze secrets hidden within its world-class collections.

Carestream Health has donated a computed radiography (CR) system that enables The Field Museum--for the first time--to capture, archive and share digital x-ray images from more than one million priceless specimens and artifacts in its Anthropology collection. The Field Museum is also using a picture archiving and communications system (PACS) from Carestream Health for the management, viewing and storage of the growing collection of digital images managed by the museum's staff.

"The availability of this advanced x-ray system will have tremendous benefits not only for research, but also for management of our collections," said Robert D. Martin, the A. Watson Armour III Curator of Biological Anthropology at The Field Museum. "Non-invasive visualization of specimens and artifacts can yield valuable new scientific information, and it can also provide crucial indications for proper conservation of specimens in our care."

Images of an ancient Egyptian mummy demonstrate how digital images are superior to film images. Recently captured digital images have revealed a previously unknown erosion of the parietal lobes in the mummy's skull. This could indicate the presence of parasites, anemia or malnourishment shortly before death. Similarly, curators will be looking for signs of spinal cord deterioration in other specimens, which could be a sign of tuberculosis.

"The nice part about this new digital equipment is that it is very fast and the images are so sharp," said J.P. Brown, Conservator, Anthropology, The Field Museum. "This system allows us to do in a day what it used to take a week to accomplish."

The CR system has already led to new discoveries, Brown added. A digital image of the pelvis of the same Egyptian mummy revealed that the person was most likely a woman between 30 and 40 years old. Additionally, an image of a Peruvian "false head" (falsa cabeza) revealed the surprising presence of shells inside the artifact. Anthropology Collections Manager Chris Philip identified shells inside the stuffing of the mask. The clarity of the image allowed Invertebrates Collections Manager Jochen Gerber to specify two complete shells as *Mesodesma donacium*, an edible marine clam inhabiting the waters off the west coast of South America. This may help to answer the tantalizing question of why this "false head" was packed with shells. The shells appear to be a deliberate addition to the filling of the mask, possibly a food offering, but their meaning is unclear since no other specimens with added shells are known.

In another example, an image of the head of a statue of a king from a Sassanian palace in Iraq revealed metal pieces that had been added to the statue as part of a restoration that

was probably performed in the late 1940s. Prior to capturing this image, Field Museum conservators had planned to treat the statue with water to soak out salts that had accumulated in it over the years while it was buried in the ground. If they had done so, the metal pieces would have rusted and the pressure from the rust would have caused the piece to break apart. Now--armed with new information--the conservators are developing a method to stabilize the artifact that does not involve immersing it in water.

For several decades, The Field Museum used x-ray film to capture images of its unique collections. "With the CR system, the museum's staff is realizing the many benefits of digital imaging technology in its day-to-day operations," said Laryssa Johnson, Marketing Director, Digital Capture Solutions, Carestream Health. "For example, this system--typically used by healthcare facilities worldwide to capture patient x-ray images--is now producing high-quality digital images of the museum's priceless artifacts for use in ongoing research projects."

Carestream Health's CR system is ideal for use with organic objects such as mummies, leather goods and baskets, and can generate excellent images of denser museum pieces such as ceramics, stucco and beads. The company's digital workstation--also on site--allows the museum to have one centralized image review platform with a powerful database that provides quick and easy access to studies and images.

"As one of the world's leading educational institutions, The Field Museum's collection-based research and exhibits help create greater public understanding and appreciation of the world in which we live," said Diana Nole, President, Digital Capture Solutions, Carestream Health. "Our digital technology is helping the museum's talented staff further unlock the many mysteries contained within its priceless collections."

Carestream Health has a special business unit--its Non-Destructive Testing Solutions group--that develops and delivers non-destructive testing systems for a wide variety of industries and businesses around the world. The company has dedicated resources available to the museum/art world for implementing innovative digital systems for capturing images of architectural objects, mummies, dinosaurs, sculptures, paintings, historical artifacts and much more.

**For illustration please visit the site:**

**<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/05/080507083944.htm>**

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## **ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIND QUEEN OF SHEBA'S PALACE AT AXUM, ETHIOPIA**

Archaeologists believe they have found the Queen of Sheba's palace at Axum, Ethiopia and an altar which held the most precious treasure of ancient Judaism, the Ark of the Covenant, the University of Hamburg said Wednesday, the dpa reported.

Scientists from the German city made the startling find during their spring excavation of the site over the past three months.

The Ethiopian queen was the bride of King Solomon of Israel in the 10th century before the Christian era. The royal match is among the memorable events in the Bible.

Ethiopian tradition claims the Ark, which allegedly contained Moses' stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written, was smuggled to Ethiopia by their son Menelek and is still in that country.

The University said scientists led by Helmut Ziegert had found remains of a 10th-century-BC palace at Axum-Dungur under the palace of a later Christian king. There was evidence the early palace had been torn down and realigned to the path of the star Sirius.

The team hypothesized that Menelek had changed religion and become a worshipper of Sirius while keeping the Ark, described in the Bible as an acacia-wood chest covered with gold. Remains of sacrifices of bullocks were evident around the altar.

The research at Axum, which began in 1999, is aimed at documenting the origins of the Ethiopian state and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

"The results we have suggest that a Cult of Sothis developed in Ethiopia with the arrival of Judaism and the Ark of the Covenant and continued until 600 AD," the announcement said. Sothis is the ancient Greek name for a star thought to be Sirius.

The team said evidence for this included Sirius symbols at the site, the debris of sacrifices and the alignment of sacred buildings to the rising-point of Sirius, the brightest star in the sky.

**Please visit the site:**

**<http://news.trend.az/index.shtml?show=news&newsid=1194371&lang=EN>**

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## **PERSEPOLIS UNDER MODERN TECH EXCAVATION**

The Persian Empire's ancient ceremonial capital, Persepolis

Iranian archeologists joined by French colleagues are to detect the remains of Persepolis, using georadars and electrostatic methods.

Iran's cultural heritage organization, the country's archeological research center, France's National Center for Scientific Research, Lumiere University of Lyon and University of Paris will join together to excavate the site.

The ancient ceremonial capital of the Persian Empire will go under excavation through the application of georadars and electrostatic methods for the first time.

The new equipment has brought hope to the fifth season of the excavations in Persepolis.

**Please visit the site:**

<http://www.presstv.ir/detail.aspx?id=54295&sectionid=351020105>

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## **CORRECTING A COLORBLIND VIEW OF THE TREASURES OF ANTIQUITY**

**By Blake Gopnik, Washington Post Staff Writer**

The statues of ancient Greece and Rome are masterpieces.

Here's an idea for making them better: We should equip every gallery of ancient art with paints, in red and green and even gold, then set museum-goers loose on all their sculptures. How else are we going to convince ourselves that those pure-white marbles of Venus and Caesar, or those dark-green bronzes of athletes and Apollo, look better when their surfaces are tarted up?

For nearly two centuries, some scholars have been arguing that white-on-white and green-on-green were not the true tints of antiquity. The Parthenon in Athens and the Forum in Rome might have been almost gaudy. But such ideas have never trickled down, or even

sideways: In Hollywood today, but also in many experts' talk, the ancient world comes off as monochrome. In Ridley Scott's "Gladiator,"

when Russell Crowe strides down the streets of ancient Rome, circa A.D. 180, he's backed up by the proper complement of bronzes and marbles. All of them are green or white.

A flood of recent exhibitions has set out to put their color back.

Over the past five years, audiences in Amsterdam, Athens, Basel, Boston, Copenhagen, Istanbul, Munich and Rome have been treated to a bright new image of Greek and Roman art. Now, with an exhibition called "The Color of Life" at the Getty Villa in Malibu, it's Californians' turn.

One of the greatest statues of Augustus, first emperor of Rome, has come down to us in marble. His carved armor and rippling robe meld into the symphony of cream on cream we all expect. At the Getty, a reconstruction of the piece, retouched with colors based on tints that still cling here and there to the original, has the great Augustus togaed in a cherry red that matches his lips. His tunic's touched with blue. What he's lost in elegance he's regained in verve.

A carved portrait of Caligula, the mad Roman emperor who died in the year 41, looks blank-eyed and remote in the marble that's survived.

His reconstruction, computer-carved into another block of marble and then painted, now has nice pink cheeks, red lips and brown eyes and hair. The insane leader who declared himself a god now comes across as the Roman next door.

More than anyone else, German scholar Vinzenz Brinkmann has led the way in putting color back into our view of ancient statues. After 25 years of scientific study, he says he finds it "very hard to imagine"

that they could have ever started life as monochromes. Lifelike sculptures were the pride and joy of Greek and Roman art, so why would artists have missed out on using paint to liven them up further?

\* \* \*

#### Fade to White

We haven't always thought of classical antiquity as dull and dingy. In the later Middle Ages, artists naturally depicted the rich culture of ancient Rome as full of gold and lavish ornament. Aesthetic fancy filled in for a lack of evidence of what ancient artists had actually made.

It was the evidence that screwed things up, once it came along. In the years to either side of 1500, more and more ancient sculpture began to be recovered. Centuries of burial or neglect had bleached the marbles, and greened the bronzes, beyond their makers' recognition. But it was those altered colors that became the model for how the ancient world had looked, and for what all new sculpture ought to look like.

By 1764, Johann Joachim Winckelmann, often named as the founder of art history, could look at the classical marbles that had come down to him and definitively pronounce that "the whiter a body is, the more beautiful it is as well."

That view went on to dominate. It led Lincoln in his Memorial to come out white on white.

It also touched the modernist opponents of historic styles. The stripped-down Getty Center in Los Angeles -- head office for the organizers of the Malibu color show -- is faced in gleaming travertine. Richard Meier, its designer, once declared that "white is the most wonderful color of all, because within it one can find every color of the rainbow."

Tell that to Praxiteles.

\* \* \*

#### Color Values

"Oh Praxiteles, which are your greatest marbles?" a fan once asked that famous sculptor, who pioneered the art of female nudes in Athens around 350 B.C. The artist -- or so the story went in ancient times -- answered that he preferred those works whose stone had been colored over by Nicias, a leader in the art of realistic panel painting. So much for the ancients' taste for sculpture's white perfection.

"For the Greeks it was all about mimesis," says Getty curator Kenneth Lapatin, using the Greek word for realistic imitation. Beauty depended on it.

"If only I could shed my beauty and assume an uglier aspect/The way you would wipe color off a statue," says Helen of Troy, in lines written by Euripides in 412 B.C. For Greeks of that era, not only were sculptures assumed to be painted, but also if you stripped their paint you stripped their good looks, too.

Nineteenth-century experts took a new look at such texts, and at newly unearthed colored objects and murals, and rethought their image of ancient art. Some artists followed suit: They sculpted neoclassical nudes, then tinted them in living color, or painted scenes of what a bright-hued antiquity might have looked like.

And then, for most of the 20th century, nothing.

Most artists, more interested in modern life than dead antiquity, simply lost interest in the issue. Those who stuck with classical figures often came to cater to a Fascist taste for white triumphalism.

In academia, not much new evidence emerged to keep the topic hot. Some of the earlier evidence actually faded away: Colors that had once been seen on newly excavated objects were bleached by exposure and overzealous cleaning. On top of that, classicists came to prefer issues of social history to questions of aesthetics and taste -- which meant that what an artwork had originally looked like came to matter less and less.

That was how things stood in 1981 when Brinkmann was a graduate student working on toolmarks in Greek marbles. He realized that the special lighting used to spot where a chisel had once passed could also reveal where ancient colors had been. Even where the paint itself had absolutely vanished, it had left behind patterns of "weathering relief" -- areas of marble that the elements had etched more or less deeply, depending on the kind of pigments that had once protected them.

If you looked closely enough, with scientific equipment and rigor, many sculptures started to look like a coloring book just waiting to be painted in. Lab analysis of the microscopic grains of pigment that had survived here or there on many sculptures, along with close examination of the faded tints that had survived intact on another few, supplied the colors of the paint. Coupling that research with other information about statues' vanished hues -- classical vases and murals that depict sculptures being painted; new readings of ancient texts and the color notes of early archaeologists -- led experts to achieve a larger picture of the coloring of ancient art.

Painted reconstructions of that art, commissioned by Brinkmann and others, are meant to start to bring that image home to all the rest of us.

There are signs it's working.

The Boston show called "Gods in Color: Painted Sculpture of Classical Antiquity," which closed a few months ago, had visitors "lining up on the stairs" to get in, according to curator Susanne Ebbinghaus -- not a situation they're particularly used to at Harvard's Arthur M. Sackler Museum of classical and Asian art.

All of us "need help visualizing colored antiquity," Ebbinghaus says, as well as help in fighting the cliches of an all-white classical world. The Sackler show provided that. Its reconstructions depend almost as much on conjecture as on science, she admits. But they still get us closer to the ancient masterpieces than gleaming marble ever could.

**Please visit the site:**

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/story/2008/05/02/ST2008050203083.html?hpid=artslot>

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## **ATHENS MUSEUM TO SHOW ITS PRICELESS EGYPTIAN COLLECTION**

ATHENS, Greece (AP) - A priceless ancient Egyptian collection opens to the public Wednesday \_ featuring a wooden body tag for a mummy, a stunning bronze statue of a princess, and a 3,000-year-old loaf of bread with a bite-sized chunk missing.

The National Archaeological Museum in Athens is putting more than 1,100 pieces from the collection on permanent exhibition, as more of its halls open to the public following years of renovation.

The previous Egyptian display, shelved six years ago, included just 350 artifacts.

Most of the current collection \_ which museum officials say is one of the best in the world \_ has never been shown to the public before due to lack of space.

A further 6,000 Egyptian artifacts remain in underground storage.

One piece that made it into the display is the round, brown loaf of bread, which is missing a bite-sized chunk.

Baked during the New Kingdom, between 1550-1075 B.C., it was placed in a tomb for the occupant's use in the afterlife. Museum officials are unsure what happened to the missing bit.

Archaeologist Lena Papazoglou, curator of the museum's prehistoric, Egyptian and eastern collections, said Egypt's dry, hot climate helped preserve organic materials \_ food, wood and leather \_ for thousands of years.

«The exhibition includes intact birds' eggs,» she said Tuesday. «If you shake them gently you can hear the yolks rattling inside.

The exhibition centerpiece is a bronze statue of the princess-priestess Takushit, dating to around 670 B.C. Standing 70 centimeters (27 inches) high and wearing a gown covered in hieroglyphs, the statue was found south of Alexandria in 1880.

«This kind of bronze statue is very rare,» said archaeologist Eleni Tourna.

At the other end of the sculptural scale is a thumb-sized bronze figurine of an African boy at a street market.

«He has his wares spread in front of him and has dozed off in the heat, his pet monkey perched on his shoulder,» Tourna said.

The miniature was made in the 3rd century B.C. in Alexandria, the Greek-Egyptian port city founded by Alexander of Macedon that grew into a major intellectual and administrative center.

«Alexandria was the center of the then-known world,» Tourna said.

«Like the New York of antiquity.

The exhibition includes products from what Tourna calls Egypt's «death industry,» such as pierced wooden tags from embalmers' workshops. They were inscribed with the name and designated grave of the corpse, to avoid embarrassing mix-ups.

The core of the museum's Egyptian collection was donated more than 100 years ago by two rich merchants from Alexandria's then-thriving Greek community. «They had access to the art market and were able to buy top-quality pieces,» Papazoglou said.

Other pieces were donated by the Egyptian government in the late 19th century, while some were excavated in Greece.

The relationship between Greece and Egypt, two of the ancient world's major powers, peaked in the Hellenistic era, between 304 and 30 B.C. But interaction began some 4,000 years ago, during the Minoan period in Greece. Mycenaean pottery has been found in large quantities in Egypt, while Egyptian artifacts were excavated in the royal tombs and citadel of Mycenae, in southern Greece.

Another display due to reopen Wednesday at the National Archaeological Museum is the Stathatos collection, which focuses on ancient jewelry. In the future, museum officials plan to display important groups of glass, terra-cotta and ivory artifacts.

Built in 1866-89, the museum hosts some 20,000 exhibits from prehistoric to late Roman times.

Please visit the site: <http://www.pr-inside.com/athens-museum-to-show-its-priceless-r586600.htm>

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# **WILL JUDEAN DESERT FIND SHED LIGHT ON SHROUD OF TURIN? ETGAR LEFKOVITS**

**THE JERUSALEM POST May. 29, 2008**

Can a 6,000-year-old shroud uncovered in the Judean Desert in 1993 help illuminate the centuries-old debate over the Shroud of Turin?

That is the question posed by Olga Negnevitsky, a conservator at the Israel Museum who was involved in the conservation of the lesser-known shroud for the Antiquities Authority after it was discovered inside a small cave near Jericho.

The idea to use the older shroud to learn more about the famous one came to Negnevitsky this week after she listened to an address on the Shroud of Turin at the International Art Conference in Jerusalem on the conservation of cultural and environmental heritage.

"If we reexamine the [Jericho] shroud with all the latest modern technology, then maybe we will find out more information that will help solve the secrets of the Shroud of Turin," Negnevitsky said Wednesday.

The finely-decorated shroud, which is 7 meters by 2 m., was found by Israeli archeologists at the entrance to what has been dubbed the Cave of the Warrior, during a search for additional Dead Sea Scrolls near Wadi el-Makkukah.

Instead of finding biblical scrolls, the archeologists stumbled on the 6,000-year-old tomb of a nobleman whose body was wrapped in an elaborate linen shroud.

The skeleton was accompanied by a long flint blade, wooden bowls, sandals of thick leather, and bows.

The shroud, like the Shroud of Turin, had signs of blood on it, likely from a wound suffered by the bandaged warrior, Negnevitsky said.

After painstaking preservation, the shroud was displayed at the American Museum of Natural History in New York in 1998 and then at the Israel Museum in 2003 before being placed in the storeroom of the Antiquities Authority in Jerusalem, she said.

The Shroud of Turin is a linen cloth, about 4.3 m. long and 90 cm. wide, that is kept in a cathedral in Turin, Italy. It bears the faint image of a blood-covered man and is believed by some to be Jesus's burial cloth.

A 1998 radiocarbon test dated the cloth from some time between 1260 and 1390 CE, ruling out any connection with Jesus.

Other studies suggested that the radiocarbon test was flawed and that the shroud was anywhere from 1,300 to 3,000 years old. Researchers at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem have said that pollen and plant images on it put its origins in Jerusalem sometime before the eighth century.

Despite numerous tests carried out over the years, the Shroud of Turin, which was first documented in 1357 in Lirey, France, has remained a puzzle as debate continues over whether it is a major Christian find, a fascinating example of medieval folk art, or a fraud.

The hope is that, provided the Antiquities Authority gives the go-ahead, a comparison with the Jericho-area shroud - found relatively near where scholars believe the Shroud of Turin was discovered - will lead to a more accurate estimate of the latter shroud's age, as well as other information.

"This is another source that could shed light on the mystery of the Shroud of Turin," said Prof. Amos Nitea of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, who is the Israel chairman of the conservation conference that brought together scholars from around the world.

"It was here the whole time, but no one connected it until now," Nitea said.

**Please visit the site:**

<http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?cid=1211872840691&pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull>

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