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Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

- Οκτώβριος 2008 -

*Το δε ζητούμενον αλωτόν, εκφεύγει δε τ' αμελούμενον...
Σοφοκλής (Οιδίπους τύραννος)*

Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

- October 2008 -

Nr. 91

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A Companion to Linear B. Mycenaean Greek Texts and their World, Y.
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Kavos Normand Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent **page 53**

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NICOSIA, Cyprus – Cyprus' top archaeologist says a chance dig has unearthed
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Hidden histories - 'The Odyssey' and 'The Iliad' are giving up new secrets about the
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Port of 'second Carthage' found, Ancient Phoenician harbour discovered off
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Correspondent **page 73**

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

LECTURE ON GREEK BRONZE STATUARY, AT THE CMA

CAROL MATTUSCH EXPLORES ROLE OF ANCIENT BRONZE-CASTING TECHNOLOGY

The Cleveland Museum of Art (CMA) presents the Fifth Annual John and Helen Collis Lecture featuring Professor Carol C. Mattusch, Mathy Professor of Art History at George Mason University. The lecture, Greek Bronze Statuary: The Birth of the Classical Style, will take place on October 5, 2008 at 2 p.m. in Gallery 101 of the museum, with a simulcast in the CMA lecture and recital hall.

Professor Mattusch will reveal how the amazing bronze-casting techniques of the ancient Greeks allowed them to create large life-like figures in bronze. Her beautifully illustrated lecture will show how the advanced technologies of the ancient Greeks led directly to the emergence of the famous Greek classical style. "I want the audience to learn how technology is just as important as style," said Mattusch. "You have to look at the artistic side of things, and you need to consider all the different techniques used to create the figures."

Mattusch is a widely published author on ancient Greek art. Her two books on large classical bronzes have become standard works: "Greek Bronze Statuary: From the Beginnings through the Fifth Century B.C"., 1988; and "Classical Bronzes: The Art and Craft of Greek and Roman Statuary", 1996.

A graduate of both Bryn Mawr College and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Mattusch teaches at George Mason. Her exhibition, Pompeii and the Roman Villa: Art and Culture around the Bay of Naples will open at the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C. this year and at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art in 2009.

"The exhibition will contain art collections and evidence from Roman times," said Mattusch. Sculpture, paintings, and mosaics will be on display.

The annual John and Helen Collis Lecture is made possible through the John and Helen Collis Family Endowment. The annual John and Helen Collis Lecture alternates between Ancient Greek and Byzantine Art.

Every year it brings nationally and internationally recognized experts in the field of art history and archeology to CMA to discuss new scholarship, museum exhibitions and archaeological discoveries.

"We're very proud to have been able to make this contribution to The Cleveland Museum of Art," says Dr. John Collis. His wife, Helen Collis, adds, "After the Magna Graecia

exhibition, our family wanted to continue fostering an understanding of Hellenic culture, both ancient and Byzantine, by making these lectures available to everyone."

The endowment is the first of its kind at the museum, as it presents an annual lecture dedicated to a particular art historical emphasis.

Additional support for this lecture comes from The Hellenic Preservation Society (HPS) of Northeastern Ohio. HPS is a non-profit organization whose focus is to preserve the Hellenic legacy that will promote the Greek experience through education, collection and preservation. Dr. John and Helen Collis are both members of HPS; Mrs.

Collis is a founding member, while Dr. Collis is on the HPS advisory board. --
www.clevelandart.org

Please visit the site: <http://www.huliq.com/13/66919/carol-mattusch-explores-role-ancient-bronzecasting-technology>

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE 2008, SECOND EUROPEAN CONTACT WEEKEND FOR INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE VOLUNTEERS AND ASSOCIATIONS BARCELONA - TERRASSA, 24-25-26.10.2008

E-FAITH, the European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage is a platform promoting contacts and co-operation between nonprofit volunteer associations, the place where those can meet, exchange experiences, learn from each other and support each other's activities and campaigns.

After the successful meetings in Beringen (2006) and Kortrijk (2007), each attended by representatives from a dozen countries, E-FAITH is now going to organize a third European contact weekend for volunteers and nonprofit organizations that are engaged in the research, the preservation, the interpretation and/or the presentation of the industrial and technical heritage.

It will again be an open and stimulating meeting where organizations and individuals can present and compare their ideas, projects and results - and find out where cooperation or common projects can grow, how they can support the aims of colleagues and how colleagues can support their objectives. This will be possible by lectures and oral presentations, leaflets, information stands, posters and small exhibits. Each participant is allowed to use the presentation techniques that to him/her seems to be the most appropriate.

The main themes of the meeting will be:

- European border crossing cooperation between industrial and technical heritage associations
- twinning between associations
- exchanging experiences from the field
- discussing the possibilities of launching joint European projects

This third contact weekend is organized on October 24th-26th 2008 in Barcelona and Terrassa (Catalonia, Spain)

This meetings themselves will take place at the Museu Nacional de la Ciència i la Tècnica de Catalunya - the national science and technology museum of Catalonia. This museum is located in Terrassa near Barcelona, a city with good links by train to the Catalan capital.

The Museum is housed in an exceptional building. It is an old textile steam-mill in Catalan modernist style, the Vapor Aymerich, Amat i Jover, built in 1909. This is surely the most beautiful textile mill in Europe, now on the Unesco World Heritage List .

There will be visits to museums and sites in Barcelona on Friday 24th and Sunday 26th of October.

Delegates will have a wide choice of exchanging information, connecting links and becoming friends across the European borders.

Additional information on the Third European Industrial and Technical Heritage Weekend is available and will be regularly updated

- on the website of E-FAITH, www.e-faith.org

- or can be requested by e-mail at 2008@e-faith.org

- by fax +32 56 25 51 73

E-FAITH

the European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage

<http://www.e-faith.org>



18^ο ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΕΘΝΟΥΣ ΈΝΩΣΗΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΓΥΑΛΙΟΥ, (ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'HISTOIRE DU VERRE-AIHV), ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ, ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 2009

Σας αποστέλλουμε την πρώτη εγκύκλιο του 18ου Συνεδρίου της Διεθνούς Ένωσης για την Ιστορία του Γυαλιού (Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre-AIHV), που θα φιλοξενηθεί στη Θεσσαλονίκη, το Σεπτέμβριο του 2009, και οργανώνεται από την Ελληνική Εθνική Επιτροπή της AIHV σε συνεργασία με το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Θεσσαλονίκης .

Η Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre-AIHV ιδρύθηκε το 1958 και έκτοτε διοργανώνει ανά τριετία το διεθνές συνέδριό της, κάθε φορά σε διαφορετική χώρα. Τα πιο πρόσφατα έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί στο Λονδίνο (2003) και την Αμβέρσα (2006). Στα εκατοντάδες μέλη της AIHV, η οποία διαθέτει εθνικές επιτροπές σε 30 χώρες και 5 ηπείρους (κυρίως όμως στην Ευρώπη, την Αμερική, και την Ιαπωνία), εντάσσεται το σύνολο σχεδόν των μελετητών της υαλοργίας διεθνώς: αρχαιολόγοι, ιστορικοί, φιλότεχνοι, αρχαιομέτρες, συντηρητές αρχαιοτήτων και καλλιτέχνες του γυαλιού.

Στο 18ο συνέδριο της Διεθνούς Ένωσης για την Ιστορία του Γυαλιού πρόκειται να παρουσιασθεί η πρόσφατη έρευνα της ιστορίας του γυαλιού με εργασίες Ελλήνων και ξένων επιστημόνων.

Σας καλούμε να λάβετε μέρος στο συνέδριο παρουσιάζοντας την ερευνητική σας δραστηριότητα πάνω στα θέματα του συνεδρίου. Επίσης, είναι ιδιαίτερα σημαντικό να παρουσιασθούν στη διεθνή επιστημονική κοινότητα τα γυάλινα ευρήματα από τις ελληνικές ανασκαφές.

Η Ελληνική Εθνική Επιτροπή της AIHV σας απευθύνει εγκάρδια πρόσκληση να γίνετε μέλη της διεθνούς ένωσης, ώστε να διευρυνθεί η εκπροσώπηση της χώρας μας στα διεθνή συνέδρια της AIHV. Με μικρή μόνο οικονομική επιβάρυνση για την τριετή εγγραφή, θα αποκτήσετε τον τόμο των πρακτικών του συνεδρίου και εγγραφή σε αυτό με την ειδική τιμή για τα μέλη.

Με εκτίμηση,

Η Ελληνική Εθνική Επιτροπή της AIHV

**18eme Congr s de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre
Thessalonique, 21-25 septembre 2009**

Premi re circulaire et appel   communications

Le 18eme Congr s

Le 18eme Congr s de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre aura lieu   Thessalonique, la capitale de la Gr ce du Nord, du lundi 21 septembre au vendredi 25 septembre 2009. Il sera organis  par le Comit  Hellnique de l'AIHV et le Minist re grec de la Culture – Mus e Arch ologique de Thessalonique.

L'accent sera mis sur le verre du monde grec de la p riode pr historique   la p riode post-byzantine ; de ce fait, toutes les communications relatives   ce th me seront particuli rement bienvenues.

Le comit  organisateur du 18eme Congr s a l'intention d'elaborer un programme de conf rences et deux sessions de posters, d'offrir l'occasion de visiter des mus es   Thessalonique, mais aussi dans d'autres r gions de la Gr ce du Nord ainsi qu'une s rie d'activit s sociales. Pendant les visites dans les mus es, il y aura aussi des pr sentations de collections de verres conserv es en r serve.

A l'occasion du colloque, le Mus e Arch ologique de Thessaloniki pr voit la tenue d'une exposition majeure sur l'art et l'arch ologie du verre en Gr ce du Nord.

Programme provisoire

Dimanche 20 septembre Soir – Inscriptions et accueil

Lundi 21 septembre Toute la journ e - Sessions de conf rences

Mardi 22 septembre Toute la journ e - Sessions de conf rences et session de posters

Mercredi 23 septembre Matin - Sessions de conf rences

Apr s-midi – Visites en ville

Jeudi 24 septembre Toute la journ e - Sessions de conf rences et session de posters

Vendredi 25 septembre Toute la journ e - Sessions de conf rences

Samedi 26 septembre Toute la journ e - 1 re et 2e excursion post-congr s (choisir une des deux)

Dimanche 27 septembre Toute la journ e - 3e excursion post-congr s

Excursions post-congr s

Trois excursions d'une journ e seront organis es   la suite du congr s pour offrir aux participants l'occasion de visiter diff rentes parties de la Mac doine. Elles incluent des mus es et des sites importants, d'un int r t particulier pour les experts du verre. Les participants continueront   loger dans leurs h tels   Thessalonique. La participation aux excursions est possible pour une, deux ou toutes les trois excursions. (En fonction de la

participation, la 1^{ère} ou la 2^e excursion pourraient être rattachées au cours d'un troisième jour).

1^{ère} excursion, Vergina-Dion-Pikrolimni

Vergina : la ville d'Aegae, l'ancienne capitale du Royaume de Macédoine, a été découverte au XIX^e siècle près de Vergina, en Grèce du Nord. Les restes les plus importants sont le palais monumental, richement décoré de mosaïques et de fresques ainsi que le cimetière avec plus de 300 tumuli, dont quelques-uns remontent au XI^e siècle av. J.-C. Le Grand Tumulus qui a été aménagé pour la visite comprend des tombes royales exceptionnelles avec leur très riche mobilier. Parmi elles, se trouve la tombe identifiée comme celle de Philippe II qui conquiert les villes du Sud de la Grèce en ouvrant la voie à son fils Alexandre et à l'expansion du monde hellénique.

Dion : la ville sacrée des Macédoniens, avec un sanctuaire fondé au Ve siècle av. J.-C., dédié au père des dieux, Zeus, au pied du Mont Olympe. Ce site sacré symbolisait pour les Macédoniens ce que le sanctuaire de Zeus à Olympie symbolisait pour les autres Grecs. À l'intérieur des murs de la cité, on peut visiter les restes de riches maisons et de bains, l'Odion, et une basilique chrétienne. Hors des murs, se trouvent de grands sanctuaires, ainsi que le plus ancien théâtre de Macédoine.

Pikrolimni : l'ancien lac de Chalastra, cité par Pline l'Ancien comme une source de natron.

2^eme excursion, Philippes-Amphipolis

Philippes : une colonie romaine avec notamment son théâtre et son forum, qui se trouvait sur la Via Egnatia, la route la plus importante qui traversait la Macédoine. Ville cosmopolite, Philippes combinait des traditions grecques et latines. Les fouilles ont livré aussi trois basiliques chrétiennes, souvenir du premier discours de l'apôtre Saint Paul sur le sol européen.

Amphipolis : La ville classique bien connue grâce à la description de Thucydide et la Bataille d'Amphipolis en 422 av. J.-C. au cours de la Guerre du Péloponnèse entre Athènes et Sparte. Le musée conserve une riche collection d'objets de la cité et de la région avoisinante.

3^eme excursion, croisière autour du Mont Athos

Le mont Athos : centre spirituel orthodoxe depuis 1054, le Mont Athos jouit d'un statut autonome depuis l'époque byzantine. Le 'Mont Sacré', qui est interdit aux femmes et aux enfants, constitue un site artistique de grande renommée. Les monastères (dont une vingtaine est aujourd'hui habitée par quelque 1 400 moines) avaient une forte influence, religieuse et artistique à la fois, qui s'étendait jusqu'en Russie. Chacun de ces monastères préserve des reliques byzantines et byzantines tardives d'une valeur religieuse et historique incommensurable.

Calendrier provisoire

juin 2008 Première circulaire et appel à communications

octobre 2008 Date limite pour la réception des résumés

janvier 2009 Notification d'approbation des communications

avril 2009 Deuxième circulaire et annonce du programme préliminaire

juin 2009 Date limite pour réservations à prix réduit
décembre 2009 Soumission des communications complètes

Communications

Les intervenants doivent soumettre un résumé de 250-300 mots d'ici octobre 2008. Vous êtes priés d'envoyer vos résumés sous format numérique en utilisant le formulaire, comme fichier joint à aihv18@symvoli.gr. L'approbation des communications se fondera sur les résumés, ceux-ci devront donc refléter l'importance de la communication et être les plus clairs et informatifs possible.

Des participants aux fouilles de sites grecs ou d'intérêt grec à l'étranger (Grande-Grèce, les Balkans, la Mer noire, la Turquie, l'Afrique du Nord, les Royaumes grecs de l'Est) qui ne souhaitent pas présenter une communication orale sont invités à présenter les découvertes récentes de terres sous forme de poster.

Les communications doivent avoir une durée de 20 minutes. Les langues de travail sont l'anglais, le français et l'allemand. Il n'y aura pas de traduction simultanée.

Les sujets du congrès mettront l'accent sur l'histoire, l'archéologie, la technologie, l'archéométrie et la préservation du verre dans toutes les régions du monde :

Europe:

2^e millénaire av. J.-C. / Mycénien/ Age du Bronze

1^{er} millénaire av. J.-C. / Archaique / Classique

Hellénistique

Romain

Paléochrétien / Antiquité tardive

Période byzantine / Première période islamique / Période médiévale

Période Post Byzantine / Vénitienne / Façon de Venise / Période ottomane

18^e et 19^e siècle

Asie

Amérique

Afrique

Océanie

Publication des annales du congrès

Toutes les communications approuvées par le Comité scientifique seront incluses dans le programme (soit comme communications orales soit comme posters) et seront éventuellement publiées dans les actes du colloque. Des instructions pour la préparation des textes complets seront annoncées dès la notification d'approbation.

Membres de l'AIHV

Seuls les membres de l'AIHV ont le droit aux tarifs réduits et à un exemplaire des annales du congrès.

Les informations pour l'adhésion à l'AIHV sont disponibles sur <http://www.aihv.org>

Tarifs du Congrès

Conformément à la politique de l'AIHV, les tarifs de participation sont les suivants:

Membre de l'AIHV D'ici le 1^{er} juin 2009 € 260

Aprθs le 1er juin 2009 € 290
Non membre D'ici le 1er juin 2009 € 300
Aprθs le 1er juin 2009 € 330
Non membres provenant D'ici le 1er juin 2009 € 130
de pays ũ bas revenu Aprθs le 1er juin 2009 € 150
Etudiants D'ici le 1er juin 2009 € 130
Aprθs le 1er juin 2009 € 150
Personne accompagnant D'ici le 1er juin 2009 € 130
un participant au congrθs Aprθs le 1er juin 2009 € 150

Les droits d'inscription couvrent la participation au programme scientifique, un sac de congrθs (un programme, le livre des rsums et autre matriel imprim), des rafraϑchissements gratuits au cours du programme de sessions acadmiques, l'entre libre ũ la Rception d'Ouverture et au Cocktail d'adieu du congrθs.

Voyage et logement

Les participants assument les dpenses et l'organisation de leur voyage et logement. Les hrtels, les prix et d'autres dtails seront annoncjs sur le site officiel du colloque et toute rservation devra ktre effectuee par le biais du secrariat afin d'obtenir des prix spciaux.

Soutien financier

L'AIHV envisage la possibilit de soutien financier limitj sous la forme de bourses pour les membres provenant de pays ũ bas revenu ou pour les tudiants. Si vous souhaitez poser votre candidature pour un soutien financier, vous ktes pris de contacter le Secrariat de l'AIHV au plus tard en fvrier 2009.

Les bourses seront octroyies sur la base du besoin et du mrite ũ des *membres* dont les communications auront kt approuvies et qui participeront et soumettront leurs communications ũ la publication.

Renseignements

La source principale de renseignements sur le colloque sera notre site web, www.aghv.gr, qui ũ prsent est en construction.

Toute question sera adressee au secrariat officiel du colloque :

SYMVOLI Organiseurs de Confrences & d'Evnements, www.symvoli.gr

Seules les questions de caractθre scientifique seront adressees ũ:

Dr Despina Ignatiadou dignatiadou@culture.gr

Musee Archiologique de Thessaloniki

M. Andronikou 6, Thessaloniki 54621, GRΘCE

Dr Anastassios Antonaras andonar@physics.auth.gr

Musee de la Civilisation Byzantine

BP 50047, Thessaloniki 54013, GRΘCE

Le Comit National Hellnique de l'AIHV

Liens utiles

AIHV <http://www.aihv.org/>

Ministθre Hellnique de la Culture <http://www.culture.gr/>

Musee Archtologique de Thessaloniki <http://www.amth.gr/>

Musee de la Civilisation Byzantine <http://www.mbp.gr/>

Municipaliti de Thessaloniki www.thessalonikicity.gr

Prufecture de Macidoine Centrale www.rcm.gr

Le Conseil d'Administration de l'AIHV

Prsidente : Marie-Dominique Nenna

Vice-prsidente : Despina Ignatiadou

Secrtaire Gunrale : Jane Shadel Spillman

Trsorier : Jan-Egbert Kuipers

Membres : David Whitehouse

Ian Freestone

**DIGITAL HERITAGE: OUR HI-TECH-
STORY FOR THE FUTURE,
TECHNOLOGIES TO DOCUMENT,
PRESERVE, COMMUNICATE, AND
PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR
FRAGILE CULTURAL HERITAGE,
OCTOBER 20. - 25TH, 2008, LIMASSOL,
CYPRUS**

Dear Colleagues,

We are pleased to announce that the early registration is now open for the 14th International Conference on Virtual Systems and Multimedia - VSMM2008: "Digital Heritage 2.0: Our Hi-tech-story for the Future". Technologies to Document, Preserve, Communicate, and Prevent the Destruction of our Fragile Cultural Heritage

The conference, held under the Patronage of H.E. the President of the Republic of Cyprus and UNESCO, will take place in the 5-star beachfront Amathus Hotel in Limassol, Cyprus from October 20-25th, 2008.

Leading heritage, digital technology, and policy leaders from around the world in libraries and archives, museums, virtual reality and multimedia, and heritage documentation and presentation, will be converging to share ideas, present their latest findings, and develop new initiatives.

Conference registration, and air and hotel discounts are all now available on the conference website <http://www.vsmm2008.org>

Centered on the key themes of Digital Libraries, Digital Museums, Digital Recording, and Virtual Systems, some 180 papers have been selected by a 100-member program committee from over 300 submissions from across the world. The papers will be available in proceedings, which will be complimentary with conference registration. The 10 best papers presented at the conference will be published in a Special Edition of the International Journal of Architectural Computing, while the 11 special panels and workshops will be published in a unique book edition to be published in early 2009.

In addition to the many papers, across its multiple days the Conference will feature 7 plenary talks by leading experts, and a rich variety of workshops, and special sessions.

Conference Highlights:

Digital Heritage Information: Libraries and Archives

Keynotes

i2010 Digital Libraries' Initiative - Europe's Cultural Heritage at the Click of a Mouse
Javier Hernandez-Ros, Head of Unit, Information Society Media DG, The European Commission

The World Digital Library Initiative

Dr. John Van Oudenaren, Director, World Digital Library, The Library of Congress

Panels Workshops

- . Open Content - Maximizing Usability of Digital Heritage (Alexandria Archive)
- . Archives Infrastructure for Digitized Cultural Content in Europe (Rob Davies, Romana Krizova)
- . Multilingual Multimedia Access to Cultural Heritage Digital Objects (the EU MultiMatch Project)
- . The EU Michael / Minerva Projects (Rosella Caffo, Italian Ministry of Culture)
- . Preparing the Cultural Heritage Research Agenda of Tomorrow (Sorin Hermon, EU Cultural Heritage Informatics Research Oriented Network)

Digital Museums, Interpretation and Presentation

Keynote

Libraries, Monuments, Archives, Museums: European heritage facing the digital challenge, Prof. Massimo Negri, Director, European Museum Forum and Board of the European Digital Library

Showcases Panels

- . NODEM: Nordic Excellence in Digital Museums (Halina Gottlieb, The Interactive Institute)
- . COINS: Automated tools to trace stolen collections (Franco Niccolucci, EU COINS Project)
- . EPOCH KnowHow Books: Knowledge Transfer (Halina Gottlieb Daniel Pletinckx, EPOCH Project)

Digital Heritage Documentation

Keynote

The Acropolis of Athens: From Ancient Greece to the Digital Age, Vassilios Tsingas, Elliniki Photogrammetriki Ltd

Workshops and Panels

- . Terrestrial Laser Scanning Essentials (Andreas Georgopoulos, National Tech. Univ. of Athens)
- . Digital Tools for Recording Heritage Places (Mario Santana, KU Leuven)

Virtual Systems and Multimedia

Keynote

Designing the Digital Imaginary: a Convergence of Art and Supercomputer Science, Prof. Donna J. Cox, Advanced Visualization Laboratory, National Center for Supercomputing Applications, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Panels and Workshops

- . Virtual Reality: Communities and 3D Worlds (Maurizio Forte and Lily Diaz)
 - . FocusK3D: Promoting Semantic 3D Media (Manolis Vavalis, Marios Pitikakis)
-

**INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SYMPOSIUM CYPRUS AND EAST
AEGEAN: INTERCULTURAL CONTACTS
FROM 3000 TO 500 BC, SAMOS,
OCTOBER 17TH – 18TH 2008**

The A.G. Leventis Foundation and the German Archaeological Institute at Athens are inviting you to attend the INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM CYPRUS AND EAST AEGEAN: Intercultural contacts from 3000 to 500 BC, Samos, October 17th – 18th 2008

The cultural contacts between Cyprus and the East Aegean start in the 3rd mill. BC, when the island of copper adapted the know-how of tin bronze from the Southeast and the South coast of Anatolia. The contacts are getting more intensive in the 2nd mill. BC, when Cyprus dominates in the Mediterranean as the most important supplier of copper and welcomes colonists from Mycenaean Greece. This relationship reaches its peak in the Iron Age under the supervision of new political entities, the Cypriot Kingdoms. The contacts between these geographical regions are differentiated through the ages regarding the direction and the purpose, as well as the quality and the quantity.

The Symposium aims to study various aspects of the cultural interaction between Cyprus, Western Anatolia and the East Aegean islands from the Bronze through the Iron Ages (3000-500 BC) based upon the archaeological evidence and the archaeometric analyses. Trade sea-routes, exchange of raw materials and technologies (ceramic, metallurgical, sculpture etc), economic structures, settlement organization, political organization and political schemes, religion and ritual practices, social organization and methods of social demonstration are the main aspects to be discussed in this symposium.

The International Archaeological Symposium will take place on the 17th and 18th October 2008 at Doryssa Bay Hotel-Village, Pythagoreion, Samos. The papers will be held in English and will last 20 minutes. Below you will find the list of the speakers and the titles of the papers. The final programme will be announced soon.

The Symposium does not include any fees. In case you would like to attend it, you are kindly requested to confirm your participation to the Organizing Committee until August 31st 2008 and arrange your accommodation by yourself either at the place the Symposium will be held or elsewhere.

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Email: doryssa@otenet.gr
<http://www.doryssa-bay.gr>

Organizing - Scientific Committee

Vassos Karageorghis
Ourania Kouka
Nota Kourou
Wolf – Dietrich Niemeier

Downloads

- [Samos 2008 - Invitation](#)
- [Samos 2008 - Programme](#)
- [Samos 2008 - Abstracts](#)

Please visit the site:

http://www.leventisfoundation.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=section&id=6&Itemid=42

LIVING IN THE PAST: LIVING CONDITIONS THROUGH TIME AND SPACE", UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, 28- 29 MARCH 2009

Hello!

For those of you that may be interested, please find below details of our upcoming conference at the University of Oxford – "Living in the Past: Living Conditions through Time and Space".

We are welcoming papers from all walks of archaeology, and want to encourage discussion between archaeological science, anthropology, archaeology and classics.

Conference Abstract:

Archaeology can illuminate the past in ways in which other disciplines cannot. From a varying range of archaeological information (artefacts, biological remains, environmental evidence, artistic representation, human bones and building/site evidence) we can build a picture of how our ancestors lived and the economic and social conditions that shaped their lives.

This conference seeks to present papers from across the various fields of archaeology in order to bring together the following themes: Inner space versus outer space; Diet, provisions and consumption; Trade and hinterland; Life in town and country; Consumer goods and production; 'Fine' art in the ancient world – improving living conditions; Communal living and working; The accident of preservation; How archaeology illuminates living conditions in the past; How space was used in the past; How changing environmental conditions affect human movement.

Abstracts to be received at gaolivingconditions@googlemail.com by Monday, 1 December 2008.

Delegates will be notified of acceptance of papers by 15 January, 2009.

Conference to be held at the University of Oxford, UK, 28-29 March 2009 (t.b.c.)

Further information available from: gaolivingconditions@googlemail.com or our website: <http://www.graduatearchaeologyoxford.co.uk/conferences.html>

Please do not hesitate to contact us for further information!

The Graduate Archaeology Organisation, University of Oxford.

SYCHROTRON RADIATION APPLIED TO ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY, BARCELONA, 22-24 OCTOBER 2008

Dear colleague;

This is a reminder of the last call for abstract submission and inscription to the Sychrotron Radiation Applied to Art and Archaeology to be held in Barcelona next 22, 23 and 24 October 2008.

A flyer and complete information can be found at the web site www.sr2a-2008.info

Regards,

Mario Vendrell

Grup PATRIMONI-UB Recerca Aplicada al Patrimoni Històric Dept.

Cristal·lografia i Mineralogia C/Martí i Franqués, s/n 08028

BARCELONA

e-mail: marius@geo.ub.es

VISIT THE WEB SITE <http://www.patrimoni-ub.net>

93 402 13 57 fax 93 402 13 40

**ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΟ “Η ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ
ΠΥΡΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΤΗ
ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ
ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ”, ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟ
ΑΜΦΙΘΕΑΤΡΟ ΕΚΕΦΕ “ΔΗΜΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ”,
20/10/2008 - 22/10/2008**

Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι και φίλοι,

Σας παρουσιάζουμε το πρόγραμμα του Σεμιναρίου με θέμα: “Η χρήση των πυρηνικών τεχνικών στην προστασία της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς” που θα πραγματοποιηθεί στα πλαίσια του προγράμματος RER/1/006 του ΔΟΑΕ “Nuclear Techniques for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Artefacts in the Mediterranean Region”, στις 20-22 Οκτωβρίου στο ΕΚΕΦΕ “Δημόκριτος”.

Το σεμινάριο απευθύνεται σε συντηρητές και άλλους επιστήμονες συντήρησης τόσο από το ΥΠΠΟ όσο και από άλλους εποπτευόμενους φορείς. Κύριος στόχος του είναι η προώθηση της χρήσης των πυρηνικών τεχνικών αλλά και άλλων σύγχρονων φυσικοχημικών τεχνικών στους Έλληνες συντηρητές, η ενημέρωσή τους για τη σχετική υποδομή, επιστημονική γνώση και εμπειρία που υπάρχει στη χώρα και η προώθηση της συνεργασίας μεταξύ ερευνητικών εργαστηρίων και εργαστηρίων συντήρησης.

Η υλοποίηση του σεμιναρίου γίνεται εφικτή με τις ευγενικές χορηγίες του ΕΚΕΦΕ «Δημόκριτος», του Ελληνικού τμήματος του ΔΟΑΕ και της εταιρείας Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. Μέχρι στιγμής έχουν συμπληρώσει και αποστέλλει έντυπο εγγραφής 70 άτομα. Αν κάποιος επιθυμεί, μπορεί ακόμα να εγγραφεί αποστέλλοντας το Έντυπο Εγγραφής που βρίσκεται στον δικτυακό τόπο του σεμιναρίου στην ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση rer1006.dsa@culture.gr ή στο fax 210 3310342.

Ευχαριστούμε

Κική Πολυκρέτη (ΥΠΠΟ)

Ανδρέας Καρύδας (ΕΚΕΦΕ “Δημόκριτος”)

Δικτυακός τόπος σεμιναρίου: http://www.yppo.gr/3/g32.jsp?obj_id=16590

HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY'S
"RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2008", ICONS
SUITE OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
CARDIFF (PART OF AMGUEDDFA
CYMRU - NATIONAL MUSEUM WALES),
28TH NOVEMBER 2008

Are you undertaking research in historical metallurgy/archaeometallurgy? Have you excavated an archaeological site or recorded a standing building which had a metallurgical component? Are you studying the history or economics of early metalworking? If so, we invite you to contribute to the Historical Metallurgy Society's "Research in Progress 2008".

This day meeting will take place in the Icons Suite of the National Museum Cardiff (part of Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales) from 10am to 5pm on 28th November 2008 and has the purpose of bringing together active researchers, both specialist and non-specialist.

Call for Papers

Offers of contributions are invited from anyone currently undertaking research in any area of historical metallurgy/archaeometallurgy. We particularly encourage contributions from those researchers, such as historians and field archaeologists, whose work may impinge on these disciplines but who are not themselves necessarily archaeometallurgical specialists. Contributions should be in the form of short 10-15 minutes oral presentations. Titles and abstracts should reach the organiser by October 15th at the latest. Registration for attendance is required by November 7th. You can download a poster version of this call for papers from the HMS website (via the meeting's webpage at <http://www.hist-met.org/resprog2008.html>).

Organiser Dr Tim Young, 54 Heol y Cadno, Thornhill, Cardiff CF14 9DY
Phone: 07802 413704, Fax: 0870 0547366, E-mail: Tim.Young@GeoArch.co.uk

The cost will be £18 for HMS Members, £20 non-members, and is inclusive of lunch. Cheques should be payable to the Historical Metallurgy Society please.

Dr Tim Young
Email: Tim.Young@GeoArch.co.uk
Web: www.geoarch.co.uk
Phone: 07802 413704
Fax: 08700 547366

JOURNÉE DE L'ACTIVITE
SCIENTIFIQUE BELGE DANS LE
MONDE GREC, 17 OCTOBRE 2008,
SALLE ANTIQUITÉ AUX MUSÉES
ROYAUX D'ART ET D'HISTOIRE À
BRUXELLES

Chers et chères collègues, étudiant(e)s et ami(e)s,

L'École belge d'Athènes (EBSA) et le Centre Belge de Recherche Archéologique en Grèce (CBRAG) ont le plaisir de vous inviter à une journée d'étude qui présentera au public l'activité archéologique de leurs membres, de même que la recherche belge dans le monde grec.

L'événement aura lieu le 17 octobre 2008 à la salle Antiquité aux Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire à Bruxelles. Une pause-café est prévue pour la session matinale et celle de l'après-midi.

Le riche programme est joint en annexe et nous espérons vous voir nombreux lors de la journée d'étude afin de prendre connaissance de nos activités et de pouvoir vous connaître de près.

Avec nos salutations les plus distinguées,

Dr. Steven Soetens
Directeur Belgische School te Athene



Belgische School te Athene - Ecole belge d'Athènes
Belgian School at Athens - Βελγική Σχολή Αθηνών
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F: +30 210 3647103

E: ssoetens@ebsa.info

W: www.ebsa.info

Openingswoorden/Mots d'accueil

• 09:30-9:45

A. Cahen-Delhay, Directeur van de Koninklijke Musea voor Kunst en Geschiedenis -
Directeur des Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire,

welkom/bienvenue

• 09:45-10:15

Key-note speaker

• 10:15-10:30

S. Soetens, Directeur van de Belgische School te Athene, Belgian School at Athens: a
history

• 10:30-10:45 Koffie/Café

Sessie/Session 1:

Kreta/la Crète (voorzitter/président R. Laffineur)

• 10:45-11:30

J. Driessen (UcL) en/et I. Schoep (KULeuven), Fouilles à Sissi (Crète) 2007-2008;
Opgravingen te Sissi (Kreta) 2007-2008

• 11:30-12:30

A. Tsingarida (ULB), Des couleurs pour les dieux: phiales polychromes et sanctuaires
grecs

D. Viviers (ULB), Mind the gap: la nécropole Nord d'Itanos

N. Massar (KMKG-MRAH), La céramique hellénistique de la Nécropole Nord d'Itanos
(Crète orientale): formes, productions et usages

• 12:30-14:00 Lunch

Sessie/Session 2:

Vasteland en Peloponnesos/Continent et Peloponnèse
(voorzitter/président A. Cahen)

• 14:00-14:30

P. Marchetti (FUNDP), Enquête sur l'espace urbain d'Argos

Chr. Flament en/et P. Marchetti (FUNDP en/et UcL),

Le corpus monétaire d'Argos

• 14:30-15:30

R. Docter (UGent), Thorikos terug op de kaart

R. Laffineur (ULg), Recherches à Thorikos (Attique) 2005-2008

• 15:30-15:45 Koffie/Café

Sessie/Session 3:

Turkije, Cyprus, Egypte/Turquie, Chypre, Égypte
(voorzitter/président J. Driessen)

• 15:45-16:15

M. Waelkens (KULeuven), The multidisciplinary research at Sagalassos (SW Turkey)
and in its territory

• 16:15-16:45

K. Nys & V. Renson (VUB), Ongoing research at the Mediterranean Archaeological
Research Institute

• 16:45-17:45

K. Vandorpe (KULeuven), Greek private and official archives in Hellenistic Egypt

W. Van Rengen (VUB), Documents in Greek from Roman sites in the Arabian Desert in
Egypt



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
HELLENIC MINISTRY OF CULTURE

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ

ΕΦΟΡΕΙΕΣ
ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ -
ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΕΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΕΣ
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ
ΣΤΕΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ,
ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ
ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ



**3^ο ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ
2006-2008
ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΥΣ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΥΣ ΧΡΟΝΟΥΣ**

Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας,

ΒΟΛΟΣ 12/3/09 – 14/3/09

κτήριο Παπαστράτου
1^η Εγκύκλιος

Υστερα από τη δεύτερη επιτυχημένη συνάντηση για το ΑΕΘΣΕ [ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ] και την επικείμενη έκδοση των Πρακτικών προχωρούμε στη διοργάνωση της τρίτης επιστημονικής συνάντησης, τη δεύτερη εβδομάδα του Μαρτίου 2009 (12-14.03.2009). Σας αποστέλλουμε την 1η Εγκύκλιο, που καθορίζει τις λεπτομέρειες συμμετοχής των ενδιαφερομένων.

Το ΑΕΘΣΕ διοργανώνεται από κοινού από το Τμήμα Ιστορίας, Αρχαιολογίας και Κοινωνικής Ανθρωπολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλίας, τις Εφορείες Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων, Βυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων, τις Υπηρεσίες Νεωτέρων Μνημείων καθώς και τις Ειδικές Περιφερειακές Υπηρεσίες του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού που δραστηριοποιούνται στις Περιφέρειες Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας.

Καλούνται να συμμετάσχουν οι οικείες Εφορείες, τα Πανεπιστήμια, τα Ερευνητικά Κέντρα και Ινστιτούτα, οι Ξένες Αρχαιολογικές Σχολές και οι ερευνητές που δραστηριοποιούνται στις Περιφέρειες Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας.

Οι συνάδελφοι των κατά τόπους Εφορειών, Πανεπιστημίων, Ινστιτούτων, Ερευνητικών Κέντρων και Ξένων Αρχαιολογικών Σχολών θα παρουσιάσουν το έργο τους των ετών 2006-2008 σε ανακοινώσεις των 15 λεπτών. Διευκρινίζεται ότι από τους συμμετέχοντες δεν ζητούμε μόνον ανασκαφικές εκθέσεις και παρουσίαση νέων ευρημάτων, αλλά και ανακοινώσεις με θεωρητικό περιεχόμενο και ερμηνευτικές και συνθετικές παρουσιάσεις. Παράλληλα, δίδεται η δυνατότητα να παρουσιαστούν εργασίες με τη μορφή αναρτημένων πινακίδων (posters).

Σας παρακαλούμε λοιπόν να αποστείλετε τον τίτλο και σύντομη περίληψη της ανακοίνωσής σας, έως και τις 30.09.08, συμπληρώνοντας το συνημμένο δελτίο συμμετοχής. Μπορείτε να δηλώσετε τη συμμετοχή σας ηλεκτρονικώς στο Εργαστήριο Αρχαιολογίας, υπόψη κυρίας Χριστίνας Μητσοπούλου [archaeolab@uth.gr] ή να την ταχυδρομήσετε στο Τμήμα ΙΑΚΑ στην παρακάτω διεύθυνση [αναγράφοντας στον φάκελο: για το 3^ο ΑΕΘΣΕ]:

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ
ΣΧΟΛΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ, ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ

ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡΙΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ

Αργοναυτών και Φιλελλήνων, 382 21 ΒΟΛΟΣ
τηλ. 24210-74874, Fax. 24210-74874

Βόλος 04/04/08

Εκ μέρους της Οργανωτικής Επιτροπής

Αλέξανδρος Μαζαράκης Αινιάν
Καθηγητής Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας

Πρόεδρος

Αργυρούλα Δουλγέρη - Ιντζεσίλογλου
Προϊσταμένη ΙΓ' Εφορείας Προϊστορικών
και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων
Γενική Γραμματέας

3^ο ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ

2006-2008

ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΥΣ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΥΣ ΧΡΟΝΟΥΣ

κτήριο Παπαστράτου **Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας,**
ΒΟΛΟΣ 12/3/09 – 14/3/09

ΔΕΛΤΙΟ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗΣ

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ [όπως θέλετε να τυπωθεί στο Πρόγραμμα και τα Πρακτικά]

ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ

ΤΗΛΕΦΩΝΟ

ΤΗΛΕΟΜΟΙΟΤΥΠΙΑ

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ

ΤΙΤΛΟΣ ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΩΣ

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ [έως μισή σελίδα]

Παράκληση να συμπληρώνονται όλα τα πεδία του δελτίου

ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

UCLA – POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP
FOR THE W.M. KECK FOUNDATION
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM IN
DIGITAL CULTURAL MAPPING

The Division of Humanities at the University of California, Los Angeles, will appoint one Postdoctoral Fellow for the W.M. Keck Foundation Undergraduate Program in Digital Cultural Mapping for a one-year term beginning in the Fall of 2008, with the intent of extending the appointment for up to two additional years. The Fellow must have earned a doctoral degree no earlier than June 2003 and no later than June 2008. The postdoctoral appointment provides \$50,000 per annum as combined fellowship and instructional pay prior to tax withholding, as well as standard fringe benefits, a one-time moving allowance of up to \$1,500 and a research budget of \$1,000. The main task of the Postdoctoral Fellow will be to coordinate and teach in the W.M. Keck Undergraduate Program of Digital Cultural Mapping. The postdoctoral fellow will be appointed in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, the home department of the principal investigator of the Keck Foundation grant. Applicants should have demonstrable excellent communication and organizational skills, an ability to work independently and prioritize assignments, have experience working in a team and developing digital educational materials. Candidates with experience in grant/report writing, proposal preparation, and the use of Geographic Information Systems are preferred. For more information, please visit:

<http://www.idre.ucla.edu/hasis/keck>.

Applicants should send an application letter and a CV, as well as three names of persons who are willing to provide recommendations, by September 30, 2008 to: Kathryn Roberts, Assistant to the Dean of the Humanities at kroberts@college.ucla.edu. UCLA is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply.

CENTER FOR ACCELERATOR MASS SPECTROMETRY (CAMS) DIRECTOR

The application can be viewed at the LLNL jobs website and going to the "Science and Technology" postings.:

https://jobs.llnl.gov/psc/jobs/EMPLOYEE/HRMS/s/WEBLIB_LL.VIEW_JOBS_LL.Fiel dFormula.IScript_View_Jobs_LL?TITLE=&JOB_CAT=SE

Posting Title:

CENTER FOR ACCELERATOR MASS SPECTROMETRY DIRECTOR

Job #:

007912

Posted Date:

09/23/2008

Job Title:

Scientist (200.0)

Job Term:

Indefinite Career

Salary Range:

Open

Organization:

9809 Chemistry, Materials, Earth and

Directorate:

Chemistry, Materials, Earth and Life Sciences

NOTE: This is an Indefinite Career position. Lab employees and external candidates may be considered for this position.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF JOB

The Chemistry, Materials, Earth and Life Sciences Directorate has an opening for a Director of the Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (CAMS). The Center develops and applies accelerator based isotopic abundance measurement and ion-beam analytical techniques for applications in a wide range of research areas. Principal research areas include environmental and biomedical sciences, materials science and nuclear nonproliferation. The CAMS Director reports to the Associate Director.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES

- Direct and manage a diverse organization that functions as an LLNL Institute, has multiple outside collaborators, a broad range of fee-for-service customers, and a multi-disciplinary in-house research program.
- Build synergistic teams for the application of isotopic and trace analytical techniques with a broad range of environmental, biological and national security research applications.
- Lead the development and application of accelerator-based technologies that enable Laboratory research missions.
- Recruit and mentor postdoctoral employees for effective contributions in a multi-disciplinary and multi-task research environment.

- Develop new programs through effective interaction with Laboratory programs and outside agencies and sponsors.
- Manage experimental facilities that include sample preparation laboratories and accelerator systems.
- Oversight of CAMS personnel, facilities and operations ensuring adherence to all LLNL ES&H, security, business practices, and personnel policies, procedures, and requirements.
- Develop and maintain strategic plan for CAMS and respond to related S&T PAD Office requests.

ESSENTIAL SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITIES

- PhD in experimental nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry, geochemistry, or applied physical sciences or equivalent level of demonstrated knowledge.
- Several years experience in a multi-disciplinary experimental research program.
- Demonstrated excellent verbal and written communication skills.
- Leadership and management skills in a high technology research and development environment.
- Experience creating and managing collaborations across disciplines and organizational boundaries.
- Research and management experience with either accelerator mass spectrometry, ion-beam analytical techniques, isotopic or imaging techniques applied to diverse experimental problems.
- Experience managing a multi-million dollar budget.
- Project management experience.

DESIRED SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITIES

- Personal contacts within Laboratory programs that facilitate project development.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Pre-Placement Medical Exam: None required

Anticipated Clearance Level: Active DOE Q clearance required at time of hire. (Position will be cleared to this level). Applicants selected will be subject to a Federal background investigation and must meet eligibility requirements for access to classified information or matter. In addition, all L or Q cleared employees are subject to random drug testing. Pre-Employment Drug Test: External applicants selected for this position will be required to pass a post-offer, pre-employment drug test.

**POSITION AVAILABLE, RESEARCH
PROFESSORSHIP 2009-2010, MALCOLM H.
WIENER VISITING RESEARCH PROFESSOR
AT THE WIENER LABORATORY OF THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS**

Term: Early September to June 1, to coincide with the American School's academic year. It is expected that the applicant will maintain a physical presence at the Wiener Laboratory.

Compensation: Maximum \$35,000 stipend for ten-month project. Waiver of School fees. Housing. Hotel and transportation on all Fall School trips and transportation on all winter Attica excursions. Meals as provided at Loring Hall (no additional meal allowance). Residence permit and office supplies.

Qualifications: Postdoctoral scholars and professionals in fields relevant to the research interests of the Wiener Laboratory of the American School, including: physical anthropology, zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology and environmental sciences.

Application:

a) Cover letter naming the applicant, current research interests, and title and brief description of the proposed research project.

b) Statement (up to 3,500 words) of the proposed research project to be completed during the term of the professorship, including research goals, explicit methodology to be used and relevant bibliography, materials and collections to be studied, timetable and publication schedule, equipment/resources needed while at the Wiener Laboratory, and the reasons the project should occur in Athens at the Wiener Laboratory.

c) Copies of permit(s) from relevant authorities and letters of permission from excavation or project directors to study proposed materials.

d) One page description of proposed Wiener Laboratory contribution to the academic program. Candidates who can enrich the teaching mission of the School, by offering seminars, fieldtrips or other contributions, will be particularly welcome.

e) Budget. Itemize in as much detail as possible, including living and research expenses.

f) Curriculum vitae with list of publications.

g) Two letters of reference from scholars in the field commenting on the value and feasibility of the project.

Applications should be postmarked no later than November 15, 2008.

Dr. Sherry C. Fox, Director
Wiener Laboratory
American School of Classical Studies at Athens
54 Soudias Street
106 76 Athens
GREECE
e-mail: sfox@ascsa.edu.gr



GRANTS: FROM THE WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research will continue its Institutional Development Grant (IDG) after its launch in 2008.

The IDG is intended to strengthen (or to support the development of) anthropological doctoral programs in countries where the discipline is underrepresented. The grant provides \$25,000 per year, is renewable for a maximum of five years (total support of \$125,000), and may be used for any purpose to achieve the academic development goals of the applicant department. A minimum of one new award will be made each year and priority will be given to those applicant departments which have arranged strong partnership arrangements with other anthropological institutions that can help them achieve their development goals. After receiving over forty inquiries from institutions around the world, two departments were awarded the grant in the 2008 grant cycle, the Mongolian National University and the National University of Cordoba, Argentina. Both applicants will be combining an innovative program of staff, student and program development.

The Institutional Development Grant has a two-stage application process; a preliminary inquiry followed by a full application. The deadline for the mandatory preliminary inquiry is February 1, 2009 .

The preliminary inquiry must be submitted on the preliminary inquiry form which can be downloaded from the Wenner-Gren website. The deadline for the full application is April 1, 2009. Awards will be announced by September 2009 for programs beginning in January 2010.

For further information please see the Foundation's website at:

http://www.wennergren.org/programs/programs_show.htm?doc_id=512977&attrib_id=16479; or send an email to development@wennergren.org.

From The Wenner-Gren Foundation <development@journalsuchicago.qm4.net>:

THE AMERICAN CENTER OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH (AMMAN), ANNOUNCEMENT OF FELLOWSHIPS 2009-2010

Deadline for all applications is February 1, 2009

ACOR-CAORC Fellowship: Three or more two- to six-month fellowships for masters and doctoral students. Fields of study include all areas of the humanities and the natural and social sciences. Topics should contribute to scholarship in Near Eastern studies. U.S. citizenship required. Maximum award is \$22,600. Awards may be subject to funding.

ACOR-CAORC Post-Graduate Fellowship: Two or more two- to six-month fellowships for post-doctoral scholars and scholars with a terminal degree in their field, pursuing research or publication projects in the natural and social sciences, humanities, and associated disciplines relating to the Near East. U.S. citizenship required. Maximum award is \$29,800. Awards may be subject to funding.

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellowship: One four to six month fellowship for scholars who have a Ph.D. or have completed their professional training. Fields of research include: modern and classical languages, linguistics, literature, history, jurisprudence, philosophy, archaeology, comparative religion, ethics, and the history, criticism, and theory of the arts. Social and political scientists are encouraged to apply. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or foreign nationals living in the U.S. three years immediately preceding the application deadline. The maximum award is \$27,800.

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation East-Central European Research Fellows Program: Up to four three-month fellowships for scholars who have a Ph.D. or equivalent experience, pursuing research in any field of the humanities or social sciences that relates to the Near East. Applicants must be citizens of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, or Slovakia. The award is \$11,500.

Jennifer C. Groot Fellowship: Two or more awards of \$1,800 each to support beginners in archaeological fieldwork who have been accepted as team members on archaeological projects with ASOR/CAP affiliation in Jordan. Open to undergraduate or graduate students of U.S. or Canadian citizenship.

Bert and Sally de Vries Fellowship: One award of \$1,200 to support a student for participation on an archaeological project or research in Jordan. Senior project staff whose expenses are being borne largely by the project are ineligible. Open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of any nationality.

Harrell Family Fellowship: One award of \$1,800 to support a graduate student for participation on an archaeological project or research in Jordan. Senior project staff whose expenses are being borne largely by the project are ineligible. Open to enrolled graduate students of any nationality.

Pierre and Patricia Bikai Fellowship: One or more awards for one to two months residency at ACOR in Amman. It is open to enrolled graduate students of any nationality participating on an archaeological project or conducting research in Jordan. The fellowship includes room and board at ACOR and a monthly stipend of \$600.

James A. Sauer Fellowship: One award for one month residency at ACOR. It is open to enrolled graduate students of U.S. or Canadian citizenship participating on an archaeological project or research in Jordan. The fellowship includes room and board at ACOR and a stipend of \$400.

MacDonald/Sampson Fellowship: One award for either six weeks residency at ACOR for research in the fields of Ancient Near Eastern languages and history, archaeology, Bible studies, or comparative religion, or a travel grant to assist with participation in an archaeological field project in Jordan. The ACOR residency fellowship option includes room and board at ACOR and a stipend of \$600 US. The travel grant option provides a single payment of \$1,800 US to help with any project related expenses. Both options are open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status.

Kenneth W. Russell Annual Tawjihi Prize: Annual prizes for the male and female students from Umm Sayhoun (Petra Region) who achieve the highest score on the yearly Tawjihi examination. The award for each student is 200 Jordanian Dinars (\$280).

Frederick-Wenger Jordanian Educational Fellowship: One award of \$1,500 to assist a Jordanian student with the cost of their education. Eligibility is not limited to a specific field of study, but preference will be given to study related to Jordan's cultural heritage. Open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of Jordanian citizenship.

ACOR Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarships: Two awards of \$6,000 (4,248 JD) each to assist Jordanian graduate students with the annual costs of their academic programs. Candidates must be Jordanian citizens and currently enrolled in either a masters or doctoral program in a Jordanian university. Eligibility is limited to students in programs related to Jordan's cultural heritage (for example: archaeology, anthropology, history, linguistics/epigraphy, conservation, museum studies, and cultural resource management related issues).

Awardees who demonstrate excellent progress in their programs will be eligible to apply in consecutive years.

Please Note: CAORC, NEH, Mellon, MacDonald/Sampson, Sauer, and Bikai Fellows will reside at the ACOR facility in Amman while conducting their research.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

ACOR 656 Beacon Street, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02215 (Tel: 617-353-6571; Fax: 617-353-6575;

Email: acor@bu.edu) or

ACOR P.O. Box 2470, Amman 11181, Jordan (Fax: 011-9626-534-4181); Email: acor@go.com.jo

Website: <http://www.bu.edu/acor>.

ALSO NOTE:

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) Multi-Country Research Fellowships:

The program is open to U.S. doctoral candidates and scholars who have already earned their Ph.D. in fields in the humanities, social sciences, or allied natural sciences and wish to conduct research of regional or trans-regional significance. Fellowships require scholars to conduct research in more than one country, at least one of which hosts a participating American overseas research center. It is anticipated that approximately ten fellowships of up to \$9,000 each will be awarded.

Deadline: January 2009

For more information and to download the application form:

www.caorc.org/programs/index.html,

EMAIL: fellowships@caorc.org,

TEL.: 202-633-1599,

MAIL:

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) PO Box 37012 NHB, CE-123, MRC 178 Washington, DC 20013-7012

Getty Research Exchange Fellowship Program for the Mediterranean Basin and Middle East:

A stipend of up to \$3,000 a month for living expenses and up to \$1,000 for travel expenses. Open to scholars who are Jordanian citizens and who have already obtained a Ph.D. or have professional experience in the study or preservation of cultural heritage and who wish to undertake a specific research project at an overseas research centers in another country. Funded by the Getty Foundation, the fellowships require scholars to affiliate with one of the following overseas research centers: American Academy in Rome; American Center of Oriental Research (Amman); American Institute for Maghrib Studies (Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria); American Institute for Yemeni Studies (Sana'a); American Research Center in Egypt (Cairo); American Research Institute in Turkey (Istanbul and Ankara); American School of Classical Studies at Athens; and the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (Nicosia).

Deadline: February 15, 2009

Critical Language Scholarships Program Arabic Language Institute ACOR hosts one of the Critical Language Scholarships Program Summer Intensive Arabic Language Institutes. If you are interested in applying for one of these scholarships to study Beginning, Intermediate, or Advanced Arabic in Amman, Jordan, see www.CLSscholarship.org

Donald R. Keller

American Center of Oriental Research

656 Beacon Street, 5th Floor

Boston, MA 02215 USA

Telephone: 617-353-6571, Fax: 617-353-6575

Email: acor@bu.edu, Web site: www.bu.edu/acor

MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, POSITION OF CHAIR OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

Michigan Technological University invites applicants and nominations for the position of Chair of the Social Sciences Department at the rank of Full Professor to begin in August, 2009. Current Full or qualified Associate Professors may apply. The chair will fill a three-year renewable term, reporting to the Dean of the College of Sciences and Arts. Field of specialization is open to those disciplines that complement the research and teaching interests of the department. Salary is competitive and negotiable.

We seek an individual with a strong record of scholarship with a commitment to research. The candidate will have demonstrated leadership and communication skills and experience in graduate education. Administrative, budgetary, and programmatic experience is desirable. The successful candidate values diversity and interdisciplinary teaching and research.

The foci of the department's research and graduate teaching are in archaeology, environment, heritage management, history, policy, and technology. The department's 15 full time, tenure-track faculty support two master's degree programs (Industrial Archaeology and Environmental Policy), and one Ph.D. degree (Industrial Heritage and Archaeology). An additional Ph.D. program in environmental policy is under discussion. The department offers several undergraduate majors and has 75 undergraduate and 25 graduate students.

Michigan Tech is a research university with 7,000 undergraduate and graduate students, and 120 undergraduate and graduate degrees. The University emphasizes interdisciplinary collaboration and international research partnerships, and prepares students to create a more sustainable world. Michigan Tech is located on Lake Superior in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, and its community offers year-round recreational and cultural opportunities. This environment, combined with a competitive compensation package and a low cost of living, results in an excellent quality of life. Please consult the Department webpage for more information: <http://www.ss.mtu.edu/>

Applicants should send a letter of interest describing their qualifications and experience/philosophy pertinent to leading an interdisciplinary social sciences department, vitae, and the names and contact information for three references. Review of the applications will begin October 15, 2008 and continue until the position is filled. Materials may be sent to:

Social Sciences Chair Search Committee
Department of Social Sciences
Michigan Technological University
1400 Townsend Drive
Houghton, MI 49931-1295

906-487-2113

Email: sschair@mtu.edu

Michigan Tech is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Educational Institution/Employer.

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

A COMPANION TO LINEAR B. MYCENAEAN GREEK TEXTS AND THEIR WORLD, Y. DUHOUX - A. MORPURGO DAVIES (EDS)

Volume 1, xii + 448 pp., Louvain-la-Neuve, Peeters, 2008.
Price: 55 €. ISBN 978-90-429-1848-1.

Linear B is the earliest form of writing used for Greek. The tablets written in this script offer crucial information about the Mycenaean Greeks and their time. This *Companion* aims at not only summarizing the results of current research but also trying to explain the problems which arise from the study of the texts and the methods which can be used to solve them.

It is aimed both at the beginner who needs an introduction to this area and to advanced scholars (archaeologists, historians, classicists) who require an up-to-date account which can serve as a standard reference tool and highlight the remaining problems.

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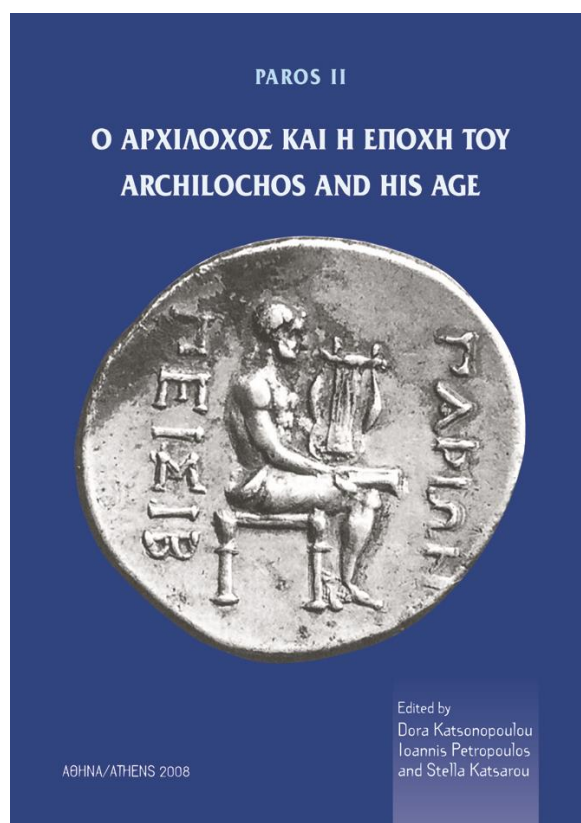
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NEW BOOK, *ARCHILOCHOS AND HIS AGE*

edited by Dora Katsonopoulou, Ioannis Petropoulos and Stella Katsarou



The Proceedings volume of the Second International Conference on the Archaeology of Paros & the Cyclades, held in Paroikia of Paros from 7-9 October 2005, entitled *Archilochos and his Age* is now published by the Paros & Cyclades Institute of Archaeology (PCIA). The new volume edited by **Dora Katsonopoulou, Ioannis Petropoulos & Stella Katsarou** includes 30 scientific papers listed under two entities. Part I entitled *Archilochos. His Personality and Works*, contains 16 papers discussing the poetry and personality of Archilochos. Part II entitled *The Age of Archilochos. Monuments and Artistic Representations*, includes 14 papers on the history and archaeology of Paros, Thasos and the Cyclades in Archilochos' time.

In Part I, Archilochos' reputation in ancient sources as poet and personage is investigated (**Gerber**) and an attempt is made to understand his biographical myth by interpreting the Delphic oracles about the poet and his life (**Portulas**). A number of scholars are occupied with the iambic side of Archilochos and his poetry (**Kantzios, Hawkins, Rotstein, Riu** and **Lavigne**), whereas others devote their articles to interpretation of the erotic poetry of Archilochos (**Strauss Clay, Petropoulos, Bowie**). The poems related to war and the warrior's life are also examined with the purpose of understanding Archilochos as warrior-poet (**Lavelle** and **Tsantsanoglou**) and new suggestions on interpretation of certain poems of Archilochos are offered (**Boegehold** and **Correa**). Finally, common elements in the poetry between Archilochos and the

modern Greek poet Odysseas Elytis are traced (**Georgoussis**) and the reception of Archilochos and his poetry in contemporary Greece is presented (**Zervou**).

In Part II, Archilochos' age and monuments related to his cult on Paros are discussed based on literary, inscriptional and archaeological evidence from Paros itself, the Parian colony on Thasos, the Cycladic islands and the area of Ephesos in Asia Minor. First, an overview of the political economy of Paros is offered and the poet's role is investigated (**Tandy**). Archilochos' cult on his native island is discussed on the basis of Parian iconography (**Clay**) and interpretation of the Mnesiepes Inscription (**Nagy**), whereas in the specific context of portraits of poets related to cult practices Archilochos' portraiture is presented (**Corso**). The new elegy of Archilochos on the Arkadian hero Telephos lately discovered at Oxford, is presented and interpreted for the first time in the light of literary evidence and representations in architectural sculpture (**Katsonopoulou**). The restoration of monuments related to Archilochos is proposed on the basis of new suggestions (**Ohnesorg** and **Partida**). Recent pottery finds from Paroikia representing battle and farming scenes are examined to investigate interrelations and influences between poetry and painting (**Zapheirou**) and ceramic productions of Paros and Naxos are compared (**Simantoni-Bournia**). Within the sphere of the Cycladic world in Archilochos' time, the recent archaeological finds from the island of Despotikon near Antiparos are presented (**Kouragios**). The colonization of Thasos by the Parians with regard to Archilochos' time is illustrated based on recent excavations from Thasos (**Blonde et al., Coulie**) and finally, Ephesos' world at the time of Archilochos is discussed (**Bammer** and **Muss**).

The Conference on Archilochos followed the First International Conference on the Archaeology of Paros & the Cyclades dedicated to the Parian marble and held in Paroikia of Paros from 2-5 October 1997. The Proceedings of this Conference entitled *PARIA LITHOS. Parian Quarries, Marble & Workshops of Sculpture* edited by **Demetrius U. Schilardi & Dora Katsonopoulou**, were published by the PCIA in 2000. The large volume, a reference book on the famous Parian marble, includes 63 papers by leading experts divided into four parts as follows: Part 1 on *Quarries and Marble Workshops of Paros*, Part 2 on the *Paria Lithos and its Employment in Sculpture, Architecture and Epigraphy from Antiquity till the 19th c. AD*, Part 3 on *Export and Diffusion of the Paria Lithos*, and Part 4 on *Identification and Conservation of Parian Marble*.

For orders on the books published by the Paros & Cyclades Institute of Archaeology, please communicate at eliki@otenet.gr or fax 210 3845658,
Dr. Dora Katsonopoulou, President

ANNOUNCING THE SEPTEMBER, 2008, ISSUE OF THE CSA NEWSLETTER

Announcing that the September, 2008, issue -- Volume XX1, No. 2 -- of the _CSA Newsletter_ is now available at <http://csanet.org/newsletter/#fall08>

Please note that our nomenclature has changed. Richard Wright, writing from Australia, was kind enough to point out the obvious, which was apparently not so obvious to me: ". . . to label an issue by a season of the year is incorrect for half the world." Since we pride ourselves on the international nature of our readership - in a normal month representing roughly 100 countries around the world - Mr. Wright's comment struck home. Therefore, we will now label our three annual issues as April (in place of Spring and the first issue of each volume), September (in place of Fall), and January (in place of Winter). This will happen despite the sad truth that we are not always quite on target with completion dates. (For those among you who note presence of "fall08" in the URL above, I add that our internal file structure will not change; we will continue to use our seasons so as not to need a change in the existing file names or to create two different sequences.)

"To What Extent Do Digital Technologies Solve 'Archaeology's Publication Problem'?"
The archaeological site report is a special case. (Charles Watkinson)
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall08/nlf0801.html>

Web Site Review: The International Dunhuang Project A wonderful presentation of material from the Silk Road. (Susan C. Jones)
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall08/nlf0802.html>

"Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien."
When are we going to get on with archiving digital archaeological data? (Harrison Eiteljorg, II) <http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall08/nlf0803.html>

"Do You Know Where Your Data Are Tonight?"
If you need your data, make sure you don't have the only copies with you when you return home from abroad. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall08/nlf0804.html>

"The Kindle: An Addendum and Implications for E-Publication"
More time with the Kindle makes the appraisal more firmly negative.
(Harrison Eiteljorg, II)
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall08/nlf0805.html>

Please note that the planned article about the use of Alum-A-Pole scaffolding on the Propylaea has been postponed. Work in Athens scheduled for October, 2008, will be completed prior to publication of the next article in this series, anticipated for the January, 2009, issue.

Also note that, because Mr. Eiteljorg and Ms. Jones work so closely together, it was possible for a comment on Ms. Jones's review in this issue to be written by Mr. Eiteljorg

as the review was being finalized; the comment is being posted as the review itself goes onto the web site. See <http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall08/02commentary.html>

CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY, VOLUME **49, NUMBER 4, (AUGUST 2008)**

From University of Chicago Press <etoc@press.uchicago.edu>: [Go there for links.]

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Volume 49, Number 4
(August 2008)

is now available at <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/ca/49/4>

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Benjamin Orlove

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 539-540.

[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(87 KB\)](#)

Anthropological Currents

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 541-542.

[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(92 KB\)](#)

Current Applications

R. Schacht

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 543.

[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(110 KB\)](#)

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Genomic Anthropology: Coming In from the Cold?

Gísli Pálsson

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 545-568.

[Abstract](#) | [Full Text with Enhancements](#) | [PDF Version \(708 KB\)](#)

Gone the Bull of Winter? Grappling with the Cultural Implications of and Anthropology's Role(s) in Global Climate Change

Susan A. Crate

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[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(487 KB\)](#)

Tourism as Science and Science as Tourism: Environment, Society, Self, and Other in Papua New Guinea

Paige West

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 597-626.

[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(353 KB\)](#)

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CA Forum on Anthropology in Public: Perspectives on de Waal's *Primates and Philosophers: How Morality Evolved*

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Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 695-696.

[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(209 KB\)](#)

Maarten Derksen

Maarten Derksen

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 696-697.

[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(209 KB\)](#)

Vasudevi Reddy

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Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 697-699.

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Craig B. Stanford

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Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 699-700.

[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(209 KB\)](#)

Gary Steiner

Gary Steiner

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 700-701.

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Shirley C. Strum

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Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 701-702.

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Felix Warneken

Felix Warneken

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 702-703.

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Vasiliki P. Neofotistos and Susana Narotzky

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 705-706.

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[Abstract](#) | [Full Text with Enhancements](#) | [PDF Version \(270 KB\)](#)

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[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(75 KB\)](#)

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Elizabeth Colson

Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 544.

[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(60 KB\)](#)

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Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 544.

[Citation](#) | [Full Text](#) | [PDF Version \(60 KB\)](#)

Erratum: Divination and Power: A Multiregional View of the Development of Oracle Bone Divination in Early China

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Current Anthropology August 2008, Vol. 49, No. 4: 544.

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ARCHAEOLOGY, VOLUME 50 ISSUE 5 **(OCTOBER 2008)**

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DOI: 10.1111/j.1475-4754.2008.00374.x

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DOI: 10.1111/j.1475-4754.2007.00365.x

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EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

SYMBOLIC PAST OF EARLY AEGEANS REVEALED AT DHASKALIO KAVOS SITE DHASKALIO KAVOS

Normand Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

A rocky islet and a nearby hillside have yielded evidence of one of Greece's oldest and most enigmatic ritual sites. Imported stones and fragmented marble statuettes show that Dhaskalio and Kavos were "a symbolic central place for the Early Bronze Age" in the Aegean, according to Professor Colin Renfrew.

Kavos is a stony, scrub-covered slope on the Cycladic island of Keros. Forty-five years ago Professor Renfrew, then a PhD student at Cambridge, found extensive looting there, with fragments of marble bowls and the famous Cycladic folded-arm figurines scattered across the surface.

The date of the Dhaskalio Kavos site, based on pottery fragments and since confirmed by radiocarbon, lies in the middle of the third millennium BC, probably around 2800-2300BC — roughly the same age as the Pyramids. Later developments in the Aegean, centred on Crete and the Greek mainland, include the Minoan and Mycenaean civilisations represented by sites such as Knossos and perhaps reflected in the world of Homer's Iliad.

Investigations by Professor Christos Doumas, of the Greek archaeological service, followed by a new project headed by Professor Renfrew and Dr Olga Philaniotou, have shown that the mainland site of Kavos was used for ritual deposition of hundreds of broken marble figurines, none complete and with hardly any joining fragments (The Times, August 21, 2006), as well as fragmentary marble bowls.

Although the island of Keros has long been noted for two complete marble figures in the National Museum in Athens, the raw materials for the marble artefacts at Kavos seem to have originated elsewhere in the Cyclades. The pottery includes fragments of vessels probably made on the islands of Syros and Amorgos, and some may have come from the Greek mainland, from the Argolid and Corinthia in the northeastern Peloponnese.

The artefacts were discovered in two "special deposits" about 150 metres apart on the hillside: the northern had been looted before 1963, but the southern remained undetected until the recent excavations. These were completed this summer. Although everything found in the two special deposits at Kavos was broken, and excavations show that breakages occurred elsewhere — so that what was brought in was already fragmentary — the "missing" pieces have not been encountered on sites elsewhere in the Cyclades.

The Kavos fragments "must have been deposited in the course of ceremonies which were clearly of pan-Cycladic significance. Dhaskalio Kavos can now be regarded as a

symbolic central place, the first such regional centre to have been discovered from the Aegean Early Bronze Age," Professor Renfrew reports. On the Dhaskalio islet, "it is striking that no marble figurines of the standard folded-arm form were found, despite their frequency in the special deposit."

Buildings uncovered this summer were well constructed, using not local stone but schist and marble imported from the large island of Naxos.

On Dhaskalio the remains of a structure about 16 metres (52 ft) long were found, which had been abandoned around 2000BC and which Professor Renfrew notes is "the largest building yet known from the Cycladic Early Bronze Age". A hoard of three bronze or copper axes found within it has more than a kilogram of valuable metal, but a lack of clay sealings from merchandise suggest that it was not a trading centre.

Another summit building was small and circular, and contained almost 350 beach pebbles. "The context suggests ritual deposition, presumably in the context of religious observance," said Professor Renfrew.

"Clearly there were ritual practices special to the settlement on Dhaskalio."

Please visit the site:

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/court_and_social/article4662664.ece

ANCIENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS **PLAY AGAIN THROUGH ASTRA** **PROJECT**

Ancient musical instruments can now be heard for the first time in hundreds of years, due to a new computer modelling project. ASTRA (Ancient instruments Sound/Timbre Reconstruction Application) has recreated the sounds of the harp-like Epigonion musical instrument from Ancient Greece and has performed one of the oldest known musical scores dating back to the Middle Ages. To achieve this it used the advanced GÉANT2 and EUMEDCONNECT research networks to link high capacity computers together, sharing information to enable the computer-intensive modelling of musical sounds.

Knowledge of the Epigonion musical instrument, dating back from the Ancient Greek era, is based on archaeological findings, historical pictures and literature. Using this archaeological data as an input, it was then transformed by a complex digital audio rendering technique to model the actual sound of the instrument. This advanced physical modelling synthesis creates a virtual model of the instrument and reproduces the sound that the instrument might have made by simulating its behaviour as a mechanical system. The Epigonion is a wooden string instrument that musicians have likened the sound to something similar to a modern harp or a harpsichord. The ASTRA team have compiled the sounds of four Epigonion instruments to recreate a medieval musical piece, making this the first time that these instruments have been heard performing together. Samples of the Epigonion and the musical piece can be accessed at <http://www.astraproject.org/examples/dufay.mp3>

"This is an exciting project for us and for musicians and historians around the world. For the first time we can actually hear the musical sounds of the past, using modelling techniques rather than guesswork," says Professor De Mattia, Director of the Conservatory of Music of Salerno and Co-ordinator of the ASTRA project. Recreating the sound of the Epigonion instrument and the compilation of this musical piece is a great achievement and is the first step towards our goal of constructing a full orchestra in the future."

"The combination of the high speed GÉANT2 and EUMEDCONNECT networks and grid computing infrastructures provide the immense computing power vital for this exciting project," commented Dr La Rocca, Co-ordinator of ASTRA gridification. "Previously the amount of computing power needed to recreate ancient music was unobtainable, but the use of high capacity research networks provides us with the ability to turn our research into reality."

The physical modelling process needs extreme amounts of computing power – taking about four hours for a high powered computer to correctly reproduce a sound lasting only 30 seconds. To bring together sufficient power and to share information the ASTRA project is using the GILDA and EUMEDGRID grid computing infrastructures, which link computing resources across the Mediterranean at high speed (up to 2.5 Gbps) through the GÉANT2 and EUMEDCONNECT research networks.

"The success of the ASTRA project demonstrates how high speed networking technology can underpin research collaboration across a wide range of subjects and allow the academic world to work together across multiple locations," said Dai Davies, General Manager, DANTE.

"This unique project is delivering a fascinating glimpse into the music of the past for the benefit of the students and researchers of today – we look forward to hearing more music as ASTRA develops."

The benefits of the collaborative approach used in this project are far reaching. ASTRA not only makes it possible to recreate instruments that previously would have been either too expensive or too difficult to manufacture by hand, it also allows any model and its associated data to be accessed by our collaborators. Research data can therefore be shared around the world, making it a truly international project of immense value to working archaeologists and historians.

Please visit the site: <http://www.biosmagazine.co.uk/article.php?id=6421>

LES NOUVEAUX TRÉSORS DE SAQQARAH

À une trentaine de kilomètres au sud-ouest du Caire, le site de Saqqarah a livré de nouvelles merveilles. La mission archéologique dirigée par l'égyptologue Christiane Ziegler (1) a révélé au grand jour des tombes inviolées datées du I^{er} millénaire avant J.-C. À l'intérieur, un mobilier funéraire complet et très bien conservé a été retrouvé (sarcophages, statues, etc.). Retour sur des découvertes spectaculaires.

Quel choc et à la fois quel bonheur de découvrir un lieu où personne n'a pénétré depuis 2 500 ans », s'exclame Christiane Ziegler, égyptologue et responsable de la mission archéologique du Louvre à Saqqarah depuis 1991. Une expérience forte vécue par toute l'équipe lors de leur dernière campagne de fouilles, au printemps 2007 2. « Retrouver trois tombes inviolées remplies jusqu'au plafond, c'est exceptionnel. Le rêve de tout archéologue ! » Construites à l'intérieur d'anciens mastabas 3, elles renferment une très grande quantité de momies et des dizaines de cercueils en bois peints, en pierre ou en cartonage (aggloméré de papyrus et de stuc). Des statuettes en bois du dieu Ptah-Sokar-Osiris 4 et dix-sept coffrets recouverts d'une fine couche de stuc peinte avec des couleurs très vives ont également été trouvés. Ils viennent compléter ce mobilier funéraire intact. Ces découvertes prennent place dans un plus vaste ensemble de trouvailles faites dans la nécropole de Saqqarah, l'une des plus anciennes et des plus riches d'Égypte. Il faut dire que cette nécropole est le cimetière principal de la ville antique de Memphis, à la fois capitale, centre économique et religieux. En activité depuis les premières dynasties (vers 3000 av. J.-C.) jusqu'à l'époque romaine, elle compte des dizaines de milliers de tombes. Ainsi depuis 1997, plusieurs sépultures du I^{er} millénaire avant J.-C. ont été mises au jour au nord de la chaussée menant à la pyramide d'Ounas (dernier roi de la Ve dynastie, 2356 à 2323 av. J.-C.). Et plus d'une centaine de cercueils ont été radiographiés, étudiés, analysés et restaurés.

Qui étaient donc leurs occupants ? Membres d'une ou plusieurs familles, voire d'une communauté plus vaste (regroupement professionnel) ? Difficile à dire. Certains défunts ont été identifiés comme appartenant à la même famille car des noms identiques étaient inscrits sur leur matériel funéraire. Toutefois, dans la majorité des cas, il s'agit d'une véritable énigme. « On constate l'absence du nom et du titre des personnes inhumées. Ce phénomène, insiste Christiane Ziegler, est très remarquable pour une civilisation où, durant des millénaires, la perpétuation du nom était essentielle pour la survie des défunts dans l'au-delà. » Cette disparition progressive, dans la région, vers 400 avant J.-C. dénote d'une profonde évolution des mentalités. Mais elle n'est pas l'unique transformation. À la Basse Époque (664-30 av. J.-C.), Saqqarah devient en effet une ville cosmopolite et ouvre ses portes à une population élargie. Conséquence : l'espace manque et les responsables de la nécropole se retrouvent obligés de déménager le matériel funéraire et de regrouper les cercueils. Comme dans la région thébaine, les rares places disponibles deviennent chères. Les tombes sont alors réutilisées et les sarcophages soigneusement empilés les uns sur les autres.

Ainsi, dans un même caveau, tous les défunts ne sont pas enterrés de la même façon. Les différences de traitement y sont très marquées.

Certains sont soigneusement « bandelettés » et parés d'éléments en cartonnage aux couleurs vives et souvent rehaussés d'or (masque, colliers, jambières, semelles...). Ils occupent en général de magnifiques sarcophages en bois peint. D'autres sont à peine embaumés et reposent à même le sol ou dans des cavités (loculi) fermées par des dalles scellées sur lesquelles peuvent apparaître le nom de la personne et une formule pour le dieu Osiris. Les différences de goût, les coûts élevés des caveaux mais aussi de l'embaumement expliquent certainement la grande variété de sarcophages, de techniques de bandeletage, etc.

Comme dans d'autres tombes similaires, on s'étonne de ne voir ici aux côtés du mobilier funéraire que très peu d'objets : quelques statuettes du dieu Ptah-Sokar-Osiris et des coffrets contenant des paquets d'étoffes et des simulacres de viscères. « On trouvait aux époques antérieures des serviteurs funéraires (ouchebtis) et beaucoup de vases canopes renfermant les viscères. Entre l'an mille av. J.-C.

et l'époque des Ptolémées 5, ils sont devenus très rares dans cette zone », conclut Christiane Ziegler. Des études pluridisciplinaires et un gros travail de recoupement des sources sont en cours, pour enrichir l'histoire de ces pratiques funéraires du Ier millénaire av.

J.-C. Affaire à suivre...

Géraldine Véron

Notes :

1. Laboratoire Arscan (CNRS / Universités Paris-I et X / Musée du Louvre), conservatrice générale, directrice honoraire du département des Antiquités égyptiennes du musée du Louvre, chargée de la publication des fouilles du Louvre à Saqqarah.
2. Architectes, égyptologues, restaurateurs, dessinateurs, etc. ont participé aux fouilles financées par la Mission Recherche et technologie du ministère de la Culture. Plusieurs appartiennent à d'autres unités CNRS : Centre d'études alexandrines (Cealex, Inst. fr. archéo. orientale / CNRS) ; laboratoire « État, religion et société dans l'Égypte ancienne et en Nubie » (CNRS / Université Paris-IV / Collège de France) ; Archéologies d'Orient et d'Occident (Aoroc, CNRS / ENS).
3. Tombeaux des particuliers du temps des grandes pyramides, situés entre 5 et 15 mètres de profondeur. L'accès se fait par des puits funéraires.
4. Syncrétisme entre les grands dieux de la région de Memphis et les protecteurs des morts.
5. IIIe siècle av. J.-C.

Please visit the site: <http://www.egiptomania.com/noticias.asp?PagePosition=1>
[Go there for many pix]

GREECE UNEARTHS TREASURES AT ALEXANDER'S BIRTHPLACE

**Reporting by Daniel Flynn and Renee Maltezou
Editing by Elizabeth Piper**

ATHENS (Reuters) - Archaeologists have unearthed gold jewellery, weapons and pottery at an ancient burial site near Pella in northern Greece, the birthplace of Alexander the Great, the culture ministry said on Thursday.

The excavations at the vast cemetery uncovered 43 graves dating from 650-279 BC which shed light on the early development of the Macedonian kingdom, which had an empire that stretched as far as India under Alexander's conquests.

Among the most interesting discoveries were the graves of 20 warriors dating to the late Archaic period, between 580 and 460 BC, the ministry said in a statement.

Some were buried in bronze helmets alongside iron swords and knives. Their eyes, mouths and chests were covered in gold foil richly decorated with drawings of lions and other animals symbolizing royal power.

"The discovery is rich in historical importance, shedding light on Macedonian culture during the Archaic period," Pavlos Chrysostomou, who headed the eight-year project that investigated a total of 900 graves, told Reuters.

Pavlas said the graves confirmed evidence of an ancient Macedonian society organized along militaristic lines and with overseas trade as early as the second half of the seventh century BC.

Among the excavated graves, the team also found 11 women from the Archaic period, with gold and bronze necklaces, earrings and broaches.

Nine of the graves dated to the late classical or early Hellenistic period, around the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC.

Alexander, whose father Philip II unified the city states of mainland Greece, conquered most of the world known to the ancient Greeks before dying at the age of 32 in Babylon. Educated by the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, Alexander was never defeated in battle.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.reuters.com/article/scienceNews/idUSLB8540920080911>

[Go there for pic]

ANCIENT FIGS MAY BE FIRST CULTIVATED CROPS

by Christopher Joyce

All Things Considered, June 2, 2006 · The discovery of figs in an 11,400-year-old house near the ancient city of Jericho may be evidence that cultivated crops came centuries before the first farmers planted cereal grains.

Archeologists in Israel discovered the figs in an excavated house in a village called Gilgal 1. The fruits were mutant figs -- growing on a rare kind of tree that isn't pollinated by insects and won't reproduce unless someone takes a cutting and plants it.

According to Harvard anthropologist Ofer Bar-Yosef, generations of people must have lived around wild fig trees until people figured out how to grow these mutants.

"It's generally women who do the gathering in hunting-and-gathering societies," Bar-Yosef says. "And you know years of experience would tell them exactly how the plants behaved...."

Writing in the journal *Science*, Bar-Yosef and colleagues in Israel say these figs may now be the first cultivated crops. But he suspects the transition to domesticated crops -- whether barley, oats or figs -- was a slow process.

"The facts that the figs were already domesticated means that humans were enjoying this practice of cutting branches and sticking them into the ground to be the new trees," Bar-Yosef says. "You don't get plants like figs domesticated if you don't start planting it systematically again and again."

Please visit the site:

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5446137>

NICOSIA, CYPRUS – CYPRUS' TOP
ARCHAEOLOGIST SAYS A CHANCE DIG
HAS UNEARTHED A "VERY RARE"
2,500-YEAR-OLD MARBLE
SARCOPHAGUS IN THE SHAPE OF A
WOMAN

Antiquities Department director Pavlos Flourentzos says the coffin found at a construction site in the southern coastal town of Larnaca has a "strong classical Greek influence."

Flourentzos said Friday the coffin's rarity rests on the fact that the marble used to build it was imported because none exists on the Mediterranean island.

The faint traces of paint the coffin retains are also rare.

Flourentzos says a second marble coffin found at the site was meticulously crafted in the "form of a temple".

Flourentzos said tests will determine from which country the marble was imported.

Please visit the site: <http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/world/20080912-1105-cyprus-ancientcoffins.html>

HIDDEN HISTORIES - 'THE ODYSSEY' AND 'THE ILIAD' ARE GIVING UP NEW SECRETS ABOUT THE ANCIENT WORLD

By Jonathan Gottschall

NEARLY 3,000 YEARS after the death of the Greek poet Homer, his epic tales of the war for Troy and its aftermath remain deeply woven into the fabric of our culture. These stories of pride and rage, massacre and homecoming have been translated and republished over millennia.

Even people who have never read a word of "The Iliad" or "The Odyssey" know the phrases they have bequeathed to us - the Trojan horse, the Achilles heel, the face that launched a thousand ships.

Today we still turn to Homer's epics not only as sources of ancient wisdom and wrenchingly powerful poetry, but also as genuinely popular entertainments. Recent translations of "The Iliad" and "Odyssey" have shared the best-seller lists with Grisham and King. "The Odyssey" has inspired works from James Joyce's "Ulysses" to a George Clooney movie, and an adaptation of "The Iliad" recently earned more than \$100 million in the form of Wolfgang Petersen's "Troy" - a summer blockbuster starring Brad Pitt as an improbable Achilles.

The ancient Greeks, however, believed that Homer's epics were something more than fiction: They thought the poems chronicled a real war, and reflected the authentic struggles of their ancestors. But modern scholars have generally been more skeptical. The poems describe a culture that thrived hundreds of years before Homer was born, and which would have seemed legendary even to him. Scholars have allowed that a kernel of historical truth might be tucked beneath the layers of heroic hyperbole and poetic embroidery, but only a small kernel. In the last 50 years, most scholars have sided with the great classicist Moses Finley, who argued that the epics were "a collection of fictions from beginning to end" and that - for all their majesty and drama - they were "no guide at all" to the civilization that

may have fought the Trojan War.

But thanks to evidence from a range of disciplines, we are in the middle of a massive reappraisal of these foundational works of Western literature. Recent advances in archeology and linguistics offer the strongest support yet that the Trojan War did take place, with evidence coming from the large excavation at the likely site of Troy, as well as new analysis of cuneiform tablets from the dominant empire of the region. Insights from comparative anthropology have transformed studies of the society that created the poems and allowed us to analyze the epics in a new way, suggesting that their particular patterns of violence contain a hidden key to ancient Greek history - though not necessarily the key that Homer's readers once thought they were being given.

"The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" are our most precious artifacts of early Greek culture. Aside from the dry and voiceless remains of archeological sites, the poems are the last surviving impressions of the society that created them - what the people hoped for, what they despaired of, and how they managed their social and political lives.

The poems are time machines - imperfect, surely - that show us people who were so like us, and so different, too. And they are still revealing new truths about the prehistoric civilization that has exerted such a strong formative influence over the art, the history, and even the psychology of the West.

...

The desire to find truth in Homer has a long and checkered history, and no figure looms larger than the German businessman and self-taught archeologist Heinrich Schliemann. In 1870 he landed on the western coast of Asia Minor (modern day Turkey) with a copy of "The Iliad" in his hand. On the plain before him, an unimpressive mound of grass and stone and bushes swelled 100 feet into the air. Tradition had long identified this mound, called Hisarlik, as a possible site of the historical Troy.

Schliemann soon reported to the world, breathlessly, that he and his diggers had found the charred remains of a grand citadel destroyed in prehistory by hostile men - that he had found Troy just where Homer said it would be. The news was a worldwide sensation, and Schliemann's view that the Homeric epics were fairly accurate chronicles of Late Bronze Age history - that is, the Greek world of around 1200 BC - dominated scholarship for more than 50 years.

But, in fact, Schliemann hadn't found Homer's Troy. Hisarlik was occupied from 3000 BC until 500 AD, and subsequent archeological excavations showed that the civilization Schliemann chipped from the mound actually ended more than 1,000 years before the Trojan War could realistically have been fought. When the German archeologist Carl Blegen examined the proper layer of the Hisarlik mound, the settlement he found seemed like a wretched and insignificant place. Schliemann's amateurism, wishful thinking, and instinct for self-glorification had led him into serious error, and ended up discrediting his claim that Homer's poems were historically based.

But the newest digging at Troy is tipping the consensus again, perhaps this time for good. Schliemann and Blegen, it now appears, had only discovered the tip of the iceberg. The mound at Hisarlik thrusts up from the plain, but most of its ruins are concealed beneath the surface. In a project that has now been underway for 20 years, the German archeologist Manfred Korfmann and hundreds of collaborators have discovered a large lower city that surrounded the citadel. Using new tools, such as computer modeling and imaging technology that allows them to "see" into the earth before digging, Korfmann and his colleagues determined that this city's borders were 10 to 15 times larger than previously thought, and that it supported a population of 5,000 to 10,000 - a big city for its time and place, with impressive defenses and an underground water system for surviving sieges. And, critically, the city bore signs of being pillaged and burned around 1200 BC, precisely the time when the Trojan War would have been fought.

In his influential book, "Troy and Homer," German classicist Joachim Latacz argues that the identification of Hisarlik as the site of Homer's Troy is all but proven. Latacz's case is based not only on archeology, but also on fascinating reassessments of cuneiform tablets

from the Hittite imperial archives. The tablets, which are dated to the period when the Late Bronze Age city at Hisarlik was destroyed, tell a story of a western people harassing a Hittite client state on the coast of Asia Minor. The Hittite name for the invading foreigners is very close to Homer's name for his Greeks - Achaians - and the Hittite names for their harassed ally are very close to "Troy" and "Ilios," Homer's names for the city.

"At the very core of the tale," Latacz argues, "Homer's 'Iliad' has shed the mantle of fiction commonly attributed to it."

But if the Trojan War is looking more and more like a historical reality, there is still the question of whether the poems tell us anything about the motives and thinking of the people who actually fought it. Do the epic time machines actually take us back to the Greek culture of the Late Bronze Age?

It is almost certain that they do not. Homer's epics are a culmination of a centuries-long tradition of oral storytelling, and extensive cross-cultural studies of oral literature have established that such tales are unreliable as history. Homeric scholars believe that the epics were finally written down sometime in the 8th century BC, which means that the stories of Achilles and Odysseus would have been passed by word of mouth for half a millennium before they were finally recorded in what was, by then, a vastly changed Greek culture. Facts about the war and the people who fought it would have been lost or grossly distorted, as in a centuries-long game of "telephone."

Scholars agree that the relatively simple and poor culture Homer describes in his epics is quite sharply at odds with the complex and comparatively rich Greek kingdoms of the Late Bronze Age, when the war would have taken place.

But even if the epics make a bad history of Greece in 1200 BC - in the sense of transmitting names, dates, and accurate political details - scholars increasingly agree that they provide a precious window on Greek culture at about the time the poems were finally written down.

Moses Finley, who believed that the epics were "no guide at all" to the history of the Trojan War, did believe they were guides to Homer's own culture. And by turning an anthropological eye to the conflicts Homer writes about, we are now learning far more about what that culture was really like.

...

Reconstructing a prehistoric world from literary sources is rife with complications. But there are aspects of life in the Homeric era upon which most scholars agree. Homer paints a coherent picture of Greek attitudes, ideology, customs, manners, and mores that is consistent with the 8th century archeological record, and holds together based on anthropological knowledge about societies at similar levels of cultural development. For instance, we can trust that the Greeks'

political organization was loose but not chaotic - probably organized at the level of chiefdoms, not kingdoms or city-states. In the epics we can see the workings of an agrarian economy; we can see what animals they raised and what crops, how they mixed their wine, worshipped their gods, and treated their slaves and women. We can tell that theirs was a warlike world, with high rates of conflict within and between communities.

This violence, in fact, opens an important window onto that world.

Patterns of violence in Homer are intriguingly consistent with societies on the anthropological record known to have suffered from acute shortages of women. While Homeric men did not take multiple wives, they hoarded and guarded slave women who they treated as their sexual property. These women were mainly captured in raids of neighboring towns, and they appear frequently in Homer. In the poems, Odysseus is mentioned as having 50 slave women, and it is slave women who bear most of King Priam's 62 children. For every slave woman working a rich man's loom and sharing his bed, some less fortunate or formidable man lacks a wife.

In pre-state societies around the world - from the Yanomamo of the Amazon basin to the tribes of highland New Guinea to the Inuit of the Arctic - a scarcity of women almost invariably triggers pitched competition among men, not only directly over women, but also over the wealth and social status needed to win them. This is exactly what we find in Homer. Homeric men fight over many different things, but virtually all of the major disputes center on rights to women - not only the famous conflict over Helen, but also over the slave girls Briseis and Chryseis, Odysseus's wife Penelope, and all the nameless women of common Trojan men. As the old counselor Nestor shouts to the Greek hosts, "Don't anyone hurry to return homeward until after he has lain down alongside a wife of some Trojan!"

The war between Greeks and Trojans ends in the Rape of Troy: the massacre of men, and the rape and abduction of women. These events are not the rare savageries of a particularly long and bitter war - they are one of the major points of the war. Homeric raiders always hoped to return home with new slave-concubines. Achilles conveys this in his soul-searching assessment of his life as warrior: "I have spent many sleepless nights and bloody days in battle, fighting men for their women."

Historical studies of literature are sometimes criticized for ignoring, or even diminishing, the artistic qualities that draw people to literature in the first place. But understanding how real history underlies the epics makes us appreciate Homer's art more, not less. We can see Homer pioneering the artistic technique of taking a backbone of historical fact and fleshing it over with contemporary values and concerns - the same technique used later by Virgil in "The Aeneid," by Shakespeare in his history plays, and by Renaissance painters depicting the Bible and classical antiquity.

And understanding Homer's own society gives us a new perspective on the oppressive miasma of fatalism and pessimism that pervades "The Iliad" and, to a lesser but still palpable extent, "The Odyssey."

While even the fiercest fighters understand that peace is desirable, they feel doomed to endless conflict. As Odysseus says, "Zeus has given us [the Greeks] the fate of winding down our lives in hateful war, from youth until we perish, each of us." A shortage of women helps to explain more about Homeric society than its relentless violence. It may also shed light on the origins of a tragic and pessimistic worldview, a pantheon of gods deranged by petty vanities, and a people's resignation to the inevitability of "hateful war."

Jonathan Gottschall teaches English at Washington & Jefferson College.

He is the author of "The Rape of Troy: Evolution, Violence, and the World of Homer," and he is currently at work on a novel of the Homeric age called "Odysseus, A True Story."

Please visit the site:

http://www.boston.com/bostonglobe/ideas/articles/2008/09/28/hidden_histories/

PORT OF 'SECOND CARTHAGE' FOUND, ANCIENT PHOENICIAN HARBOUR DISCOVERED OFF SARDINIAN COAST

(ANSA) - Oristano, September 25 - Archaeologists in Sardinia said Thursday they have found the port of the Phoenician city of Tharros, held by some to be the ancient people's most important colony in the Mediterranean after Carthage.

Researchers from the University of Cagliari and Sassari found the submerged port in the Mistras Lagoon, several kilometres from the city ruins.

Excavations have long been going on at the site of the city itself, on a peninsula overlooking the Bay of Oristano in western Sardinia, but this is the first time its waterfront has been located despite almost two centuries of hunting.

As well as an impressive sandstone wall 100 metres in length and four metres in width, the archaeologists discovered a basin carved in the rock, similar to Carthage's man-made, protected inner harbour.

A rectilinear waterfront stretches for 225 metres with a 190-metre jetty and there is a 50-metre-long approach canal for ships, the researchers said.

The city of Tharros was founded in the eighth century BC. The Phoenicians were an ancient maritime trading people who formed a massive commercial empire across the Mediterranean from their bases along the coast of modern-day Lebanon, Syria and Israel.

The city was later populated by the Romans before being destroyed by Saracen raiders in the tenth century AD.

Among the Italian cities the Phoenicians founded is today's capital of Sardinia, Cagliari, and the Sicilian capital Palermo.

Other colonies included Cadiz and Malaga in Spain and Tangiers in Morocco.

Please visit the site: http://www.ansa.it/site/notizie/awnplus/english/news/2008-09-25_125248178.html

NEW LIFE FOUND IN ANCIENT TOMBS

ScienceDaily (Sep. 24, 2008) — Life has been discovered in the barren depths of Rome's ancient tombs, proving catacombs are not just a resting place for the dead. The two new species of bacteria found growing on the walls of the Roman tombs may help protect our cultural heritage monuments, according to research published in the September issue of the International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology.

The Catacombs of Saint Callistus are part of a massive graveyard that covers 15 hectares, equivalent to more than 20 football pitches. The underground tombs were built at the end of the 2nd Century AD and were named after Pope Saint Callistus I. More than 30 popes and martyrs are buried in the catacombs.

"Bacteria can grow on the walls of these underground tombs and often cause damage," said Professor Dr Clara Urzì from the University of Messina in Italy. "We found two new species of bacteria on decayed surfaces in the catacombs and we think the bacteria, which belong to the Kribbella group, may have been involved in the destruction."

By studying bacteria that ruin monuments, the researchers hope to develop methods of protecting cultural heritage sites such as the catacombs in Rome. The two new bacterial species discovered in the tombs also have the potential to produce molecules that have useful properties, like enzymes and antibiotics.

"The special conditions in the catacombs have allowed unique species to evolve," said Professor Dr Urzì. "In fact, the two different Kribbella species we discovered were taken from two sites very close to each other; this shows that even small changes in the micro-environment can lead bacteria to evolve separately."

Kribbella species are found in many different locations all over the world, from a racecourse in South Africa to a medieval mine in Germany. The genus was only discovered in 1999 but since then several species have been found. The two species discovered in the Roman catacombs have been named Kribbella catacumbae and Kribbella sancticallisti.

"The worldwide existence of the genus Kribbella raises questions about the path of evolution," said Professor Dr Urzì. "If the bacteria are very old, does the wide geographical distribution prove the genus is stable? Or have similar bacteria evolved in parallel to one another in different places? The questions are made even more interesting by the discovery of these two different bacteria in the Roman tombs."

Please visit the site:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/09/080924192443.htm>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG IN GREECE **RETURNS IMPORTANT FINDS**

New and interesting information is coming out of an archaeological dig at Mt. Lykaion in Greece – an interdisciplinary project University of Arizona students and faculty have worked on since 2004.

That project is not only informing researchers about the rituals and beliefs of those who lived in ancient Greece but also accentuating the significance of the mountaintop site in southwestern Arcadia, which contains an ash altar, a sanctuary, a stadium, bathhouses, a fountain house, stoa, a hippodrome and other structures.

"It's a site that is tied to so much happening, from the Classical Age to the early Bronze Age," said George H. Davis, a Regents' Professor in geosciences, noting that not only did the athletic games occur at Mt. Lykaion, but it is potentially the legendary birthplace of Zeus, the Greek king of gods.

The project began in 2004 and, this year, the team has worked to excavate trenches in the ash altar, the upper and lower sanctuary, the bath, the stadium and other areas.

"We started finding interesting things and continued to explore things more because of their great antiquity," said Mary Voyatzis, head of the UA's classics department and one of the project's co-directors.

The other co-directors are David Romano, a senior research scientists at the University of Pennsylvania, and Michaelis Petropoulos of the Greek Archaeological Service.

The team has unearthed large amounts of Final Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceramics that date back to at least 3000 B.C, and probably earlier – which is unusual for such a location.

"Some of the material we have found is significantly older than what what was uncovered in the sanctuary at Olympia," she said, adding that the site of the original Olympic Games is about 20 miles away. The earliest evidence of religious activity at Olympia is 11th century B.C., Voyatzis added.

"So we're wondering which way the influence was in fact going," she said.

At the moment, the research team is in the process of writing a number of research papers about their results and have one more summer to excavate, though the team will request an extension to continue their work through the summer of 2010, Voyatzis said.

Greek archaeologists investigated the site about 100 years ago, but the current project is far more extensive and is more scientifically based. Also, the project includes geological, geophysical, architectural and historical surveys, stratigraphical excavation and analyses of faunal and floral remains.

So important is the project and the recent findings that the University of Athens has deemed the project is the "most important archeological excavation now underway in Greece."

Several UA students – studying classics, geosciences, anthropology and architecture – are working on the project. Also, Teresa Moreno, an associate conservator for the Arizona State Museum, has worked on the excavations.

"What we found this year was very exciting because we got down to bedrock in a small part of the altar and found a layer of what appears to be purely Mycenaean pottery – a style of pottery that ranges from the 15th century through the 12th century," Voyatzis said.

Excavators of the altar have uncovered a great deal of material, including pottery evidence ranging in date from the 14th century through the 3rd century B.C. They also have found silver coins, a bronze hand figure holding a silver lightening bolt, Hellenic fineware and – a curious find – petrified lightning.

"It kind of glistens in the sun and is porous like slag," Voyatzis said.

"When (George) Davis saw it, he said it was exciting that we found a decent-sized piece," she added. "It makes you wonder what the ancients understood about this natural phenomenon and why Zeus was worshipped on mountaintops."

Though the researchers are not yet clear whether the petrified lightning, or fulgurite, was brought to the mountain or if it was created there, its presence is quite compelling. The fulgurite is created when lightning strikes and melts loose sand or soil, forming a kind of glass.

"To us, this find represents a tangible piece of evidence for the presence of Zeus at this very spot," Voyatzis said. "That's what it felt like to us."

Davis, also the former UA provost, said such geological finds will become increasingly more interesting with time.

He wonders if lightning struck during a ceremony, creating the fulgurite. You just knew Zeus or Poseidon was around," Davis said.

"It is tremendously interesting to me as a geologist but when it becomes fully grasped by the archeologists I think it will have an influence on their thinking as to why Mt. Lykaion had such an influence on peoples' lives. Then we'll understand the power of that site." Davis also has recently found active fault lines near the ash altar.

"There is no doubt in my mind that at some point in the 3,000-year period when this site was active, I bet people felt earthquakes," he said, "but I think there were people who also witnessed displacement of the land surface."

Please visit the site: <http://uanews.org/node/21645>

IMPORTANT FINDS IN BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT

By Jean Christou

ARCHAEOLOGISTS have uncovered the remains of an unusual 1.2 metre high wall with once curved end and one straight end during continued excavations at Kissonerga-Skalia in Paphos.

They believe it might have been a perimeter wall to the ancient settlement. "We have now revealed that it [the wall] extends for over 10 metres and hope to trace the remaining length in future seasons," said a statement from the Antiquities Department.

It said curved walls were rare for this period and the unusual width and rubble construction also indicated that it had a special function.

On the outside of the wall, the Bronze Age occupants of Kissonerga had levelled the surface to create an exterior area and on the interior face a circular mud plastered pit abutted the wall.

Within the structure, there was also an additional plastered pit filled with an ashy deposit, an area of compacted floor surface, spreads of pot sherds and ground stone tools.

"This represents the latest preserved occupation in this area of the settlement. No subdivisions have yet been revealed on its interior and the wall's function remains uncertain. It is possible that it may prove to be a perimeter wall, which would again be atypical for sites of this period," the statement added.

In another part of the settlement, archaeologists exposed a large freestanding furnace-like structure and some typical stone footings of Bronze Age houses. Other finds include copper fragments, textile production, attested by spindle whorls and a loom weight, and numbers of ground stone objects, including agricultural tools such as querns for grinding grain.

The site has also yielded evidence of faunal and marine exploitation such as cattle, deer, sheep, goats, pigs, crabs and shellfish, and also botanical remains of grapes and lentils.

"The architecture and organisation of the settlement of Kissonerga-Skalia therefore has some unusual features, but also shares traditions with other parts of the island," said the statement.

What these similarities and differences mean in terms of how the Bronze Age people of the southwest interacted with other communities is a question that further excavation may answer, the Department said.

"We can now begin to build up a picture of life in Bronze Age Kissonerga, but there is much work remaining for future seasons to be able to completely understand the site," it added.

Kissonerga has previously yielded archaeological evidence dating from the very first Neolithic age in Cyprus and also an important Chalcolithic settlement.

This is the first time, however, that a research project has placed the prehistoric settlement in the Bronze Age. The settlement was believed to have been abandoned around 1700BC. In 2007, preserved houses were found that dated to the Early Middle Bronze Age.

The latest excavations were carried out with archaeologists from the University of Manchester team.

Please visit the site:

http://www.cyprus-mail.com/news/main.php?id=41472&cat_id=1

DEFENCES AT TROY REVEAL LARGER TOWN, NORMAND HAMMOND

Archaeology Correspondent

Ancient Troy was much bigger than previously thought, and may have housed as many as 10,000 people, new excavations have revealed. The lower town, in which most of the population would have lived, may have been as large as 40 hectares (100 acres), according to Professor Ernst Pernicka. The new data include two large storage pithoi found near the city's boundary ditch. The pots, which may have been as much as 2 metres high, were kept in or near homes, suggesting that houses in the lower town stretched to its limits, another indication that Troy's lower town was fully inhabited and the city was bigger than revealed in previous expeditions, Professor Pernicka told reporters at the opening of a new exhibition on Troy. "They were used for storing water, oil or maybe grain."

Troy has been a controversial site ever since Heinrich Schliemann and Frank Calvert pinpointed it at Hissarlik, near the Turkish city of Canakkale, more than a century ago. The reality of the Trojan War has been equally contentious, although Homer's account fits the topography around Hissarlik remarkably well, and it seems likely that the Iliad does indeed reflect a conflict around 1180BC, towards the end of the Aegean Bronze Age.

For a long time Homer was doubted, because his description of Achilles chasing Hector around the walls did not fit well with the small site that can be seen at Hissarlik today. Excavations by the late Manfred Korfmann showed that this Troy was just the citadel and that a much larger lower town lay south of it enclosed by a rock-cut ditch (The Times, February 25, 2002).

Professor Pernicka's continuation of Korfmann's work has confirmed the substantial nature of this defensive work, which was probably backed by a now-vanished rampart. He has traced it for 1.4 kilometres, and showed it to be 4 metres wide and 2 metres deep.

The length of the defences may be as much as 2.5 kilometres. "This year we established that the trench continues around the town. We've found a southern gate, a southeastern gate, traces of a southwestern gate and I expect to find an eastern gate. So we have evidence of town planning," he said, noting that the new evidence refuted Korfmann's critics, who claimed that the trench was for drainage and did not indicate any substantial defences.

Please visit the site:

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/court_and_social/article4782271.ece

ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS UNEARTHED IN EASTERN TURKEY

A group of international archeologists have unearthed ancient settlements and building remains in the eastern Turkish province of Malatya, the head of the excavation team said on Wednesday.

A settlement dating back to Early Bronze Age, and remains of a building dating to Hittite era were recovered during excavations in Aslantepe, Malatya, professor Marcella Frangipane, the head of the excavations and a lecturer at the Italian La Sapienza University, told AA correspondent.

Aslantepe was a city from 5000 BC to 712 BC, until the Assyrian invasion, and was later abandoned for a long time. It then became a Roman village from 500 to 600 AD, and later the Byzantine necropolis.

The first palace in the world was built in Aslantepe in 3350 BC. There are storage chambers, a corridor, a courtyard and a temple in the palace.

"We are trying to find two layers in Aslantepe dating back to Early Bronze Ages, and we have unearthed a part of a city walls dating to 2,900-2,800 BC. This city wall is like an acropolis," Frangipane said.

Frangipane said the excavation team had also uncovered houses and cookers on the hills, which might indicate that there was a settlement during 3,000-2,500 BC.

The excavation team found a structure in the north of the tumulus, dating to late Hittite era, Frangipane said.

"There was a lion gate, created by lion statues unearthed during excavations carried out by the French archeologists. These statues are now exhibited in the Anatolian Civilizations Museum in Ankara," he said.

Frangipane also said that his team found a big building behind the lion gate that might be from around 3,000-4,000 BC.

Talking about the palace unearthed in the area, Frangipane said, "it was preserved well, and the walls had original coat of paint. There are also very beautiful paintings on walls."

Frangipane said that the team restored the paintings, and also told the AA that it would be a major tourist attraction for Malatya if the palace was turned into an open air museum.

The Italian professor also said that the team would continue its excavations in the area.

Aslantepe is one of the most excavated ancient sites in Central Anatolia. The hill is in the Orduzu quarter of Malatya, six kilometers east of the city centre.

The scientific excavations initiated in 1932 still continue today, and have so far unearthed seven different layers dating back from the Chalcolithic Age to the Romans, with the major settlement layer formed in the late Hittite period.

During this period Aslantepe was the centre of Melidia, as the city was previously known. The limited remains include the palace, dating from the end of the 4th millennium BC, wall paintings, and what is left of a Roman village.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/english/domestic/9917671.asp?scr=1>

UNDERWATER MUSEUM PLANNED FOR EGYPT'S ALEXANDRIA

Andrew Bossone in Cairo for National Geographic news

Cleopatra's palace sank long ago into the Mediterranean, but visitors to Alexandria, Egypt, may eventually view the complex's remnants via the world's first underwater museum. (See photos.)

A site for the museum has been proposed near the New Library of Alexandria, where the famed queen of Egypt is believed to have sheltered herself with her lover Marc Antony before taking her own life.

In early September the United Nations cultural agency, UNESCO, announced it is funding a team to determine if such a museum is feasible.

If built, the museum could display treasures and monuments of her palace, which once stood on an island in one of the largest human-made bays in the world but were submerged by earthquakes from the fourth century A.D. onward.

(Read related story: "Ancient Mediterranean Tsunami May Strike Again"
[March 10, 2008].)

The bay is filled archaeological sunken treasures. In the 1990s archaeologist-divers found thousands of objects: 26 sphinxes, statues bearing gifts to the gods, blocks weighing up to 56 tons, and even Roman and Greek shipwrecks.

Sunken Treasure

The proposed museum could include pieces believed to be from the Pharos of Alexandria lighthouse, one of the seven ancient wonders of the world.

(See a photo gallery of the seven ancient wonders of the world, along with the "new" seven wonders.)

Archaeologists have mapped more than 2,000 submerged objects in the area of the bay where they believe the lighthouse once stood.

"The wealth of this area is quite impressive," said Naguib Amin, the site-management expert from Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities.

"Sort of the whole ancient city of Alexandria is lying under the water, just meters away from the shore."

Better Than a Movie

The proposed museum would be both inland and underwater. The dual nature is intended to create an experience like that of a traditional museum while also allowing visitors to witness artifacts in their submerged states.

"When you go to an archaeological site, you have an irreplaceable emotion. It's not like going to see a movie," said Paris-based Jacques Rougerie, lead architect on the feasibility study.

"It's like the astronaut who cannot share with other people what it is like to be in space."

Rougerie has designed a building with four tall structures shaped like the sails of fellucas, the sailboats (photo) that have journeyed the Nile since ancient times. These glass sails represent the four points of a compass and are illuminated with blue light in Rougerie's illustrations.

"Those four points will be like the lighthouse of Alexandria that illuminated the library and the world," Rougerie said. "I want to do the same thing with this museum."

The larger, inland museum will have underwater fiberglass tunnels to structures where visitors can view antiquities still lying on the seabed.

But the bay's murky waters could obscure the views of submerged monuments. The builders of the museum will either have to clean the water or replace it entirely with an artificial lagoon.

"As it stands, we have an ingenious idea," said Amin, the Supreme Council expert.

"Try to picture a glass tube. And you simply put it over the main monuments that we need to highlight. It's almost like putting each of these monuments in this tube."

Logistical Concerns

The proposed museum is planned to be underwater not only for aesthetic value but also because it follows the 2001 UNESCO convention for the preservation of underwater heritage.

The convention decided that submerged artifacts should ideally remain on the seabed out of respect for their historical context and, in some cases, because water actually preserves artifacts.

But building directly over submerged artifacts could damage them—just one of a number of logistical issues that a feasibility team of archaeologists, architects, engineers, economists, and bureaucrats will examine in the next two years.

If the feasibility study concludes that the museum can be built safely, planners are optimistic it could be constructed in three years. The cost of the museum, however, has not been determined, and funding has not yet been secured.

"Underwater construction costs much, much more and has many more technical problems, so the idea was to divide the museum in two so it could host the maximum amount of people," Rougerie said.

In addition to cost concerns, the logistics of visitor safety are under investigation.

The structural integrity of the building, however, is considered only a minor problem because the Alexandria bay is only about 16 to 20 feet (5 to 6 meters) deep, architects will not face strong water pressure on the walls of the museum.

Once complete, Egyptian authorities hope, the museum will transform both Alexandria's tourism industry and the city's current landscape.

"It will not simply be a museum as such. It is part of a whole vision to revitalize the whole city and its heritage," Amin said.

Please visit the site:

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2008/09/080916-underwater-museum.html>
