



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

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Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

- Αύγουστος 2008 -

Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

- August 2008 -

Nr. 89

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PHAISTOS DISK, OCTOBER 31 - NOVEMBER 01, 2008, THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY LONDON, ENGLAND

Call for Papers

Description:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PHAISTOS DISK

31 October – 1 November 2008

At the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly Organised and sponsored by Minerva, the International Review of Ancient Art & Archaeology CALL FOR PAPERS Please send abstracts of 250-250 words to:

Dr Jerome M. Eisenberg, Editor-in-Chief, Minerva

153 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022

Tel.: (1) 212 355-2033. Fax: (1) 212 688-0412.

E-mail: phaistosdiskconference@minervamagazine.com

or

Dr Mark Merrony, Managing Editor, Minerva

14 Old Bond Street, London W1S 4PP, England

Tel.: (44) 0207 495 2590. Fax: (44) 020 74911595

E-mail: phaistosdiskconference@minervamagazine.com

Both oral and poster papers are invited. Only original papers on the Phaistos Disk will be accepted, not to exceed 20 minutes, allowing for an additional 10 minute response following each paper. Only 12 oral papers will be accepted in addition to the keynote address.

15 September: Closing date for submission of abstracts to be submitted by e-mail or fax. Poster presentations are to be limited to 1m x 1m.

30 September: Final acceptance of papers.

The world-famous Phaistos Disk is one of the great treasures in the Archaeological Museum in Herakleion, Crete. It is also one of the most famous unsolved mysteries in the field of archaeology. Innumerable attempts have been made to decipher the 16cm disk and its 45 different symbols, including scholarly discussions of its relationship to other ancient scripts such as Greek, Anatolian, Semitic, and even Indian, Chinese, and Polynesian. Attributions have linked it to deities in Greek mythology, the Hittites and Philistines, and Osiris and Isis in Egypt.

It has been interpreted as an adventure narrative, a poetic verse, a magical curse, a board game, and even musical notes for a stringed instrument. Pseudo-archaeologists have claimed that it is a message from extraterrestrials and even a portal or 'stargate' with which a wormhole can be created to enable one to achieve teleportation to cosmic distances. However, the authenticity of this enigmatic object is now in doubt as new light is cast upon its origin, 'discovery', and symbols. At the conference those proponents of its authenticity will have the opportunity to present their latest findings and to challenge the claims of its being just a clever forgery created specifically to boost the reputation of its discoverer.

Organising Committee: Jerome M. Eisenberg, Ph.D., Chairman; Peter Clayton, F.S.A., Mark Merrony, D.Phil., Nicholas Reed, M.A., M.Phil.

Registration:

For registration forms please apply by e-mail or fax.

15 October - Final date for Registration and payment of registration fees. Registration is limited to 100 attendees so an early submission is suggested.

Registration fees for the two days, including coffee and tea breaks and a wine reception on 31 October: £35; Society of Antiquaries Fellows, Minerva subscribers, and seniors, £25; students, £20. A dinner followed by an open discussion, open to all registrants, will be held on 31 October (charges to be set at a later date).

Conference website: www.minervamagazine.com

E-mail: phaistosdiskconference@minervamagazine.com

Fax: (44) 20 7491 1595

Contact Info:

Jerome Eisenberg, Ph.D.

ancientart@aol.com

1 212 355 2033

Expire Date: October 25, 2008

WORLD OF IRON' CONFERENCE, 16-20 **FEBRUARY 2009, LONDON, U K**

First circular – Call for papers

We kindly invite you to submit an abstract for the upcoming:

WORLD OF IRON CONFERENCE 2009 (WIC)

Which will take place in London, United Kingdom from 16-20 February 2009.

More information will soon appear on <http://www.ironsmelting.net/WIC2009/>

Scope of the conference

The 'World of Iron' conference sets out to explore and celebrate the anthropological significance of the inception, adoption, expansion, and impact of prehistoric iron production outside Europe. Interlacing regional and themed sessions, it will relate archaeological and archaeometallurgical studies to wider anthropological issues such as technological style; technological variation, change and development; technical and social adaptation; and the evolving influences of iron on society and the physical environment.

This five day event is the first attempt to synthesise the latest research being conducted on iron and steel around the world, and to stimulate future research of the highest level. It creates a globally comparative perspective, integrating insights gained from established and emerging analytical techniques, Anthropology of Technology, and environmental history, highlighting nuances often obscured by Eurocentric perspectives. By bringing together established scholars and young researchers from four key regions, namely Africa, East Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, and Western and Central Asia, it stimulates an international exchange of ideas and experiences.

Sessions

The **Regional Sessions** bring together scholars and research from four key regions around the world and discuss the latest anthropological, archaeological and metallurgical research in the context of region-specific and wider anthropological themes and considerations:

- **Africa**
- **East Asia**
- **Indian Subcontinent**
- **Western and Central Asia**

The **Themed Sessions** incorporate the latest research being carried out in all regions, including Europe, on both theoretical, technological, and environmental topics, to ensure maximum coverage of all major anthropological considerations concerning the study of iron production:

- **Invention, Innovation and Inspiration**
- **Theoretical Approaches to Technology**
- **Scientific Approaches to Technology**
- **Analytical and Environmental Considerations**

Abstracts

Abstracts should have a length of maximum 500 words. They should contain a brief description of the paper's topic, how it relates to the core subjects of the conference, a description of the research goals, the techniques used and the results obtained so far, and its core interpretations.

Forms to submit your abstract and personal details will be available from <http://www.ironsmelting.net/WIC2009/> in the coming days.

Language of the Symposium

The official language of the Symposium will be **English**.

Registration Fees

Before December 1st 2008:

- Symposium Participants: £200, Students: £150 (proof of student status is required)

On December 1st 2008 or later:

- Symposium Participants: £250, Students: £200

Key Dates

Deadline for submission of abstracts: **October 1st, 2008**

Notification of acceptance or rejection: **November 1st, 2008**

Deadline for registration and payment of reduced registration fee: **December 1st, 2008**

Organisers

Xander Veldhuijzen, Jane Humphris, Thilo Rehren : WIC2009@ironsmelting.net

Dr Xander Veldhuijzen

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My E-mail: h.veldhuijzen@ucl.ac.uk

My Website: <http://www.ironsmelting.net/>

AGU FALL MEETING 2008, SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 15-19, 2008

Dear colleagues:

We would like to draw your attention to the Paleoceanography and Paleoclimatology session (PP25) “Progress in Quaternary Geochronology in Polar Regions” at the AGU Fall Meeting 2008 in San Francisco, December 15-19, 2008.

The main purpose of this session is to provide an opportunity for discussion of recent progress and challenges in developing chronologies in Arctic and Antarctic regions. We hope to include, but are not limited to, research in the fields of ice-core chronology, tephrochronology, dendrochronology and DNA analysis, as well as cosmogenic nuclide, radiocarbon and luminescence dating. We encourage a discussion of new developments in chronological methods with regard to different paleoclimate archives and the advantages and weaknesses of various methods. Please consider submitting an abstract for this session.

The abstract submission deadline is September 10 and further information is published on the AGU Fall Meeting website:

<http://www.agu.org/meetings/fm08/?content=search&show=detail&sessid=675>

Best wishes,

Anne Hormes, Meredith Kelly and Claire Todd

Conveners

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Tacoma WA 98447



**4TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON
BLACK SEA ANTIQUITIES, ISTANBUL,
SEPTEMBER 2009**

Dear Colleagues,

Please, find attached information about the forthcoming 4th International Congress on Black Sea Antiquities, to be held in Istanbul in September 2009.

Hoping to be of interest to you and your colleagues.

Best regards,

Dr. Nikola Theodossiev

npt23@cornell.edu

Associate Academic Director
American Research Center in Sofia

<http://einaudi.cornell.edu/arcs/>

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON BLACK SEA ANTIQUITIES

**The Bosphorus: Gateway between the Ancient West and East (1st Millennium BC-
5th Century AD)**

(Istanbul - 14-18 September 2009)

Istanbul University
Faculty of Letters
Eurasia Institute

The University of Melbourne
School of Historical Studies
Centre for Classics and Archaeology

FIRST CIRCULAR

CALL FOR PAPERS

The International and National Organising Committees of the 4th International Congress on Black Sea Antiquities extend an invitation to all interested scholars to participate in the forthcoming Congress, either by contributing a paper or by attending as a discussant in the proceedings. The official languages of the Congress are English, French and German. Its specific subject is the Bosphorus as a gateway between the ancient West and East (1st millennium BC-5th century AD).

The Congress is composed of 7 working sessions (see list below), beginning on September 14th, 2009 (participants to arrive on September 13th). It is intended that each session will be introduced by a 30-minute keynote lecture on the current state of relevant research. Leading scholars will be commissioned by the Organising Committees to prepare these lectures.

Since there will be no parallel sessions, the number of oral presentations will be limited to 8-10 papers (each of 15 minutes¹ duration) per session.

This means that not all submissions will be accepted for oral presentation but, to allow maximum participation, we are planning large poster sessions parallel to the oral proceedings, and scholars are strongly encouraged to offer their papers as posters. The main criteria for the selection of all contributions will be originality and quality of research. Results from recent or current projects, innovation in methodology, and the exploration of lesser known areas will be given a high priority. We wish to cover as large a geographical and chronological range as possible. We reserve the right to assign any accepted paper to a poster session. Participants will be notified well in advance of the Congress date. A Congress web-site will be set up in due course, with details given in the Second Circular.

Abstracts no longer than 300 words should be submitted by 30 November 2008 at the latest (this deadline is strict). No submission without an abstract will be given consideration. All accepted abstracts will be made available in print during the Congress and on a web-site before the Congress.

All sessions will be held at the Eurasia Institute, Istanbul University, Kimyager Dervis Pasa sok. 36 (next to the building housing the Faculty of Letters), Beyazit, Istanbul.

Planned Sessions:

= Opening Session and Opening Lecture

- 1. Nomads and semi-nomads of the Black Sea steppes and Anatolia
- 2. Greeks around the Hellespont, the Sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus, and the western, northern and eastern Black Sea, and relations with the Mediterranean world
- 3. Romans around the Hellespont, the Sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus, and the western, northern and eastern Black Sea, and relations with the Mediterranean world
- 4. From Byzantium to Trapezus: the southern Black Sea and its hinterland in the 1st millennium BC-5th century AD
- 5. Achaemenids and the Black Sea
- 6. The Black Sea and surrounding regions in late antiquity and the early Byzantine period
- 7. New excavations and projects

= Closing Session and Closing Lecture

The Participation Fee will be 95 Euros. This will include: (1) 4 lunches (in the staff dining room of the Faculty of Letters); (2) 8 coffee breaks; (3) welcome cocktail reception; (4) farewell cocktails and canapes; (5) congress folder; (6) all printed material (programme, summaries, etc.); (7) city map; (8) a full-day city excursion around Istanbul (including guide, all entrance fees, transport), September 16th.

Information on how to pay will be given in the Second Circular.

Excursions. As well as the mid-congress tour of Istanbul, there will be a choice of post-congress excursions starting on September 19th. These are NOT included in the Participation Fee. Updated prices will be given in the Second Circular. For more detailed itineraries and current prices, please contact Tachda Tours (tachdatours@ttn.net). The prices will depend on how many people sign up for a particular excursion.

A. Troy, Assos, Pergamum and Ephesus.

Day 1. Depart from Istanbul early morning by bus. Drive to Gallipoli, cross to the Asian shore and visit Troy by noon. Continue to ancient Assos.

Overnight.

Day 2. Visit Assos and continue to Pergamum. Late afternoon arrival in Selcuk. Overnight.

Day 3. Full-day visit to Ephesus. Overnight in Selcuk.

Day 4. Depart for Istanbul, arriving in the early evening.

B. Ankara and Cappadocia

Day 1. Departure by night train to Ankara.

Day 2. Arrive in Ankara, visit Museum of Anatolian Civilisations in Ankara, drive to Cappadocia.

Day 3. Full day visits in Cappadocia.

Day 4. Day in Cappadocia and drive to Kayseri to catch late evening flight to Istanbul.

C. Antalya, Perge, Aspendos, Side and Termessos

Day 1. Early morning flight to Antalya, visit to Antalya Museum, afternoon visit to Perge. Overnight.

Day 2. Full day visit to Aspendo and Side. Overnight.

Day 3. Morning visit to Termessos and evening flight to Istanbul.

D. Teios, Heracleia Pontica, etc.

Day 1. Early departure from Istanbul. Drive to Caycuma near Teios and visit to site at Teios. Overnight.

Day 2. Early breakfast. Drive to Heracleia Pontica. Visit museum. Return to Istanbul.

Accommodation. A range of hotels will be available at prices from 20-25 Euros (including breakfast) upwards. Information will be given in the Second Circular.

The excursions, hotel bookings and non-academic events will be organised by Tachda Tours, Istanbul (tachdatours@ttn.net; www.tachdatours.com).

A Participation Form is on the last page of this circular. Please complete it and return it by the deadline of NOVEMBER 30th, 2008, to:

Gocha R. Tsetschladze
Centre for Classics and Archaeology
Old Quad
University of Melbourne
Victoria 3010
AUSTRALIA
E-mail: g.tsetschladze@unimelb.edu.au; Fax: +61 3 8344 4161

preferably by e-mail as attachment in word document or post.

International Organising Committee:

Sir John Boardman (UK) - President, P. Alexandrescu (Romania) - Vice-President, G.R. Tsetschladze (Australia) - Secretary General, N. Theodossiev (Bulgaria), J.-P. Morel (France), Y. Garlan (France), K. Zimmermann (Germany), A. Podossinov (Russia), A. Avram (Romania/France), J. Bouzek (Czech Rep.), A. Wasowicz (Poland), S. Burstein (USA), J. Carter (USA), J. Hind (UK), S. Atasoy (Turkey), Y. Gagoshidze (Georgia), A. Sagona (Australia)

National Representatives: B. D'Agostino (Italy), A. Dominguez (Spain), L. Loukopoulou (Greece), M. Tiverios (Greece), A. Rathje (Denmark), B. McGing (Ireland), M. Kerschner (Austria), Jan de Boer (Netherlands)

National Organising Committee:

Prof. K. Tuna (Dean, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University); Assoc. Prof. H. Tüfekçioğlu (Head, Eurasia Institute, Istanbul University); Prof. S. Atasoy (Thrace University, Edirne); Assoc. Prof. S. Donmez (Istanbul University); Research Assistant D. Sari (Istanbul University); Assoc. Prof. D. Burcu Erciyas (Middle East Technical University, Ankara); Research Assistant M. Sait Türkhan (Eurasia Institute, Istanbul University); Research Assistant G. Usar (Eurasia Institute, Istanbul University)

Please address all correspondence and enquiries about the Congress to:

Gocha R. Tsetschladze, Secretary General of the Congress
(g.tsetschladze@unimelb.edu.au).

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON BLACK SEA ANTIQUITIES

**The Bosphorus: Gateway between the Ancient West and East (1st Millennium BC-
5th Century AD)**

(Istanbul - 14-18 September 2009)

PARTICIPATION FORM

PLEASE TYPE OR USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Please return the completed form by the deadline of November 30th, 2008, to:

Gocha R. Tsetskhladze
Centre for Classics and Archaeology
Old Quad
The University of Melbourne
Victoria 3010
AUSTRALIA
E-mail: g.tsetskhladze@unimelb.edu.au; Fax: +61 3 8344 4161

preferably by e-mail as attachment in word document or post.

=====

Title and Name -----

Affiliation-----

Address-----

Telephone-----

Fax-----

E-mail-----

I will participate with a paper () I will attend without
giving a paper ()

(If applicable) session in which you wish to present a paper:

Title of paper

INTERNET SITES

HOMEPAGE FOR THE BONN ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP

The HomePage for the Bonn Archaeology Group is:

<http://www.hiskp.uni-bonn.de/gruppen/mommsen/top.html>

EXCAVATING THE INTERNET

Sarah Parcak, Content Provider

Dr. Parcak works at the University of Alabama, Birmingham. It's a little odd to think of an archaeologist doing a lot of "field work" at a computer station, but that's exactly what she's doing. One of the tricky things about archaeology is that the people who practice it are often looking for things that are hidden, buried underground for long periods of time (have you ever seen the drawings Napoleon's team did of the Sphinx buried up to its neck in sand?). Archaeologists used to (and sometimes still do) rely on logic, perseverance, and luck when looking for new sites. They would dig in places where they had deduced that a site should be based upon the available evidence (like the team that discovered the Lost City of the Pyramid Builders), or they would jump on chance discoveries made by the local human or even animal population (like the donkey who accidentally stepped into the graves now known as The Valley of the Golden Mummies). But because of the satellite imaging that is now being done by Dr. Parcak and others, archaeologists are better able to determine exactly where to dig before ever even setting foot there.

Her tools range from old still images from spy satellites to cutting-edge digital scanning filters that can detect differences in the water content of soil. She even uses Google Earth to search known sites from above and look for previously unknown features. To date, Dr. Parcak has discovered more than 150 previously unknown sites, with the promise of many, many more; she estimates that only about 0.01 percent of ancient Egypt has been uncovered!

Try it yourself! In Google Earth, visit Amarna, a vast ancient site and the capitol of Egypt during the reign of Akhenaten (27°39'24"N, 30°54'22"E). See if you can tell the difference between the modern town and what's buried just to the south of it!

Here's a link to Dr. Parcak talking about her work:

<http://uabmediarelations.blogspot.com/2007/07/using-satellites-to-find-new-ancient.html>

Please visit the site:

<http://lostegypt.wordpress.com/2008/07/01/sarah-parcak-content-provider/>

CHECK X-RAY EMISSION LINE OVERLAPS ONLINE

Hello everyone,

This is just to let you know that there is a new online service for checking x-ray emission line overlaps. We thought this might be especially useful if you are not so sure where the sometimes problematic line overlaps are.

You can specify the element as well as the range around the characteristic x-rays. The script checks for the Ka1, Ka2, Kb1, Kb2, La1, La2, Lb1, Lb2, Lg1 and Ma1 lines.

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archmat/tools/emission.php>

Please feel free to contact me if there are any suggestions or mistakes.

best,

Bastian

Bastian Asmus
Marie Curie EST Research Fellow
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31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY

There is another source for x-ray emission lines. It is <http://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData>
Then look for x-ray transition energies.

The listing is either in Angstroms or in energies and may be sorted by element or range.

The biggest problem using these tables is that second and higher order emission lines are not listed. I usually use a hand calculator to find these.

Sincerely,

Ed Sharp
Email: weave@SC.EDU

PETROTA – SURVEYING
PALAEOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC
STONE SOURCES IN GREECE

Please visit the site: <http://petrotasurvey.hist-arch.uoi.gr/>

THE ANTIKYTHERA 'COMPUTER' VIDEO

At <http://www.nature.com/nature/videoarchive/antikythera/> is a video on "Ancient Greek 'computer' displayed Olympics calendar".

Corroded remains of the device were retrieved in 1901 by sponge-divers from a Roman shipwreck near the tiny Greek island of Antikythera.

(Story at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2008/jul/30/archaeology.astronomy>)

Also at

http://www.nytimes.com/2008/07/31/science/31computer.html?_r=1&oref=slogin

and

http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/34619/title/Greeks_followed_a_celestial_Olympics

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS
JOURNAL OF NEAR EASTERN STUDIES,
VOLUME 67, NUMBER 3, (JULY 2008)

Articles

Der Kampf im Haustor. Eine der Schlüsselszenen zum Verständnis des Gilgames-Epos
Jan Keetman *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 161-173.
Citation | PDF Plus(113 KB)

The Importance of Imported Aromatics in Arabic Culture: Illustrations from Pre-Islamic
and Early Islamic Poetry Anya King *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67,
No. 3: 175-189.
Citation | PDF Plus(119 KB)

Book Reviews

Priscilla Keswani, *Mortuary Ritual and Society in Bronze Age Cyprus* John G. Younger
Journal of Near Eastern Studies July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 191-192.
Citation | PDF Plus(46 KB)

Robert Chadwick, *First Civilizations: Ancient Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt*. 2d ed
Mark W. Chavalas *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 192-193.
Citation | PDF Plus(49 KB)

Amar Annus, *The God Ninurta in the Mythology and Royal Ideology of Ancient
Mesopotamia* Robert D. Biggs *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No.
3: 193-194.
Citation | PDF Plus(51 KB)

Rebecca Hasselbach, *Sargonic Akkadian: A Historical and Comparative Study of the
Syllabic Texts* Robert D. Biggs *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No.
3: 194-195.
Citation | PDF Plus(53 KB)

Zainab Bahrani, *The Graven Image: Representation in Babylonia and Assyria* M. B.
Garrison *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 195-198.
Citation | PDF Plus(60 KB)

Elizabeth Simpson and Krysia Spirydowicz, *Gordion Wooden Furniture:
The Study, Conservation, and Reconstruction of the Furniture and Wooden Objects from
Gordion, 1981-1998* Robert D. Biggs *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol.
67, No. 3: 199-200.
Citation | PDF Plus(45 KB)

Hildi Keel-Leu and Beatrice Teissier, *The Ancient Near Eastern Cylinder Seals of the
Collections Bible+Orient of the University of Fribourg* M. B. Garrison *Journal of Near
Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 200-201.

Citation | PDF Plus(45 KB)

Rosemary Radford Ruether, Goddesses and the Divine Feminine: A Western Religious History Esther Fuchs *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 201-202.

Citation | PDF Plus(45 KB)

Jean-Yves Empereur and Marie-Dominique Nenna, *Nécropolis 2*. Vols. 1 and 2 Paul Edmund Stanwick *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 202-204.

Citation | PDF Plus(52 KB)

André Wiese and Andreas Brodbeck, Tutanchamun: Das goldene Jenseits: Grabschätze aus dem Tal der Könige

Emily Teeter

Journal of Near Eastern Studies July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 204-205.

Citation | PDF Plus(47 KB)

Renée Friedman, Egypt and Nubia: Gifts of the Desert Bruce Williams *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* July 2008, Vol. 67, No. 3: 206.

Citation | PDF Plus(42 KB)

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NEW APPROACHES TO OLD STONES, RECENT STUDIES OF GROUND STONE ARTIFACTS

Edited by: Yorke M. Rowan, Jennie R. Ebeling

Series: Approaches to Anthropological Archaeology ISBN-10 (Hardback) 1845530446

ISBN-13 (Hardback) 9781845530440

Price (Hardback) £80.00/\$140.00

Publication Date June 2008

Pages 386

Size 246 x 189mm

Illustrations 74 black and white half tones and maps and 74 line drawings Readership scholarly

Description

This volume expands archaeological understandings of the past by using a neglected database – ground stone artifacts – to stretch the boundaries of our comprehension of the ancient world. Ground stone artifacts, long recognized as part of the essential domestic tool kit for food production and other activities, have received little methodical attention in the archaeological community until relatively recently. A trend of increasing focus on ground stone artifacts in the archaeological literature over the past two decades, particularly in the New World, indicates the need to integrate such analyses with larger theoretical and methodological issues. The editors bring together for the first time a detailed, comprehensive view of the variety of approaches to the archaeological analyses of these artifacts melding together archaeological data and innovative analyses of the most recent research.

In a thought provoking introduction, the editors provide context for the issues and note recent advances made in ground stone artifact analysis. Case studies based on original data, organized along broad thematic interests, form the bulk of the volume. The limitations and opportunities that natural resources of a given region impose on technological change, production, and exchange are key points that many contributors touch upon. In the concluding remarks, the case studies are critically summarized with an eye towards a synthetic, diachronic appraisal, and potential avenues for future related studies.

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BOOK ON LANDSCAPE RESEARCH ON CRETE

Dear all,

I would like to announce that my book on the Historiography of Landscape Research on Crete (Phd thesis) is out and can be ordered from Leiden or Amsterdam University Press (http://www.lup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&isbn=9789087280369&l=2) or downloaded from Leiden library repository (<https://www.openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12855>), where now the Appendices are uploaded in Pdf format as well. The book is at the moment also available at the libraries of most foreign schools in Crete and Athens, Ephoriat in Crete and the universities of Leiden and Crete.

I'd like to grab the opportunity to thank all the people who talked to me about their projects and shared with me some of their time and thoughts.

Best wishes

Marina Gkiasta
marina_gkiasta@yahoo.co.uk

EIAHΣEΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

RARE 2,500-YEAR-OLD MARBLE DISCUS FOUND AT YAVNE-YAM

Rare 2,500-year-old marble discus that was meant to protect ancient ships from the evil eye was found in the sea and turned over to the Israel Antiquities Authority. To date, only four such items have been found in the world.

(Communicated by the Israel Antiquities Authority)

A marble discus, which dates to the 5th-4th century BCE, was found by David Shalom, a lifeguard, while diving in the antiquities site of Yavne-Yam, next to Palmahim beach. The lifeguard gave the discus to the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The white discus, which is flat on one side and convex on the other, measures 20 centimeters in diameter. In the middle of the discus are a perforation and the remains of two circles that are painted around the center of it. This object has been identified as representing the pupil of an eye that adorned the bow of an ancient warship or cargo ship. Its Greek name is *ophtalmoi* and a lead coupling or bronze nail that was driven through the hole in the center of the discus was used to attach the object to the hull of the ship.

According to Kobi Sharvit, the director of the Marine Unit of the Israel Antiquities Authority, "We know from drawings on pottery vessels, *pithoi* and ancient coins, as well as from historic sources of the fifth century BCE that this model was very common on the bows of ships and was used to protect them from the evil eye and envy, and was meant as a navigation aid and to act as a pair of eyes which looked ahead and warned of danger. This decoration is also prevalent today on modern boats in Portugal, Malta, Greece and in the Far East.

Even though this item was common and one would expect that many such objects would be found, it is actually quite rare: to date we know of only four other such ancient artifacts that were discovered in the Mediterranean Sea. Two were recovered from ancient cargo shipwrecks

(440-425 BCE) that were found along the western coast of Turkey between the islands of Samos and Chios at the site of Tektas Burnu and two items were recovered from the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of

Israel: one from the Carmel coast and the other which was just discovered at Yavne-Yam.

The port city of Yavne-Yam was first settled in the Middle Bronze Age and was inhabited until the Middle Ages. Near the tell is a natural anchorage that is protected by *kurkar* reefs in the west and two capes located to the south and north.

During the course of archaeological surveys that have been performed there by the Marine Unit of the Israel Antiquities Authority since the 1980's artifacts were found that originated in shipwrecks, including anchors of various sizes and weights with one to three holes in them, fishing equipment, lead connectors and stone plumbs that belong to

stone anchors. Other objects that were found which were used onboard boats include an oven for cooking that is made of lead, grindstones, stone bowls, fishing gear (bronze hooks, lead weights for fishing nets and lead plumbs for measuring the depth of the seabed), as well as storage jars, amphorae, bowls and cooking pots that date to the Late Bronze Age, Persian, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. All of these bear witness to the extensive commercial activity that transpired there.

Most of the pottery vessels are of types that were manufactured in the Land of Israel or in the Eastern Mediterranean; however, some were imported from more distant lands along the Mediterranean Sea. A concentration of artifacts was discovered at the site which date to the Bronze Age and include dozens of gold objects (earrings, beads, pieces of jewelry and waste from the jewelry industry) and a hematite seal of Syrian provenance. The concentration was located scattered in an area where twenty hematite seals, bronze arrowheads, axes and two small statues of the god Ba'al were found in the past. The archaeological finds indicate that the anchorage was used continuously from the Late Bronze Age until Middle Ages.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/History/Early+History+-+Archaeology/Rare+marble+discus+found+at+Yavne-Yam+13-Jul-2008.htm>

[See also at:

http://www.antiquities.org.il/article_Item_eng.asp?sec_id=25&subj_id=240&id=1410&module_id=#as

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<http://www.antiquities.org.il/images/articles//ophthalmoiNet.jpg>



GENUINE FAKE?

Iconic she-wolf nurtures a Roman archaeological mystery Experts consider theory that statue long thought to be as ancient as city is centuries younger July 12, 2008 Frances D'Emilio ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME—She suckled Rome's legendary twin founders and fed Benito Mussolini's ambitious dreams of renewed imperial glory.

For centuries, Lupa – "She-wolf" in Latin and Italian – has been a powerful Roman symbol. But some now contend that Lupa, a supposedly Etruscan bronze, the star of a city museum on Capitoline Hill, might be centuries younger.

"It's decisively medieval," says Anna Maria Carruba, a researcher who first studied Lupa when she worked on its restoration a decade ago.

"As I went ahead with my research, I was ever more sure."

The Etruscan period ran from the 11th to 1st century BC; medieval times ran from AD 500 to 1500.

If Carruba is correct, the statue could be more than 1,000 years younger than previously thought. The Capitoline Museums' website says Lupa is from the 5th century BC and was Pope Sixtus IV's gift to the museum in 1471.

Added separately, in the early 1500s, were the bronze figures of Romulus and Remus, the twin founders of Rome who legend says were abandoned on the bank of the Tiber River and survived only because a she-wolf nursed them.

The almost metre-tall bronze is the centerpiece of a museum room named for it. Postcards and T-shirts of Lupa are popular Roman souvenirs. Mussolini used the image in Fascist propaganda to push for a return to ancient Roman glory.

In a front-page La Repubblica article this week, Adriano La Regina, who for decades led the national archaeological office for Rome, suggested Capitoline Museums is reluctant to release test results indicating the bronze is medieval.

"The new information about the epoch of the Capitoline bronze has been held back for about a year now from the public and experts," La Regina wrote.

Claudio Parisi Presicce, director of the city-run museums, insisted his institution is not trying to hide data that could subtract centuries from the she-wolf's provenance.

Data "aren't definitive yet, and we hope we can succeed in giving a definitive date" to the statue through carbon dating later this year, Parisi Presicce told news agency ANSA.

Carruba said carbon dating of bits of dirt and clay indicate Lupa was cast in 7th or 8th century AD using techniques for casting bronze developed in medieval times.

But some experts are skeptical.

Alessandro Naso, an Etruscan expert at the University of Molise, said Carruba's conclusion "that it isn't ancient is based on indirect proof ... arguments for the medieval are weak."

Archaeologist Nicoletta Pagliardi said Lupa's origins "are really uncertain."

With the statue "manhandled" over many centuries, she said, carbon dating might be testing substances that contaminated the bronze long after its creation.

Parisi Presicce, the Capitoline Museums ' director, said that in medieval times, Rome's symbol was considered to be a lion, weakening arguments that Lupa was made during that period.

Carruba said her theory that Lupa isn't Etruscan does not diminish its mystique.

"It's an amazing, fascinating, majestic sculpture."

Please visit the site: <http://www.thestar.com/News/World/article/459081>

SCIENTISTS USE MRI AT KADLEC TO LOOK AT ANCIENT ROMAN SCROLLS

By Sara Schilling, Herald staff writer

Ancient scrolls buried when Mount Vesuvius erupted in Italy in AD 79 spent some time in a Richland hospital room on Wednesday.

Edward Iuliano helped to bring the scrolls to town.

The director of MRI and radiology at Kadlec Medical Center watched a TV documentary years ago about efforts to read the ancient scrolls and the story stuck with him.

This week, Iuliano is using his expertise to scan fragments of the charred scrolls in hopes of discovering what they say.

"I think it would be just fascinating to get a glimpse of the people (of that era through) what is written," he said.

The papyrus scrolls were discovered more than 200 years ago in a villa in what was the Roman town of Herculaneum. The town was buried along with the more famous city of Pompeii when Vesuvius erupted.

The scrolls make up the only surviving library from antiquity, Iuliano said. Scholars have been able to unfold and read some of them, but others are like charcoal bricks.

Iuliano had the idea of using Magnetic Resonance Imaging, or MRI, to differentiate between the layers of those heavily damaged scrolls without having to handle them.

He also hoped to distinguish the ink from the papyrus.

He eventually connected with Brent Seales, a professor of computer science at the University of Kentucky, who's developing software and hardware to allow for that kind of virtual archeology. They agreed to work together.

Seales has been working with scroll fragments on loan from the Sorbonne university in Paris, and Iuliano got a look at them this week.

Two fragments were brought to the hospital to be scanned Wednesday night.

The larger one was about the size of a notecard and looked like it would crumble if you touched it. The other one was even smaller and had some sharp, clear Greek lettering on it.

Iuliano placed it in the MRI machine.

As he waited for results, he joked the scroll could be an ancient grocery list or silly novel. But even those things would shed light on people back then in a way artifacts like bowls or jewelry never could, he said.

"Gold jewelry is great, but we have gold jewelry now. It doesn't tell you about the person who wore it," said Iuliano. "This kind of text gives us a window into the ancient world."

The fragments also were scanned Wednesday at Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory, which is at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in Richland.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.tri-cityherald.com/901/story/235510.html>

ANCIENT HUNTERS PAINTED THE SECTIONS OF THEIR CAVE DWELLINGS WHERE SINGING, HUMMING AND MUSIC SOUNDED BEST, A NEW STUDY SUGGESTS

By Heather Whipps

Analyzing the famous, ochre-splashed cave walls of France, the most densely painted areas were also those with the best acoustics, the scientists found. Humming into some bends in the wall even produced sounds mimicking the animals painted there.

The Upper Paleolithic people responsible for the paintings had likely fine-tuned their hearing to recognize the sound qualities in certain parts of the cave and chose to do their artwork there as a kind of landmark, perhaps as part of a singing ritual, said researcher Iegor Reznikoff, a specialist in ancient music at the University of Paris X in Nanterre.

Reznikoff will present his findings at the upcoming Acoustical Society of America meeting in Paris, France.

Cave dwellers used echolocation

People who lived in Europe during the Upper Paleolithic - from 10,000 to 40,000 years ago - spent a lot of time in caves, often living there or at least camping out for short periods. "They were hunters in cold conditions," Reznikoff told LiveScience.

With only dull light available from a torch, which couldn't be carried into very narrow passages, the ancient hunters had to use their voices like sonar to explore the crooks and crannies of a newfound cave, Reznikoff explained.

"When acting in a cave in conditions similar to prehistoric ones ... the surroundings a few meters ahead are almost completely dark," he said, adding that "since sound reaches much farther than reduced light, especially in irregular surroundings, the only possibility and security is to explore the cave with the voice and its echoing effects."

When they vacated their caves, many Paleolithic people left behind vast murals depicting bison, mammoth, ibex and other local fauna, as well as splotches of color - usually red - along narrow hallways and corners. A famous example is the network of caves at Lascaux, France, which contains several thousand figures painted across its walls.

Trained vocalists tested cave pitch

The cave paintings were part of a ritual system - like early religious beliefs - practiced by Paleolithic humans that likely also included singing and music, Reznikoff said, noting

that bone whistles and flutes have been found inside many of the caves. What archeologists didn't know is whether the paintings and music were connected.

Suspecting a possible link, Reznikoff and a team used voice resonance to study the acoustics in caves across France (some work was done in past years and combined with the latest findings).

A trained vocalist was sent through the caves testing different sounds and pitches in various locations. Spots of maximum resonance, or places where the voice was most amplified and clear, were noted in each section and later laid over a map of the cave drawings. The vast majority of the paintings, up to 90 percent in some cases, were located directly at, or very near, the spots where the acoustics were the absolute best, they found.

Single red spots were even discovered in the most resonant areas of tiny tunnels where people could only have crawled in the dark, suggesting that the paintings were not just coincidentally located in the biggest, best open spaces where the sound was also rich, Reznikoff said. Some reverberations produced in the caves' resonant spots also sounded very similar to the animals painted on the walls nearby, he noted.

Sights and sounds come together

Because Paleolithic humans had a deep connection with the melodic properties that helped them navigate in a cave, they likely celebrated the unique acoustics by singing in conjunction with their painting sessions.

"Why would the Paleolithic tribes choose preferably resonant locations for painting," he said, "if it were not for making sounds and singing in some kind of ritual celebrations related with the pictures?"

The phenomenon isn't limited to the interior of caves, either. Studies have been done at some outdoor Paleolithic sites in France and Finland, and the sound-painting connection is also strong, Reznikoff said.

At a site called the Lac des Merveilles in Provence, there is a large flat rock archeologists have labeled the Altar Stone, covered with more than a thousand pictures.

"There by the lake, the echo answers whole melodies and it is a pleasure to sing or play at this place; one can easily imagine celebrations using voice and horns," said Reznikoff. Shock! Everyone Can Carry a Tune A Savage Hoax: The Cave Men Who Never Existed Ancient Cave Art Full of Teenage Graffiti Original Story: Cave Men Loved to Sing

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http://news.yahoo.com/s/livescience/20080703/sc_livescience/cavemenlovedtosing

TOURISTS TO SEE BURIED EGYPTIAN SOLAR BOAT VIA CAMERA

By DPA

Cairo - Egypt's top archeologist said Wednesday that tourists will be able to see for the first time Cheops' second solar boat through a camera put inside the boat pit.

Zahi Hawas, head of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), said that a huge screen will be put in the solar boat museum, which is on the southern side of the great pyramid. The screen will show the boat which lies 10 metres below the surface.

The boat, built to take King Cheops to the underworld, was first discovered in 1957. Archaeologists covered the boat again so that it would not be damaged.

Hawas said that SCA, in cooperation with Japanese Egyptologist Sakuji Yoshimura from the University of Waseda in Japan will place the camera inside the boat. Tourists will be able to see the boat starting next Saturday without the pit having to be uncovered again.

In the mid-90s, a team of the Waseda University worked on getting rid of insects that entered the pit when it was opened the first time.

The team has also proposed a project for the restoration of the boat that would cost around two million dollars. SCA is still studying the project.

Please visit the site:

http://www.monstersandcritics.com/news/middleeast/news/article_1417465.php/Tourists_to_see_buried_Egyptian_solar_boat_via_camera

NEW TREASURES FROM SAQQARA

A COLLECTION of painted wooden sarcophagi dating from the Late Period have been unearthed at the Saqqara necropolis, Nevine El-Aref reports.

To the south of the causeway of the pyramid of Unas at Saqqara, a team from Cairo University has been uncovering more secrets about this necropolis, which served as an important burial ground for nobles from the early dynasties to the Late Period.

While removing surface sand, archaeologists from the university stumbled upon a part of the tomb of Wadj-Mes, overseer of the guards during the reign of Pharaoh Ramses II (1304-1237 BC), as well as a number of burial shafts on the tomb's eastern side.

The tomb is a maze of corridors and underground tunnels that lead nowhere but contain fragments of pots, sarcophagi and blocks painted with the figures of deities.

Ola El-Aguizi, former dean of the Faculty of Archaeology and head of the mission, said that owing to the poor condition of the tomb, excavation inside it has been put on hold until the next archaeological season. Accumulated dust and sand would be removed in an attempt to facilitate further excavations.

Exploring the neighbouring shafts, the mission found a number of canopic jars, painted wooden pots, remains of ropes, burnt human skeletons, fragments of linen and a small sarcophagus of a bird or an animal. The well-preserved, empty Osirian- shaped sarcophagus of Maayi, a scribe in the place of Maat during the reign of Ramses II, was also unearthed, along with four unidentified Osirian- shaped sarcophagi, one of which contained three badly-preserved human skeletons and a large collection of beads of various sizes, shapes and colours. Gold earrings, pots, blocks painted with faces of deities and offering tables have also been found.

Ahmed Said, assistant head of the mission, pointed out that a group of clay and wooden ushabti (spirit model) figures uncovered in the tomb of Wadj-Mes, as well as a part of his chapel, reaffirm the importance of this area during different periods of Egyptian history.

The ushabti and Maayi's sarcophagus are now under restoration ready for display in the Egyptian Museum.

Please visit the site: <http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/2008/904/he4.htm>

IRANIAN, FOREIGN EXPERTS TO EXCAVATE SALT MEN'S NECROPOLIS

TEHRAN, June 30 (MNA) -- A joint team of Iranian and foreign experts will collaborate on a project planned to excavate the Chehrabad Salt Mine, where all six of the "salt men" were discovered.

Archaeologists and experts on other related fields from Germany, England, and Austria will participate in the project, which is expected to begin in spring 2009 in the salt mine located in the Hamzehlu region near Zanjan, northern Iran, the Persian service of CHN reported on Monday.

"The Chehrabad Salt Mine is one of important Iranian ancient sites, on which archaeological studies should regularly be continued," the Archaeology Research Center of Iran Director Mohammad-Hassan Fazeli Nashli said.

The results of the studies carried out in UK University of York and Oxford University on the salt men, which were offered during a two-day international conference on the Iranian mummies in Zanjan in October 2007, showed how much the interdisciplinary fields have progressed and can contribute to the development of the archaeological sciences, he explained.

The researches partially shed light on the salt men's diet. Based on the studies, the experts surmise that the Fourth Salt Man had come from Mazandaran, a region in northern Iran, to Zanjan, Fazeli Nashli added.

Some of the salt men have been damaged over the past 14 years as a large area of the privately-owned salt mine has been bulldozed.

Studies on the Fourth Salt Man indicate that the body is 2000 years old and he was 15 or 16 years old at the time of death.

It is still not clear when the other salt men lived, but archaeologists estimate that the First Salt Man lived about 1700 years ago and died sometime between the ages of 35 and 40. He is currently on display in a glass case at the National Museum of Iran in Tehran.

Four of the salt men are kept at the Rakhtshuikhaneh Museum in Zanjan and the Sixth Salt Man was left in-situ due to the dearth of equipment necessary for its preservation.

Please visit the site: <http://www.mehrnews.ir/en/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=708534>

PUMICE AS A TIME WITNESS

ScienceDaily (June 27, 2008) — A chemist of Vienna University of Technology demonstrates how chemical fingerprints of volcanic eruptions and numerous pumice lump finds from archaeological excavations illustrate relations between individual advanced civilisations in the Eastern Mediterranean. Thanks to his tests and to the provenancing of the respective pumice samples to partially far-reaching volcanic eruptions, it became possible to redefine a piece of cultural history from the second millennium B.C.

Not quite rock hard remarks about 'commerce' (imo) but interesting nonetheless.

Judith

Please visit the site:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/06/080624124308.htm>

DNA SURVIVES TWO MILLENNIA UNDERWATER TO SHED LIGHT ON AMPHORAE AMPHORAE,

from The Times, Christopher Warde-Jones

Amphorae

Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Amphorae were the workaday containers of the ancient world, used to ship everything from aromatic wine to smelly fish sauce around the Mediterranean and beyond. Thousands have been found, in shipwrecks and in fragments at their destinations.

Over the years, certain assumptions have grown up as to what was shipped in particular forms of amphorae and from specific source areas, and the remains of pottery containers have stood proxy for their presumed contents' significance in ancient economies. In most cases no direct evidence of those contents could be obtained: long burial in the ground or on the seabed had, it was thought, washed away any evidence.

A new study now shows that traces of ancient DNA can survive more than two millennia underwater. These can be multiplied using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) established in forensic analysis to yield evidence of what the amphorae contained: sometimes the results are surprising.

Writing in the Journal of Archaeological Science, Maria Hansson and Brendan Foley report such an overturning of assumptions. Two complete 2,400-year-old amphorae found in a shipwreck off the Greek island of Chios, just off the Turkish coast, were examined.

"The first (A-1) is a 4th century BC style from Chios typically interpreted as a wine container, the second (A-2) might be from the Eurasian mainland or Chios itself", the investigators say. DNA was extracted from organic matter soaked into the vessel walls, cloned by PCR and their structures analysed using an automatic sequencer.

These were then matched with the genetic sequences of plants. The first amphora yielded evidence of olive and oregano, the second a plant of the Pistacia genus. Neither vessel yielded the expected evidence of wine.

"Archaeologists and historians have assumed for several reasons that amphoras of this particular A-1 style from Chios usually contained wine," Drs Hansson and Foley noted. "Chios was renowned in antiquity for its fine and distinctive vintages and Chian coins depicted grapes dangling above an amphora very similar in style. The contents of the second amphora could have been either mastic or terebinth, both used for flavouring and preserving wine; if the vessel had been used for wine, the absence of its DNA could have been due to degradation or its greater solubility. It is also possible that the resinous

material could have been used to seal the porous walls, keeping the wine from direct contact."

"Our method enables isolation and identification of genetic fragments trapped for thousands of years and will provide fresh insights into the contents of ancient Mediterranean shipwreck cargoes and the functioning of protohistorical economic networks," the investigators conclude.

Journal of Archaeological Science 35: 1169-1176.

Please visit the site:

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/court_and_social/article4368695.ece

FIRST INDICATION FOR EMBALMING IN ROMAN GREECE

A Swiss-Greek research team co-lead by Dr. Frank Rühli from the Institute of Anatomy, University of Zurich, found indication for embalming in Roman Greek times. By means of physico-chemical and histological methods, it was possible to show that various resins, oils and spices were used during embalming of a ca. 55 year old female in Northern Greece. This is the first ever multidisciplinary-based indication for artificial mummification in Greece at 300 AD.

The remains of a ca. 55-year old female (ca. 300 AD, most likely of high-social status; actual location: Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki, Greece) shows the preservation of various soft-tissues, hair and part of a gold-embroidered silk cloth. This unique find allows multidisciplinary research on these tissues. In addition to macroscopic and anthropological analyses, electron microscopy and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry examinations were also performed.

These showed the presence of various embalming substances including myrrh, fats and resins, but could not demonstrate clearly a conservatory influence of the surrounding lead coffin from Roman period. The findings significantly increase knowledge about the use of tissue-preserving, anti-bacterial and anti-oxidative substances in the mortuary practices of Roman Greece.

«This is, thanks to the mummy research at the University of Zurich, another significant increase in knowledge for society as well as historical research» explains Dr. Rühli, head of the Swiss Mummy Project. The actual work was done in collaboration with a Greek colleague from the Demokritus University of Thrace, with infrastructural support from the University of Zurich (Institute of Legal Medicine and Microscopy Centre).

Christina Papageorgopoulou, MA, study initiator and assistant at the Institute of Anatomy University of Zurich, explains: «Never before such embalming substances have been shown for this time period in Greece.» Up to now, only written historic sources suggested that selected people were embalmed in Roman Greece. The application of most modern analytic natural science methods allowed an enormous gain in knowledge particularly in the field of archaeology, and points towards possible future collaborations of social and natural scientists. «This transdisciplinary approach is particularly of interest in mummy science and is a main focus of our own research unit» states Dr. Rühli.

Swiss Mummy Project

The aim of the Swiss Mummy Project is to gain information about life and death, as well as after-death alterations (e.g. embalming procedures) of historic mummies, by using mainly non-invasive examination methods (non-destructive for tissues). The work of the Swiss Mummy Project is funded a.o. by the Swiss National Science Foundation and the Research Fund, University of Zurich.

Please visit the site:

http://www.alphagalileo.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=readrelease&releaseid=531250&ez_search=1

NEW STAGE IN TROJAN EXCAVATIONS **- ÇANAKKALE - ANATOLIA NEWS** **AGENCY**

A German archaeologist in charge of excavations in ancient Troy announced that a new dimension will be added to the excavations with the finds of the past 20 years being gathered together for the first time. Member of the teaching staff at Tübingen University, Dr. Ernst Pernicka told the Anatolia news agency Thursday that they were ready to present the intermediate results of the two-decade dig saying, "We will crown the past 20 years of work with publications. This project will be the intermediate results of the past 20 years of work."

Pernicka pointed out that until now the work had been presented as intermediate publications in the Trojan annual report saying, "But now in addition we want to produce a six volume final publication. Plus we want to put the evaluations and data in our archives in an online archive system for everybody to access." Pernicka said the intermediate conclusion of the project did not mean that the excavations were coming to an end, emphasizing that the excavation had attained a new dimension, a new stage. "Our new project is the preparation and organization of the Trojan Ruins Management Plan. The new project's most important part is the Troy Museum; we want to focus on the museum. We will be working hard to ensure that the museum project that my predecessor Manfred Osman Korfmann worked on for 10 years comes to life. These ruins are on UNESCO's World Heritage sites list. There needs to be a museum in Troy that embodies UNESCO's ethics and rules. A UNESCO commission has already visited the area and I know from previous projects that local politicians in Çanakkale as well as the local administrators and international politicians all want a museum here. A Troy museum would be very meaningful in this place where Europe and Anatolia meet.

50 experts for excavation Pernicka pointed out that a team of 50 from 10 different countries will be participating in this year's excavation and that these experts will complete their doctoral studies and their final reports and concentrate on publications about Troy. He also said that they would concentrate on excavations at "Aşağıkent," which was found by Korfmann, adding, "We will concentrate on uncovering Aşağıkent's size and its surrounding moat."

Trojan excavations Troy, 32 kilometers from the modern city of Çanakkale in the locality of Hisarlık, had its name first appears in Homer's Illiad. In the tale, the story of the war between the Trojans and the Achaeans over a kidnapped woman is told. A rich merchant by the name of Henrich Schliemann was affected by the books on Troy and began excavating the area in 1871-1878. With no archaeological training and in search of Priam's treasure, Schliemann found copperwares, pans, gold, silver, bronze chalices, copper spearheads, gold rings, bracelets, earrings, and head ornaments during one dig. He would later illegally smuggle these artifacts to Athens.

Scientific excavations started in 1988 by Korfmann were resumed three years ago by Pernicka and his assistant, associate professor Rüstem Aslan. The ancient city of Troy

known for trade, wealth and war, holds significant importance for world archaeology and local tourism. Many archaeologists from different countries who have participated in the excavations have found that Troy has nine layers.

Findings in later years have established the city's relationship with Anatolia, finding it to be the Hittite city of Wilusa. Korfmann who headed the expedition for 18 years and passed away last year, had worked to make Troy a national park and to have unearthed artifacts displayed in a museum. Korfmann had also started a campaign to return Trojan artifacts on display in other cities and countries.

Korfmann also contributed significantly to the establishment of the Çanakkale-Tübingen-Troy Foundation that aimed to support research on artifacts and archaeology of Troy, and even served as the president of the foundation in 2004. Korfmann had won over the local villagers who referred to him as "Osman Hoca" with his years of work in the region, and had even been granted Turkish citizenship in December 2003 by the cabinet and took the name Manfred Osman Korfmann.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.turkishdailynews.com.tr/article.php?enewsid=110931>

ANCIENT GREEK SHIP FISHED FROM SEA - VESSEL FOUND OFF SICILIAN COAST IS THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND

(ANSA) - Gela, July 28 - An ancient Greek trading ship that had lain on the seabed off the coast of Gela in southern Sicily for 2,500 years was brought to the surface for the first time on Monday. The ancient Greek vessel is 21 metres long and 6.5 metres wide, making it by far the biggest of its kind ever discovered. Four Greek vessels found off the coasts of Israel, Cyprus and France are at most 15 metres long.

The one in Gela is also of particular value for scholars who will be able to delve into Greek naval construction techniques thanks to the amazing find of still-intact hemp ropes used to 'sew' together the pine planks in its hull - a technique described in Homer's Iliad. "Gela's ancient ship is the patrimony not only of Sicily but of all humanity," said Sicily's regional councillor for culture Antonello Antinoro, who watched Monday's operation.

The campaign to bring the vessel to the surface began shortly after two scuba divers located it by chance in 1988.

Archaeologists believe the ship sank in a storm some 800 metres off the coast while transporting goods from the Greek colony in Gela back to Greece in around 500 BC.

The bow of the ship, along with an astounding array of amphorae, drinking cups, oil lamps and woven baskets, were brought to the surface in 2003. On Monday coastguards and experts from the Caltanissetta culture department salvaged the rest of the vessel using a boat equipped with a crane able to lift loads of up to 200 tonnes.

Around 20 other support craft joined the operation, sounding their fog horns when the wreck finally emerged from the water.

UK TEAM TO RECONSTRUCT SHIP.

Sicilian archaeologists have long hoped that the find will convince the world that Gela played a key role in ancient times as a major trading centre in the Mediterranean.

Local officials hope the vessel will also turn the city into an attraction for culture lovers. "This moment signals the rebirth of Gela," said culture department head Rosalba Panvini. "The city's real history has emerged after 2,500 years, but the story doesn't end here," she added.

The pieces of the ship will be kept immersed in tanks full of the protective chemical polyethylene glycol before being transported to Portsmouth in the United Kingdom, where experts at the Mary Rose Archaeological Services will conserve and reconstruct the vessel. The culture department says it eventually plans to build a sea museum in Gela with the ship as the key exhibit.

Antinoro said Sicily's regional government was meanwhile raising the funds to recover another ship discovered near the ancient Greek vessel "in the next few months".

Gela was founded by settlers from Rhodes and Crete in the late 7th century BC and saw its pinnacle under the tyrants Hippocrates and Gelon, who also conquered neighbouring Syracuse.

The city gradually lost its political importance although it still played a major cultural role and the Greek playwright Aeschylus spent the last years of his life there.

It was destroyed and rebuilt many times and reconstructed by Frederick II in 1233.

Please visit the site:

http://www.ansa.it/site/notizie/awnplus/english/news/2008-07-28_128240910.html
