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Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΟΜΙΛΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ-ΜΑΪΟΣ 2009

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

Σας ενημερώνουμε ότι το πρόγραμμα των ομιλιών της «Εταιρείας Μελέτης Αρχαίας Ελληνικής Μυθολογίας» για το διάστημα Φεβρουαρίου-Μαΐου 2009 θα έχει ως ακολούθως:

1. Παρασκευή, 13 Φεβρουαρίου 2009, 6 μ.μ.

Θέμα: «Σάλπιγγες πολέμου σε γραμμική Β»

Ομιλήτρια: κα Ε. Πολυγιαννάκη (Ερευνήτρια/Συγγραφέας)

2. Παρασκευή, 6 Μαρτίου 2009, 6 μ.μ.

Θέμα: «Η λειτουργία του μινωικού άβακα»

Ομιλητής: κ. Π. Γρηγοριάδης (Συγγραφέας)

3. Παρασκευή, 10 Απριλίου 2009, 6 μ.μ.

Θέμα: «Το μέγεθος της Λιβύης και της Ασίας στην αρχαιότητα»

Ομιλητής: κ. Γ. Σαραντίτης (Ηλεκτρονικός-Μηχανικός)

4. Παρασκευή, 8 Μαΐου 2009, 6 μ.μ.

Θέμα: «Προϊστορικές καταστροφές στην Ελλάδα με βάση τα αρχαία μας κείμενα»

Ομιλητής: κ. Α. Στάμου (Εκπαιδευτικός/Συγγραφέας)

Όλες οι ομιλίες θα πραγματοποιηθούν στην αίθουσα του ισογείου του Εθνικού Ιδρύματος Ερευνών (Βασ. Κωνσταντίνου 48).

Με συναδελφικούς χαιρετισμούς

Καθ. Σταύρος Παπαμαρινόπουλος

Πρόεδρος Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

Καθ. Αντώνιος Κονταράτος

Αντιπρόεδρος Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

Πασχαλιά Μυτσκίδου

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Εμμανουήλ Λιγνός

Ταμίας Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

Καθ. Ευτέρπη Κυρκανίδου

Μέλος Δ.Σ. Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

Καθ. Δημήτριος Σταθάκος

Αναπλ. Μέλος Δ.Σ. Ε.Μ.Α.Ε.Μ.

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ASOR 2009 CALL FOR PAPERS,
AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL
RESEARCH ANNUAL MEETING NOV. 18-
21, 2009, NEW ORLEANS, LA, SESSION -
ARTIFACTS: THE INSIDE STORY

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

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

Abstracts are limited to 250 words and should be emailed to the Session Chairs: Dr. Elizabeth Friedman at friedman@iit.edu and Dr. Heather Snow at heathersnow@yahoo.ca

Deadline for abstracts is March 1st, 2009 but the session chairs would welcome them sooner.

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

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Elizabeth S. Friedman, Ph.D.
Illinois Institute of Technology
friedman@iit.edu

Heather Snow, Ph.D.
University of Toronto
heathersnow@yahoo.ca



17^E COLLOQUE DU GMPCA **« MONTPELLIER ARCHÉOMÉTRIE** **2009, RESSOURCES, SOCIÉTÉS,** **BIODIVERSITÉ, AVRIL 2009**

Chère, Cher collègue,

Nous avons le plaisir de vous adresser le programme et la fiche d'inscription définitive pour le 17^e colloque du GMPCA « Montpellier Archéométrie 2009 ».

Celle-ci contient les tarifs :

- des frais d'inscription obligatoire (adhérents et non adhérents GMPCA)
- réduits pour les étudiants (**joindre une copie de la carte d'étudiant**)
- des déjeuners (si vous souhaitez les prendre au restaurant de la délégation du CNRS)
- de l'excursion (déjeuner non compris)
- l'imprimé à remplir pour le paiement par carte bancaire

Vous trouverez également :

- une liste des hôtels de Montpellier (et l'adresse web de l'office de tourisme)
- un circuit d'accès au campus de la délégation régionale de Montpellier et le plan du campus

Un seul bulletin d'inscription doit être complété par personne présente. Aucune inscription ni paiement ne pourront être acceptés pendant le déroulement du colloque.

Le bulletin d'inscription et le paiement sont à adresser par courrier postal à :

Sébastien PICARD Service financier et comptable

CNRS – Délégation Languedoc-Roussillon

1919 route de Mende

34 293 Montpellier cedex 5 France

Pour tout renseignement d'ordre financier : sebastien.picard@dr13.cnrs.fr / Tel : 33 4 67 61 34 83 / Fax : 33 4 67 61 35 59

Pour tout renseignement sur le déroulement du colloque : chantal.gaine@univ-montp2.fr

Merci de respecter le délai impératif du 28 février

information pratique :

Pour l'excursion prévoir des vêtements de pluie et des chaussures adaptées à la marche.

En vous souhaitant bonne réception et dans l'attente de vous accueillir à Montpellier,

Bien cordialement,

Le comité d'organisation

20TH INTERNATIONAL RADIOCARBON CONFERENCE, 31 MAY TO 5 JUNE, 2009, KONA, HAWAII

Hello all,

We want to remind those interested who haven't already registered for the 20th International Radiocarbon Conference (31 May to 5 June, 2009, Kona, Hawaii): Deadlines are fast approaching for abstract submission (March 15) and early registration (April 20). After April 20, registration is still possible but at a higher rate. Please see the conference web site for more information

(<http://www.radiocarbon2009.org/>).

Also, see (http://www.radiocarbon2009.org/Pre-conf_fieldtrip.html) for information on the pre-conference field trip to the lava flows of Kilauea Volcano, which is limited to the first 26 to sign up.

We look forward to seeing you in Hawaii.

Mark McClure

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CALL FOR APPLICANTS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE COURSE, “FIELD SCHOOL ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE”

(For students who are registered in universities outside Israel)

The course “Field school on archaeological science” is offered by The Martin (Szusz) Department of Land of Israel Studies and Archaeology, Bar-Ilan University, and the Kimmel Center for Archaeological Science, Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel. Registered students will participate in the excavation of the Biblical site Tell es-Safi, identified with Philistine Gath. The purpose of the course is to expose the students to interdisciplinary research that involves archaeology and the natural sciences, in the field. The students will experience interactive work that combines excavation and analysis of materials using an on-site laboratory. The course will emphasize the inter-connection between laboratory analyses and the archaeological context, and will include fieldwork, laboratory work, and lectures.

The course will take place between July 12th and 17th, 2009. Accommodation and food will be supplied by the excavation organizers at Kibbutz Revadim. The cost for students who are not registered at Bar-Ilan University is \$400 per week. The Kimmel Center will cover the costs for two weeks for the most qualified student (one scholarship only). Applicants with little or no archaeological experience must participate in one week of excavations at Tell es-Safi/Gath between July 5th and 10th, 2009. An option for participation in a supervised one week project at the site is available between July 19th and 24th, 2008 upon confirmation with the course organizers.

The course is worth 2 US academic credits. Students interested in receiving the credit will have to pay an additional sum of \$200 to Bar-Ilan University.

Course organizers and their fields of expertise:

Prof. Steve Weiner (WIS): mineralogical analyses, phytoliths, site formation processes

Dr. Elisabetta Boaretto (BIU and WIS): radiocarbon dating, materials analysis

Dr. Ehud Weiss (BIU and WIS): paleoethnobotany

Dr. Ruth Shahack-Gross (BIU and WIS): geoarchaeology, micromorphology

Applications are limited for students from third year undergraduates through Masters and doctoral studies. The best 10 students will be selected. Applications should include one paragraph explaining why the student is interested in participating in this course, CV, list of grades and two names of referees, and sent no later than March 1st 2009 to:

Dr. Elisabetta Boaretto
Kimmel Center for Archaeological Science
Weizmann Institute of Science
Rehovot 76100

Israel

E-mail: Elisabetta.Boaretto@Weizmann.ac.il

LATE ANTIQUE ARCHAEOLOGY 2009: **LATE ANTIQUE FINDS: EXCAVATION** **AND ANALYSIS, LONDON, SAT 7TH** **MARCH 2009**

The study of late antique artefacts is no longer limited to silver plate and pilgrim tokens. Yet on many sites, finds are still excavated without thought for the information that they ultimately provide. Rich destruction deposits are excavated to a 'one size fits all' method, and finds are often studied only when digs have finished. Sadly, specialists are often kept out of trenches, despite the insights they can provide from finds into deposits actually under excavation. So do we simply collect finds?, or is there information, particular to each object type, and to late antique deposits, that needs to be recorded in order to study them properly? This meeting will examine the methods appropriate to the recovery and analysis of late antique finds, focusing especially on problems specific to the period and on new discoveries.

A joint conference of the University of Kent and King's College, London, to be held at the Safra lecture theatre, KCL Strand Campus, The Strand, London, WC2R 2LS.

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

10.40-11.10 Steve Roskams (York) Animal Bones 11.10-11.40 TBC Textiles

11.50-12.20 Jerry Evans & Phil Mills (Leicester) Late Roman Pottery 12.20-12.50
Joanita Vroom (UEA) Early Medieval Pottery

2.00-2.30 Veerle Lawryers (KULeuven) Glass 2.30-3.00 Anthea Harris (Birmingham)
Everyday Metals 3.00-3.30 John Casey (Kent) Coins

4.10-4.40 Stephan Gros (Vienna) Waste

4.40-5.10 Phil Mills (Leicester) Building Materials

5.10-5.40 James Gerrard (Pre-construct archaeology) Excavating and studying the
domestic hoard from Drapers' Gardens, City of London

Entrance is free, though places are limited. To reserve a place please email Michael
Mulryan on info@lateantiquearchaeology.com.

Location details: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/about/campuses/strand-det.html>.

Temple Tube station is closest. For flights try www.skyscanner.net.

Cheap UK train tickets can be obtained in advance from www.thetrainline.com. Direct
trains from Canterbury West on Saturday morning leave at 8.35 or 9.06 and arrive 10.00
and 10.36 respectively, at Charing Cross. The best direct train from Oxford leaves at
9.01, and arrives at 9.59 Paddington.

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8TH INTERNATIONAL CARBON DIOXIDE CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 13–19, 2009 9, JENA, GERMANY

Call for Abstracts

Dear colleagues,

It is becoming increasingly evident, that atmospheric carbon dioxide constitutes a major driver of the current and future warming of the world. Therefore the understanding of carbon dioxide as a component of the global carbon cycle has become an important research focus. The quadrennial International Carbon Dioxide Conference provides an authoritative platform for the worldwide scientific community to exchange the latest findings and to foster a better understanding of the multitude of interdisciplinary aspects of the global carbon cycle. The conference aims to cover all aspects pertinent to the controls of atmospheric carbon dioxide and its interactions in the global earth system with a special emphasis on the contemporary anthropogenic perturbation. Although primarily concerned with the natural science aspects, the conference also addresses the science associated with the assessment of direct human impacts, carbon sequestration or mitigation if relevant on large regional and global scales. I am very much honored to invite you to the 8th International Carbon Dioxide Conference. I believe that it will be an exciting forum for our fascinating global carbon cycle science. The scientific steering committee and myself would like to welcome you to participate and we are looking forward to seeing many of you in September 2009 in Jena!

Martin Heimann
Conference Chair

International Scientific Steering Committee

Han Dolman, VU University Amsterdam (NL)
Graham Farquhar, Australian National University, Canberra (AU)
Annette Freibauer, Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute
Braunschweig (DE)
Pierre Friedlingstein, Laboratory of Climate and Environment Services
Gif-sur-Yvette (FR)
Christoph Gerbig, Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena (DE)
Nicholas Gruber, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (CH)
Martin Heimann, Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena (DE)
Sander Houweling, University of Utrecht (NL)
Gen Inoue, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto (JP)
Ralph Keeling, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla (US)
Ingeborg Levin, University of Heidelberg (DE)
Wolfgang Lucht, Institute for Climate Impact Research, Potsdam (DE)
Gregg Marland, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge (US)
Mike Raupach, CSIRO, Black Mountain (AU)

Dominique Raynaud, LGGE, Grenoble (FR)
Markus Reichstein, Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena (DE)
Christopher Sabine, NOAA-PMEL, Seattle (US)
Britton Stephens, NCAR, Boulder (US)
Susan Trumbore, Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena (DE)
Timo Vesala, University of Helsinki (FI)
Doug Wallace, IFM-GEOMAR, Kiel (DE)
Andrew Watson, University of East Anglia, Norwich (GB)

Topics and Abstracts

We invite you to submit abstracts related to one of the following topics:

Theme I

Past carbon variations including the fate of fossil fuel emissions

- fossil fuel emissions history, spatio temporal variations
- response in atmosphere and oceans
- isotopes
- global and regional carbon budget studies
- related tracers (e.g. O₂)
- land use history
- remote sensing of land use (from a global perspective)
- paleo-carbon cycle

Theme II

Process and regional studies

- interactions with water and nutrients
- regional integrated studies (e.g. CarboEurope, NACP, etc.)
- terrestrial response
- ocean response processes
- ocean acidification processes

Theme III

Future changes and carbon management

- future carbon cycle: C4MIP type simulations, long-term effects, feedbacks
- human impacts
- carbon sequestration
- mitigation
- verification of emission reductions

Theme IV

Methodological advances

- measurement techniques (atmosphere, ocean, biosphere)
- remote sensing of atmosphere (GOSAT, OCO, SCIAMACHY etc.)
- inverse modeling (TRANSCOM)
- data assimilation and model data fusion studies

Abstracts should be submitted online only: www.icdc8.org

Deadline for abstract submission: April 30, 2009

The submission of an extended abstract until July 17, 2009, is necessary after your abstract has been accepted.

Organizational Remarks

Venue and Date

Friedrich Schiller University • Campus
Ernst-Abbe-Platz 1 • 07743 Jena (DE)
September 13–19, 2009

Conference Chair

Prof. Dr. *Martin Heimann*
Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry
Department “Biogeochemical Systems“
P.O. Box 100164 • 07745 Jena (DE)

Local Organization

The conference will be organized by the Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry in Jena, Germany. Partial support for the conference is being sought from the German Max Planck Society and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Registration

Please register online via our conference homepage www.icdc8.org or use the fax form on the website or the one attached to this flyer.

Accommodation

We have reserved a contingent of rooms at special rates in Jena. Please find a list of hotels and corresponding registration forms online on the conference homepage.

Bursary

Limited funds are available for partial support to attend the conference for graduate students and young scientists (age limit: 35 years). In order to apply, please send your request together with your CV, publication list and a letter of reference from your supervisor in electronic form to felix.angermueller@conventus.de. Applicants will be informed by July 1, 2009.

Commercial Exhibition

The conference will also host a commercial exhibition. Interested companies are requested to contact *Felix Angermüller* (Conventus) for further information.

Information and Organization

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Congressmanagement & Marketing GmbH
Felix Angermüller
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Facsimile +49 (0)3641 35 33 21
felix.angermueller@conventus.de

www.conventus.de

Conference Website

www.icdc8.org

LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY SESSION **AT THE ASOR ANNUAL MEETING IN** **NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 2009**

Modern development activities such as construction of buildings, roads and other infrastructure resulted in intensive archaeological fieldwork. This includes surveys as well as salvage excavations in all the geographical regions of the Middle East. The excavated sites and features are a random sample that often assists in the better understanding of the ancient landscape and the setting of sites.

For this years session we encourage researchers to present their work resulting out of salvage and rescue projects in urban and rural environments. In addition papers introducing other aspects of Landscape Archaeology, such as excavation techniques, publication formats, GIS/GPS analysis and computer applications, rural vs. urban landscapes etc. are welcome for this session. Also papers dealing with subjects that got little attention such as Historical Archaeology and Landscape could add significant value to the session.

Please send your proposals via the ASOR web site (<http://www.asor.org/>) or contact the session chair directly: Martin Peilstocker, ps66@zahav.net.il.

Martin Peilstocker
Email: ps66@zahav.net.il

**ESF EXPLORATORY WORKSHOP ON
TEXTILE TERMINOLOGIES IN THE
ANCIENT NEAR EAST AND THE
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN FROM THE
3RD TO THE 2ND MILLENNIA BCE,
COPENHAGEN (DENMARK), 4-8 MARCH
2009**

Convened by:
Marie-Louise Nosch and Cécile Michel

(SAXO Institute, University of Copenhagen, DK & Maison René-Ginouvès, CNRS, Nanterre, FR)

Co-sponsored by:

The European Science Foundation (ESF), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Istituto Italiano di Cultura (Copenhagen)

Main Objectives of the Workshop:

In the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC, textile industries flourished along the trade routes, in the urbanised centres and in palaces and temples. The written sources contain rich terminologies describing the textiles. This exploratory workshop will explore this terminology diachronically and investigate the parameters, which influence semantic changes and the adoption of new terms. Through textile terminologies, we perceive contacts, innovations, trade routes and economical structures of pre-monetary societies.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

Wednesday 4 March 2009

Late afternoon *Arrival at Hotel Opera, Copenhagen*

Thursday 5 March 2009

09.00-09.30 *Registration*

09.30-09.45 **Introduction**

09.45-10.00 **Presentation of the ESF**

10.00-10.40 **Synonymic variation in the field of textile terminology: a study in diachrony and synchrony**

Susanne Lervad and **Pascaline Dury** (Centre de Recherche en Terminologie et Traduction, Université Lyon 2, FR)

10.40-11.00 *Coffee break*

11.00-11.30 **Textile terminology in the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC: what kind of classification could help connecting terms to textiles**

Sophie Desrosiers (EHESS, Paris, FR)

11.30-12.00 **Results of the technological investigations of textile production via systematic tests of textile tools in experimental archaeology: limits and potentials of Aegean Bronze Age textile technology**

Eva Andersson (CTR, Copenhagen, DK)

12.00-12.30 **Discussion**

12.30-13.30 *Lunch*

13.30-14.00 **Weaving in Mesopotamia during the Bronze Age: archaeology, techniques and iconography**

Catherine Breniquet (Université Blaise-Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand II, FR)

14.30-14.40 **Discussion**

3rd MILLENNIUM

14.40-15.10 **Ancient Egyptian Classification of Textiles in the Writing System**

Ole Herslund (University of Copenhagen, DK)

15.10-15.40 **The Egyptian Early Dynastic and Old Kingdom 'linen lists': text and textile reconciled**

Jana Jones (Macquarie University, Australia)

15.40-15.50 **Discussion**

15.50-16.00 *Coffee break*

16.00-16.30 **On garments in the Sargonic Period**

Benjamin Foster (Yale University, USA)

16.30-17.00 **Coloured textiles in the Ebla documentation**

Maria Giovanna Biga (Università di Roma "La Sapienza", IT)

17.00-17.15 **Discussion**

Reception at the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research

Friday 6 March 2009

9.30-10.00 **The Textiles in the Neo-Sumerian documentation**

Franco Pomponio (Università de Messina, IT – text read by L. Venderame)

10.00-10.30 **Textile Industry Terminology in the Neo-Sumerian Texts**

Hartmut Waetzoldt (Ruprecht-Karls Universität Heidelberg, DE)

10.30-10.45 **Discussion**

10.45-11.00 *Coffee break*

2nd MILLENNIUM

11.00-11.40 **Textiles or garments: what did the Assyrians trade in Anatolia?**

Cécile Michel (CNRS, Maison de l'archéologie et de l'ethnologie, Nanterre, FR)

and **Klaas R. Veenhof** (University Leiden, NL)

11.40-12.10 **Les fibres textiles dans le monde syro-anatolien: la laine (SÍG) et le lin (GU/GADA). Terminologies hittite, louvite, lycienne**

Agnès Degève and René Lebrun (Université Catholique de Louvain, BE)

12.10-12.30 **Discussion**

12.30-13.30 *Lunch*

14.00-14.30 **Ugaritic and Akkadian textile terminology in the archives of Ugaritic (Late Bronze Age)**

Juan-Pablo Vita (CSIC - Instituto des Estudios Islámicos y del Oriente Próximo, Zaragoza, ES)

14.30-15.00 **Tools, procedures and professions – a review of the Akkadian textile terminology**

Agnete Wisti Lassen (University of Copenhagen, DK)

15.00-15.15 **Discussion**

15.15-15.30 *Coffee break*

15.30-16.10 **The terminology of textiles in the Linear B tablets, with some considerations going back to Linear A ideograms**

Maurizio del Freo (Università di Roma "La Sapienza", IT), **Françoise Rougemont** (CNRS, Maison de l'archéologie et de l'ethnologie, Nanterre, FR), and **Marie-Louise B. Nosch** (CTR Copenhagen, DK)

16.10-16.40 **Mycenaean textile terminology and the organization of textile production: the case of the scribe 103.**

Eugenio Lujan (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, ES)

16.40-17.30 **General Discussion (3rd-2nd Millennium)**

Saturday 7 March 2009

1st MILLENNIUM AND AFTER

10.00-10.30 **Textile Terminology in Babylonian Texts from the 1st Millennium BC**

Francis Joannès (Université de Paris I Panthéon – Sorbonne, Maison de l'archéologie et de l'ethnologie, Nanterre, FR)

10.30-11.00 **Garments in Non-Cultic Context (Neo-Babylonian Period)**

Stefan Zawadzki (Adam Mickiewicz University Poznan, PL)

11.00-11.15 **Discussion**

11.15-11.30 *Coffee break*

11.30-12.00 **Some considerations about Vedic, Avestan and Indo-Iranian textile terminology**

Miguel Angel Andres (University Salamanca, ES)

12.00-12.15 **Discussion**

12.15-14.00 *Lunch*

14.00-14.30

14.30-15.00 As part of the discussion:

Neo-Sumerian Textile Wrappings. Revisiting some foundation figurines from Nippur

Agnès Garcia Ventura (Barcelona, ES)

15.00-16.30 **Final discussion, plans for follow-up research activities and other joint collaborative actions of the group of researcher**

evening *Closing Conference dinner*

Sunday 8 March 2009

morning *Museum visits and departure*

Françoise Rougemont

Protohistoire égéenne, boîte 16

MAE

21 allée de l'université
92023 NANTERRE CEDEX
francoise.rougemont@mae.u-paris10.fr

49 avenue Gambetta
75020 PARIS
francoise.rougemont@wanadoo.fr

Please visit the site:

<http://www.esf.org/activities/exploratory-workshops/humanities-sch/workshops-detail.html?ew=8202>



FITCH-WIENER LAB SEMINAR SERIES
on “science-based archaeology”

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH, 5:30 P.M.

Prof. Robert Arnott

(University of Birmingham)

will introduce the topic:

***“Finding out about Medicine in the Aegean Bronze
Age – an interdisciplinary approach”***

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

**THE FITCH LABORATORY
BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS**

**1st Annual Fitch Laboratory
Senior Visiting Fellow Lecture**

Dr Vassilis Kilikoglou
N.C.S.R. ‘Demokritos’

“From clay to ceramic and from provenance to function”

Tuesday, March 10th, 2009 at 7p.m.
in the Upper House, BSA
The lecture will be followed by a reception



The Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens, Souidias 52, 106 76 Athens.
Tel:210-7217482. www.bsa.ac.uk

3^ο ΑΕΘΣΕ, 12-15 Μαρτίου 2009

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΑ (Αμφιθέατρο Κορδάτου)

Πέμπτη 12/03/09, πρωί

11.30 Προσφωνήσεις

12.00-14.00

ΑΙΤΩΛΟΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΙΑ

ΣΤΑΥΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ-ΓΑΤΣΗ Μαρία

Το έργο της ΛΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ στον Νομό Αιτωλοακαρνανίας κατά τα έτη 2004-2008

ΣΑΡΑΝΤΗ Φωτεινή

Νεότερα στοιχεία για την οχύρωση της αρχαίας Ναυπάκτου

ΤΣΑΝΤΗΛΑ Βάσω

Οι εργασίες αποκάλυψης του ελληνιστικού λουτρού των Οινιάδων μετά από έναν αιώνα

ΕΥΒΟΙΑ

ΜΑΝΤΖΑΝΑΣ Χρήστος

Αποτελέσματα από την εφαρμογή της στατιστικής Παραγοντικής Ανάλυσης σε προϊστορικές λιθοτεχνίες της Εύβοιας

ΜΑΥΡΙΔΗΣ Φ., ΤΑΝΚΟΣΙC Ζ.

Σπήλαιο Αγίας Τριάδας Καρύστου: Οι έρευνες των ετών 2007-2008

ΜΠΟΥΚΑΡΑΣ Κωνσταντίνος

Στοιχεία χωροταξίας και αρχιτεκτονικής από τη Μάνικα

KRAMER-HAJOS Margaretha

A Scenario for the End of the Bronze Age in the North Euboean Gulf

Συζήτηση

Πέμπτη 12/03/09, απόγευμα

17.00-19.00

ΕΥΒΟΙΑ

ΡΙΤΣΩΝΗΣ Άγγελος, ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΗ Αγγελική

Οχυρωματικό έργο στον Μαύρικα της Β. Ευβοίας

ARJONA-PÉREZ Manuel

Ένα ιερό στους πρόποδες της Δίρφης Εύβοιας;

LÉDERREY Claude S.

The Geometric West Quarter of Eretria - New Results and Hypothesis

HUBER Sandrine

New Light on Eretrian Cults and Sanctuaries: Athena at Last

ΨΑΛΤΗ Αθανασία

Η αρχαία Θόλος της Ερέτριας. Τα νέα αρχαιολογικά δεδομένα

ΚΟΣΜΑ Μαρία

Νέα ανασκαφικά δεδομένα από την Κάρυστο Ευβοίας

ΧΙΔΙΡΟΓΛΟΥ Μαρία

Φιλάγρα Μαρμαρίου. Μία οχυρή θέση κλασικών έως ελληνιστικών χρόνων στη νοτιοανατολική Εύβοια

Συζήτηση

19.00-19.30 = Διάλειμμα

19.30-21.30

ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΙΔΟΥ Ξένια

Σχέσεις και επιρροές ανάμεσα στην Εύβοια, την Ιωνία, την Κύπρο από τους γεωμετρικούς στους αρχαϊκούς χρόνους

ΚΟΥΤΣΟΥΦΛΑΚΗΣ Γεώργιος Β., ΑΡΓΥΡΗ Ξανθή

Αρχαία ναυάγια και φορτία πλοίων στο θαλάσσιο χώρο του Ν. Ευβοϊκού

ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑ

ΤΣΩΤΑ Εύη

Νέα στοιχεία για τη νεολιθική κατοίκηση στη Βοιωτία

ΑΡΑΒΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ Β., ΦΑΠΠΙΑΣ Ι.

Νέο μυκηναϊκό ανακτορικό κτήριο στην Καδμεία (Θήβα)

BURKE B., ΑΡΑΒΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ Β., ΦΑΠΠΙΑΣ Ι., LUPACK S., BURNS B.

The Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project, 2007-2008

GROS Jean-Sébastien

Le système d'information géographique des lieux de culte antiques dans le cadre du projet CIRCE

ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΣ Ν. , ΚΑΠΑΡΟΥ Μ., ΜΑΣΤΡΟΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ Γ., ΜΠΕΛΤΣΙΟΣ Κ.,
ΑΡΑΒΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ Β., ΚΑΛΙΓΑ Κ., ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΟΥ Δ.

Τυπολογική και τεχνολογική μελέτη της κεραμικής από την ανασκαφή χώρου
αφιερωμένου στη λατρεία του Ηρακλή, πλησίον των Ηλεκτρών Πυλών στη Θήβα

Συζήτηση

Παρασκευή 13/03/09, πρωί

9.00-11.00

ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑ

ΚΟΥΝΤΟΥΡΗ Έλενα

Βοιωτικά κωδωνόσχημα ειδώλια: η περίπτωση του αποθέτη στο Πυρί Θήβας

PISANI Marcella, MANETTA Consuelo

Appliques e imitazioni di gioielli fittili da corredi funerari

BONANNO ARAVANTINOS Margherita

Νέο αναθηματικό ανάγλυφο από τη Θήβα

GERMANI Marco

Gli edifici per spettacolo di Tebe (Beozia)

ΧΑΡΑΜΗ Αλεξάνδρα

Τάφος μακεδονικού τύπου από την νεκρόπολη της αρχαίας Τανάγρας στη Βοιωτία

ΒΛΑΧΟΓΙΑΝΝΗ Ελένη

Σωστική ανασκαφική έρευνα στον ανισόπεδο κόμβο Ακραιφνίου (1994-1998): Τα νομίσματα από το νεκροταφείο

ΚΑΛΛΙΟΝΤΖΗΣ Γιάννης

Μουσεία Θηβών και Χαιρωνείας : Η σύνταξη καταλόγου των επιγραφών

Συζήτηση

11.00-11.30 = Διάλειμμα

11.30-13.15

ΦΩΚΙΑ

ΛΙΒΙΕΡΑΤΟΥ Αντωνία

Η θέση του Μεδεώνα στον κόλπο της Αντίκυρας κατά τη μετάβαση από την Ύστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού στην Πρώιμη Εποχή του Σιδήρου

ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Σωτήριος Γ.

Μυκηναϊκός τάφος στο Καστρούλι Δεσφίνας

AURIGNY Hélène

Delphi in the 7th century: Offerings and Sanctuary

ΠΑΡΤΙΔΑ Έλενα Κ.

Από τους υπαίθριους αποθέτες στις υπαίθριες εκθέσεις

ΦΘΙΩΤΙΔΑ

ΔΗΜΑΚΗ Σοφία, ΣΟΥΒΑΤΖΗ Στέλλα
Νέα δεδομένα της ανασκαφικής έρευνας από τον οικισμό της πρώιμης νεολιθικής, στον Αγ. Βλάση Λοκρίδας

ΣΤΑΜΟΥΔΗ Αικατερίνη
Μετάβαση και συνέχεια από τη Μέση Εποχή του Χαλκού (ΜΕΧ) έως την Ύστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού (ΥΕΧ). Η περίπτωση της κοινότητας Ν. Μοναστήρι στη Β. Φθιώτιδα

Συζήτηση

13.15 -14.30 = Παρουσίαση ανακοινώσεων τοίχου για τη Στερεά Ελλάδα

GENTILI Lorenzo
An Unusual Capital from the Sanctuary of Herakles in Thebes

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΔΗ Κατερίνα
Λοκρικά υφαντικά βάρη από τον Κύνο

ΚΑΡΑΠΑΣΧΑΛΙΔΟΥ Αμαλία
Νέα στοιχεία για την πόλη της Χαλκίδας της κλασικής, ελληνιστικής, ρωμαϊκής εποχής

ΠΑΡΤΙΔΑ Έλενα Κ., ΤΣΑΡΟΥΧΑ Ανθή
Ευρήματα από τις νεκροπόλεις και τον οικισμό των αρχαίων Δελφών, ως νέα εκθέματα στο Μουσείο

ΣΤΑΪΚΟΥ Βίβιαν , ΛΕΟΝΤΑΡΙΤΗ Κατερίνα
Στρατική Ακαρνανίας. Νέα ευρήματα μέσα από το αρδευτικό έργο Οζερού

ΤΣΟΚΑΣ Γ.Ν., ΒΑΡΓΕΜΕΖΗΣ Γ., ΣΤΑΜΠΟΛΙΔΗΣ Α., ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΗ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΙΚΑ Ν., ΤΑΣΣΗΣ Γ.
Γεωφυσική διασκόπηση στη θέση Μαγούλα Ιμβρου Πηγάδι στη Φθιώτιδα

ΦΡΟΥΣΣΟΥ Ελένη
Μια νέα, άγνωστη θέση με μακραίωνη κατοίκηση στην Εκκάρα Φθιώτιδος

ΨΑΛΤΗ Α., ΚΑΓΚΕΛΗ Γ., ΠΟΠΩΛΗ Φ., ΚΥΤΙΝΟΥ Α.
Η συντήρηση και ανάδειξη των ψηφιδωτών δαπέδων του ιερού της Ίσιδος στην Ερέτρια

Παρασκευή 13/03/09, απόγευμα

17.00-19.00

ΦΘΙΩΤΙΔΑ

Van de MOORTELE A., ZAHOU E.
Five Years of Archaeological Excavation at the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Site of Mitrou, East Lokris (2004-2008). Preliminary Results

VITALE Salvatore

Local Traditions and Mycenaeanization in North-Central Greece. A Preliminary Report on the Late Helladic II to Late Helladic IIIB Pottery from Mitrou, East Lokris, and its Significance

LIS Bartek

Aeginetan Cooking Pottery in Central Greece and its wider perspective

ΚΟΥΝΟΥΚΛΑΣ Π., ΔΑΚΟΡΩΝΙΑ Φ.

Από το χαλκό στο σίδηρο: το ρεπερτόριο κεραμεικής στον Κύνο

ΔΑΚΟΡΩΝΙΑ Φ., ΚΟΥΝΟΥΚΛΑΣ Π.

Η ανακύκλωση στην αρχαιότητα: το παράδειγμα του Κύνου

ΚΑΡΑΝΤΖΑΛΗ Έφη

Η Μυκηναϊκή κατοίκηση στην περιοχή Φραντζή της Λαμίας

ΝΤΑΣΙΟΣ Φώτης

Η «δεκατετράδημος» Οιταία Χώρα: απόπειρα εντοπισμού

Συζήτηση

19.00-19.30 = Διάλειμμα

19.30-21.15

ΜΠΟΥΓΙΑ Πολυξένη

Ηράκλεια η Τραχινία: Η ιστορική και η αρχαιολογική μαρτυρία

ΠΑΠΑΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ Μαρία-Φωτεινή

Το Ασκληπιείον του Δαφνούντος. Πρώτη παρουσίαση

ΣΤΑΥΡΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ Λ., ΚΑΡΑΝΤΖΑΛΗ Ε.

Νέα δεδομένα για τη ρωμαϊκή περίοδο στα αρχαία Φάλαρα (Στυλίδα)

ΤΣΟΚΑΣ Γ.Ν., ΒΑΡΓΕΜΕΖΗΣ Γ., ΣΤΑΜΠΟΛΙΔΗΣ Α., ΠΑΠΑΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ Μ.Φ., ΚΑΡΑΝΤΖΑΛΗ Ε., ΣΙΨΗ Μ., ΤΙΛΕΛΗ Φ.

Γεωφυσικές διασκοπήσεις στο πλαίσιο των σωστικών ανασκαφών της ΙΔ' ΕΠΚΑ για τα μεγάλα δημόσια έργα του νομού Φθιώτιδας

ΠΕΤΡΟΥΤΣΑ Ε., ΔΗΜΑΚΗ Σ., ΜΑΝΩΛΗΣ Σ.

Διερεύνηση κοινωνικών διαφορών μέσω της Διατροφής. Ανάλυση Σταθερών Ισοτόπων Άνθρακα και Αζώτου σε κολλαγόνο ανθρώπινων οστών από το Ζέλι και το Καλαπόδι Λοκρίδας

ΒΟΡΕΙΕΣ ΣΠΟΡΑΔΕΣ

ΔΟΥΛΓΕΡΗ-ΙΝΤΖΕΣΙΛΟΓΛΟΥ Α., ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Ι., ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Ρ., ΠΕΤΣΗ Κ., ΒΛΑΪΔΗ Ρ., ΔΕΡΜΙΤΖΑΚΗΣ Σ.

Το Ασκληπιείο της Πεπαρήθου. Έξι χρόνια μετά

Συζήτηση

Σάββατο 14/03/09, πρωί
(παράλληλες συνεδρίες με Βυζαντινούς χρόνους)

9.00-11.00

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑ

ΣΤΑΜΑΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ Μαρία

Το αρχείο Α.Σ. Αρβανιτόπουλου και η σημασία του για τη μελέτη της Θεσσαλικής αρχαιολογίας σήμερα.

ΝΑΝΟΓΛΟΥ Στράτος

Η υλικότητα της παράδοσης στην προϊστορική Θεσσαλία

ΠΕΝΤΕΔΕΚΑ Αρετή

Δίκτυα ανταλλαγής της κεραμικής στη Νεολιθική Θεσσαλία: κόμβοι και σύνδεσμοι, οικισμοί και σχέσεις

ΜΠΑΤΖΕΛΑΣ Ι. Χρήστος

Νεολιθικές Υπόσκαφες κατοικίες στη Θεσσαλία. Ένα παράδειγμα από το Μακρυχώρι Λάρισας. Συσχετισμοί και συγκρίσεις με ανάλογες κατασκευές από τη Μακεδονία

ΧΑΤΖΗΑΓΓΕΛΑΚΗΣ Λεωνίδα Π.

Νέα δεδομένα από τη Συκεώνα. Οικιστικό σύνολο της Μέσης Νεολιθικής

ΧΑΤΖΗΑΓΓΕΛΑΚΗΣ Λ.Π., ΚΑΡΑΓΙΑΝΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Χρ.

Πρόδρομος Καρδίτσας. Νεότερα στοιχεία από τη Μαγούλα στον Άγιο Ιωάννη

ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΗ Ν., ΧΑΤΖΗΑΓΓΕΛΑΚΗΣ Λ., ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΙΚΑΣ Ο., ΑΛΕΞΙΟΥ Ν.

Νεολιθική εγκατάσταση στο οροπέδιο της Λίμνης Πλαστήρα (Ν. Καρδίτσας): μετακίνηση πληθυσμών της θεσσαλικής πεδιάδας σε θερινά βοσκοτόπια;

Συζήτηση

11.00-11.30 = Διάλειμμα

11.30-13.45

ΤΟΥΦΕΞΗΣ Γ., ΤΣΕΡΓΑ Κ., ΠΑΠΑΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ Ε.

Σωστική ανασκαφική έρευνα σε νεολιθικό οικισμό στο χωριό Βασιλίας Φαρσάλων, Ν. Λάρισας

ΜΟΥΝΔΡΕΑ-ΑΓΡΑΦΙΩΤΗ Α., ΜΑΛΑΚΑΣΙΩΤΗ Ζ., ΡΟΝΤΗΡΗ Β., ΒΟΥΖΑΞΑΚΗΣ Κ., ΚΑΛΟΓΙΑΝΝΗ Α.

Το ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα στη Μαγούλα Ζερέλια, 2006-2008

ΑΛΜΑΤΖΗ Καλλιόπη

Ευρήματα Νεολιθικής περιόδου ΝΑ της Μαγούλας «Βισβίκη»

ΑΓΝΟΥΣΙΩΤΗΣ Δ., ΑΔΡΥΜΗ-ΣΙΣΜΑΝΗ Β.

Η μεσοελλαδική κατοίκηση στη Θεσσαλία. Μαρτυρίες από ένα σύνθετο οικιστικό σύνολο του οικισμού της “Τσιγγενίνας” στην περιοχή της λίμνης Κάρλας

ΣΙΣΜΑΝΗ Κασσάνδρα

Οι ταφικές πρακτικές στη Θεσσαλία κατά τη μέση εποχή του χαλκού

PANTOU Panagiota A.

Examining Settlement Types and Regional Variability in Late Bronze Age Greece: The Data from Eastern Thessaly

ΧΑΤΖΗΑΓΓΕΛΑΚΗΣ Λ.Π., ΤΣΕΛΙΟΣ Χρ.

Μαυρομμάτι Καρδίτσας. Νέα θέση της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού

ΑΔΡΥΜΗ-ΣΙΣΜΑΝΗ Βασιλική

Ο ρόλος του μυκηναϊκού οικισμού Διμηνίου στην περιοχή γύρω από το μυχό του Παγασητικού κόλπου

Συζήτηση

13.45-15.00 Παρουσίαση ανακοινώσεων τοίχου για τη Θεσσαλία

ΑΣΔΕΡΑΚΗ-ΤΖΟΥΜΕΡΚΙΩΤΗ Ε., REHREN Th.

Η χρήση του μολύβδου διαχρονικά στη περιοχή της Μαγνησίας

ΒΑΣΕΒΑΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Μ., ΒΑΒΕΛΙΔΗΣ Μ., ANDREASEN N. H., ΑΓΝΟΥΣΙΩΤΗΣ Δ.

Μεταλλευτική δραστηριότητα στην περιοχή του Ξουριχτιού (ανατολικό Πήλιο)

ΓΑΛΟΥΚΑΣ Στυλιανός Φ.

Το Σπήλαιο του Κένταυρου Χείρωνα

GUERRA M.-F., ADRYMI V., BAGAULT D., LICHELI V., WALTER Ph.

The quest for the gold of the Golden Fleece: analysis of gold items from the Mycenaean tholos tomb at Kazanaki

ΔΟΥΛΓΕΡΗ-ΙΝΤΖΕΣΙΛΟΓΛΟΥ Α., ΚΑΛΟΓΙΑΝΝΗ Α.

Παιχνίδια στο Μουσείο. Εκπαιδευτικά Προγράμματα της ΙΓ' Ε.Π.Κ.Α. κατά τη διετία 2006-2008

ΚΑΡΑΓΚΟΥΝΗΣ Δημήτριος

Εργασίες ανάδειξης αρχαιολογικών χώρων Περραιβικής Τρίπολης στα πλαίσια του Γ.Κ.Π.Σ

ΚΑΡΑΠΑΝΟΥ Σοφία

Σωστικές Ανασκαφές στα Φάρσαλα. Στοιχεία για την Οργάνωση του Δημόσιου Χώρου στην Πόλη των Ελληνιστικών Χρόνων

ΚΑΡΑΤΑΣΙΟΣ Ι., ΚΥΛΙΚΟΓΛΟΥ Β., ΠΑΛΙΟΥΓΚΑΣ Θ.

Τεχνολογική Μελέτη Ελληνιστικής Φαγεντιανής από τη Φάρσαλο

*LIM Rana , ΣΔΡΟΛΙΑ Σταυρούλα
Ανασκαφική έρευνα στο Μπεζεστένι της Λάρισας*

*ΠΑΛΙΟΥΓΚΑΣ Θεόδωρος
Ένα επεισόδιο φαγεντιανό αγγείο από τη Φάρσαλο*

*ΠΡΕΚΑ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΗ
Προκαταρκτική ενάλια αρχαιολογική έρευνα σε ναύαγιο κλασικών χρόνων στα
Σκάντζουρα Βορείων Σποράδων*

*ΤΣΑΤΣΟΥΛΗ Κωνσταντίνα
Προτάσεις για τη σωστή αποθήκευση των μουσειακών αντικειμένων*

**Σάββατο 14/03/09, απόγευμα
(παράλληλες συνεδρίες με Βυζαντινούς χρόνους)**

17.00-19.00

ΜΠΑΤΖΙΟΥ - ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙΟΥ Ανθή
Ανασκαφή μυκηναϊκού οικισμού στα Πευκάκια, 2006-2008

ΠΑΠΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΥ Α., ΛΑΓΙΑ Α. ΔΟΥΛΓΕΡΗ-ΙΝΤΖΕΣΙΛΟΓΛΟΥ Α., ΑΡΑΧΩΒΙΤΗ Π.
Βιοαρχαιολογικά δεδομένα από Μυκηναϊκό νεκροταφείο στο Βελεστίνο Μαγνησίας

ΓΑΛΑΝΑΚΗΣ Γ., ΣΤΑΜΑΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ Μ.
Ο Θολωτός Τάφος της Δρανίστας (Άνω Κτιμένη): Το Αρχαιολογικό Υλικό της Ανασκαφής
Α.Σ. Αρβανιτόπουλου, 1911

ΤΟΥΡΝΑΒΙΤΟΥ Ιφιγένεια
Τεκμήρια μυκηναϊκής παρουσίας σε Πρωτο-Γεωμετρικό νεκροταφείο: ο γρίφος του
αποθέτη στην «Αγριελιά»

RUPPENSTEIN Florian
Υπάρχουν υπομυκηναϊκά στρώματα σε οικισμούς της Στερεάς Ελλάδας και της νότιας
Θεσσαλίας;

ΚΑΤΑΚΟΥΤΑ Στέλλα
Η εποχή Σιδήρου στα Φάρσαλα

ΤΣΙΟΥΚΑ Φωτεινή
Το νεκροταφείο ενταφιασμών κατά την Πρώιμη εποχή του Σιδήρου στη θέση
«Βουλοκαλύβα» (Αρχαία Άλος)

Συζήτηση

19.00-19.30 = Διάλειμμα

19.30-21.30

ΓΟΥΝΑΡΗΣ Αλέξανδρος Π.

Το θεσσαλικό τμήμα του Νηών Καταλόγου: ένα τεκμήριο οικιστικής;

ΜΠΙΖΑΚΗ Βασιλική

Τα έθνη της κοιλάδας του Σπερχειού (Αχαιοί Φθιώται, Αινιάνες, Μαλιείς, Οιταίοι) και οι Θεσσαλοί από τον 7ο αι. π.Χ. έως την επικράτηση των Ρωμαίων

ΚΡΑΒΑΡΙΤΟΥ Σοφία

Μηχανισμοί διαμόρφωσης εθνικής ταυτότητας στη Θεσσαλία και τη Βοιωτία των Κλασικών και Ελληνιστικών χρόνων

ΜΑΖΑΡΑΚΗΣ ΑΙΝΙΑΝ Αλέξανδρος

Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στο ιερό του Απόλλωνος στο Σωρό (2006-2008)

ΛΕΒΕΝΤΗ Ιφιγένεια

Τα πήλινα ειδώλια από το ιερό του Απόλλωνος στο Σωρό Μαγνησίας

ΒΗΤΟΣ Γ., ΚΟΥΚΟΥΛΙΔΟΥ Χρ., ΠΑΝΑΓΟΥ Μ.

Τα μικρά ευρήματα από το ιερό του Απόλλωνος στο Σωρό

ΜΗΤΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ Χριστίνα

Η ελευσινιακή μύηση του Δημητρίου Πολιορκητή: εικονογραφικές παρατηρήσεις με αφορμή δύο χρυσά ελάσματα (διάδημα;) από την αρχαία Δημητριάδα

Συζήτηση

Κυριακή 15/03/09, πρωί

(παράλληλες συνεδρίες με Βυζαντινούς χρόνους)

9.00-11.15

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑ

ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ Έλσα

Πήλινα ειδώλια σε ταφικά σύνολα της αρχαίας Δημητριάδας. Εικονογραφία, λειτουργία, χρονολογικές ενδείξεις χρήσης

ΤΡΙΑΝΤΑΦΥΛΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ Π., ΣΚΑΦΙΔΑ Ε.

Η Δημητριάδα κατά τους Ρωμαϊκούς χρόνους: νέα δεδομένα

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Σταματία

Σωστικές ανασκαφικές έρευνες στις Φθιώτιδες Θήβες: Οι λήκυθοι του Νότιου Νεκροταφείου

ΠΑΒΕΛΗ Γεωργία

Ενεπίγραφες επιτύμβιες στήλες από τις Φθιώτιδες Θήβες από την κλασική περίοδο έως και τους αυτοκρατορικούς χρόνους

BEESTMAN-KRUYSHAAR, Colette

The cult of Demeter Thesmophoros at Hellenistic Halos

REINDERS Reinder

The excavation of the House of the Tub in Hellenistic Halos

STISSI Vladimir

The countryside of Classical-Hellenistic Halos, a comparative approach

ΜΑΛΑΚΑΣΙΩΤΗ Ζ., ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Ρ.

Ο αρχαιολογικός χώρος της Άλου και η μελέτη ανάδειξης των μνημείων

Συζήτηση

11.15-11.45 = Διάλειμμα

11.45-13.45

GRANINGER Denver

Two narratives of Ennodia cult

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΘΟΔΩΡΟΣ Δημήτριος

Η Άρτεμις Φεραία μεταξύ Θεσσαλίας και Σικελίας

ΑΡΑΧΩΒΙΤΗ Π., ΔΟΥΛΓΕΡΗ-INTZEΣΙΛΟΓΛΟΥ Α., ΤΣΙΓΑΡΑ Μ.

Ναός Θαυλίου Διός Φερών. Νέα δεδομένα

ΤΖΙΑΦΑΛΙΑΣ Α., BOUCHON R.

Consolation à la famille de Markellos de Trikkè : à propos d'un document inédit du IIe s. apr. J.-C.

ΤΖΙΑΦΑΛΙΑΣ Α., DECOURT J.-C.

Un nouveau règlement religieux pour des cultes orientaux à Larissa

HELLY Bruno (en collaboration avec A. TZIAFALIAS et Th. PALIOUNGAS)

De Spon à Ioannès Oikonomos et quelques autres. Histoire de la collection épigraphique de Larisa

LUCAS G., A. TZIAFALIAS

Sur la surveillance du territoire d'une cité de la Tripolis de Perrhébie

Συζήτηση

13.45 -15.00 = Διάλειμμα

15.00 – 17.00

ΠΙΚΟΥΛΑΣ Γιάννης Α.

Τα προγράμματα του ΠΘ/ΙΑΚΑ: «Οι διαβάσεις της Πίνδου: Οδικό δίκτυο και άμυνα» [Η έρευνα στη Θεσσαλία: 2006] και «Διασχίζοντας τον Όλυμπο: Οδικό δίκτυο και άμυνα στην Περραιβία» (2008-2010)

ΤΖΙΑΦΑΛΙΑΣ Α., ΚΑΡΑΓΚΟΥΝΗΣ Δ.

Πληροφοριακό σύστημα διαχείρισης αρχιτεκτονικών μελών Α΄ αρχαίου θεάτρου Λάρισας

ΤΣΙΑΚΑ Ασημίνα

Ανασκαφική έρευνα στη Ροδιά Λάρισας καθώς και νέα ευρήματα από την περιοχή της Λάρισας κατά τα έτη 2007-2008

ΙΝΤΖΕΣΙΛΟΓΛΟΥ Μπάμπης

Η σύγχρονη τεχνολογία και η σημερινή διαμόρφωση της γης στην περιοχή της Μητρόπολης Καρδίτσας

ANDREASEN N. H., ΒΑΞΕΒΑΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Μ., ΠΑΠΑΔΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Δ., ΠΑΝΤΖΟΥ Ν.

The Pelion cave project. Εθνο-αρχαιολογική μελέτη της χρήσης των σπηλαίων στην περιοχή του Πηλίου κατά τους νεότερους και σύγχρονους ιστορικούς χρόνους

ΚΑΛΟΓΙΑΝΝΗ Α., ΖΑΒΟΣ Θ.

Διερευνώντας τις αντιλήψεις των παιδιών για το Μουσείο

BARBER, R. L. N.

Ο Τζόρτζιο Ντε Κίρικο και η ελληνική προϊστορική τέχνη

Συζήτηση

17.00-17.30 = ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

3^ο ΑΕΘΣΕ

ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟ – ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΑΣ

(Αμφιθέατρο Σαράτση)

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ

(Σάββατο & Κυριακή = παράλληλες συνεδρίες με Αρχαίους χρόνους)

Σάββατο 14/03/09, πρωί

9.00-11.00

ΕΥΒΟΙΑ – ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑ

ΓΕΡΟΥΣΗ Ευγενία

Το έργο της 23ης ΕΒΑ 2006-2008

ΚΑΚΑΒΑΣ Γ., ΠΑΠΑΔΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ Ε.
Αρχαιολογικές επισημάνσεις στην Εύβοια (2006)

ΚΟΝΤΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ Νίκος Δ.
Η μεσαιωνική Χαλκίδα με βάση τα νεώτερα ευρήματα της έρευνας

ΚΑΤΣΕΛΑΚΗ Ανδρομάχη
Η βιογραφική εικόνα του Αγίου Χαραλάμπους στη Μονή Λεύκων Ευβοίας

ΒΟΛΤΥΡΑΚΗ Ε., ΝΤΑΦΗ Ε., ΣΚΟΡΔΑΡΑ Μ.
Από τις ανασκαφές της Θήβας στα μεγάλα μνημεία της Βοιωτίας: η μουσειολογική μελέτη για τις βυζαντινές αίθουσες του Νέου Μουσείου της Θήβας

ΒΑΞΕΒΑΝΗΣ Γιάννης
Οι εργασίες αποκατάστασης του ναού του Αγίου Γεωργίου στα Λουκίσια της Βοιωτίας

ΑΡΒΑΝΙΤΗ Σμαραγδή Ι.
Κεραμεική οθωμανικών εργαστηρίων στη Στερεά Ελλάδα, κατά την περίοδο της Τουρκοκρατίας (15ος – 19ος αι.). Το παράδειγμα της Θήβας

Συζήτηση

11.00-11.30 = Διάλειμμα

11.30-13.30

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Α., ΣΤΑΗ Μ.
Οι πρόσφατες εργασίες στερέωσης, συντήρησης και αποκατάστασης στο ναό της Παναγίας και σε κτίσματα της Μονής Οσίου Λουκά Βοιωτίας

ΚΑΡΑΜΠΙΝΗΣ Μιχάλης
Παλαιοχριστιανικά γλυπτά από τη συλλογή της Μονής Οσίου Λουκά Βοιωτίας

ΦΩΚΙΔΑ - ΦΘΙΩΤΙΔΑ - ΕΥΡΥΤΑΝΙΑ

ΚΑΛΑΝΤΖΗ-ΣΜΠΥΡΑΚΗ Αικατερίνη
Νεώτερες παρατηρήσεις σε παλαιοχριστιανικά και βυζαντινά μνημεία των νομών Φθιώτιδας και Φωκίδας

ΚΑΚΑΒΑΣ Γεώργιος
Νεότερες έρευνες, αρχαιολογικές και αναστηλωτικές εργασίες στη Φθιώτιδα, Ευρυτανία και Φωκίδα (2008)

ΚΑΚΑΒΑΣ Γ., ΥΦΑΝΤΗ Α.
Μελέτες ανάδειξης του βυζαντινού Κάστρου της Υπάτης και διαμόρφωσης έκθεσης αρχαιοτήτων στον αύλειο χώρο του Βυζαντινού Μουσείου Υπάτης

ΠΑΛΛΗΣ Γιώργος

Από τη Λαμία στο Ζητούνι. Αρχαιολογικές μαρτυρίες για την παλαιοχριστιανική και βυζαντινή πόλη

ΓΙΑΛΟΥΡΗ Άννα

Ερείπια κτιριακού συγκροτήματος στο Καλαπόδι Ν. Φθιώτιδας

Συζήτηση

Σάββατο 14/03/09, απόγευμα

17.00-19.00

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑ

ΒΕΛΕΝΗΣ Γεώργιος

Η χρήση της από Χριστού χρονολογίας στη Στερεά Ελλάδα και στη Θεσσαλία

ΒΑΡΑΛΗΣ Ιωάννης Δ.

Δύο πήλινες ευλογίες του αγίου Μηνά στο Λαογραφικό Κέντρο Κίτσου Μακρή

ΧΟΥΛΙΑΡΑΣ Ιωάννης

Τοιχογραφημένα μνημεία και ζωγράφοι του 16ου αιώνα στη Θεσσαλία

NANOY Μαρία

«Χάρτινες εικόνες» και σχέδια εργασίας από τη συλλογή χαρακτηριστικών και σχεδίων του Λαογραφικού Κέντρου Κίτσου Μακρή

ΒΛΑΧΟΣΤΕΡΓΙΟΣ Ιωάννης Ε.

Πυριτιδαποθήκες της Θεσσαλίας. Μια πρώτη παρουσίαση

ΝΤΙΝΑ Ασπασία

Νεότερες έρευνες στα Παλαιά Βόλου και στην παλαιοχριστιανική πόλη των Φθιώτιδων Θηβών

ΣΔΡΟΛΙΑ Σταυρούλα

Παλαιοχριστιανικά ευρήματα στην περιοχή του Κισσάβου

Συζήτηση

19.00-19.30 = Διάλειμμα

19.30-21.15

FUNDIC Leonela,

Παρατηρήσεις στην επιτύμβια παράσταση του νάρθηκα της μονής Πόρτας Παναγίας, Πύλη Τρικάλων

ΣΤΑΝΤΖΟΥΡΗΣ Π., ΠΑΠΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ Π.

Ευρήματα παλαιοχριστιανικής εποχής στα πλαίσια του έργου «Παράκαμψη πόλεως Βόλου»

ΤΣΙΜΠΙΔΑ Ελένη

Ο τοιχογραφικός διάκοσμος των ναών της Μεταμορφώσεως του Σωτήρος στην Αγία και του Αγίου Νικολάου στον Αετόλοφο

ΕΥΓΕΝΙΚΟΣ Πάρις Δ.

Το ξυλόγλυπτο τέμπλο του Αγ. Αθανασίου Ζαγοράς Πηλίου

ΜΑΜΑΛΟΥΚΟΣ Σταύρος

Η Αρχιτεκτονική του οικοδομικού συγκροτήματος της Μονής του Αγίου Λαυρεντίου Πηλίου

ΖΑΦΕΙΡΗΣ Γεώργιος

Εργασίες στερέωσης – αποκατάστασης στο « Κυριακό» της πρώτης μοναστικής σκήτης των Μετεώρων (ναός Παναγίας Δούπιανης) στο Καστράκι Καλαμπάκας

Συζήτηση

Κυριακή 15/03/09, πρωί

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑ

9.00-11.00

ΚΟΤΡΩΤΣΙΟΥ Κυριακούλα

Παράδεισος και Κόλαση, Τιμωρία και Εξιλέωση, Αγωνία και Δικαίωση: Πολλαπλά μηνύματα και επάλληλοι αντικατοπτρισμοί στο εσωτερικό του νάρθηκα. Η περίπτωση των ναών Αγ.Δημητρίου και Αγ.Παρασκευής Βλοχού Παλαμά Καρδίτσας

ΜΑΝΤΖΑΝΑ Κρυσταλλία

Παραστάσεις από τον τοιχογραφικό διάκοσμο μοναστηριακών τραπεζών στην περιοχή των Τρικάλων

ΜΑΧΑΙΡΑ Παρασκευή

Ι. Μ. Προφήτου Ηλιού και Αγ. Μοδέστου στην Πύρρα, Ν. Τρικάλων. Η υπογραφή Σαμαριναίων ζωγράφων στον εικονογραφικό διάκοσμο του καθολικού

ΜΠΑΛΟΓΙΑΝΝΗ Ουρανία

Ο τοιχογραφικός διάκοσμος του Ι. Ν. Αγ. Νικόλαου στους «Σιαμάδες» Καστανιάς, Ν. Τρικάλων. Ανάλυση ενός εικονογραφικού συνόλου που ακολουθεί τις καλλιτεχνικές τάσεις των Χιονιαδιτών

ΤΣΙΛΙΜΙΓΚΑΣ Χρήστος

Ιερός Ναός Αγίου Νικολάου Σιαμάδων Δ. Καστανιάς Νομού Τρικάλων

ΤΣΙΟΥΡΗΣ Ιωάννης Κ.

Παρατηρήσεις στην εντοίχια ζωγραφική του ναού του Αγίου Γεωργίου Λεύκης Καρδίτσας

ΔΕΡΙΖΙΩΤΗΣ Λ., ΚΟΥΓΙΟΥΜΤΖΟΓΛΟΥ Σ.

Ο Ηρακλής Κυναγίδας και η βασιλική Γ' στην παλαιοχριστιανική ακρόπολη της Δολίχης

Συζήτηση

11.00-11.30 = Διάλειμμα

11.30-13.00 = Παρουσίαση ανακοινώσεων τοίχου για τη Στερεά Ελλάδα

ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑΔΗΣ Ηράκλειτος

Μελέτη αποκατάστασης του ενετικού κτηρίου “Βαΐλου” στη Χαλκίδα της Εύβοιας

ΒΑΞΕΒΑΝΗΣ Γιάννης

Σωστική ανασκαφική έρευνα στην οδό Ωρίωνος της Χαλκίδας

ΒΑΦΕΙΑΔΗΣ Μ. Κωνσταντίνος

Οι πηγές της «Ερμηνείας» (1729-1733) του Διονύσου από τα Άγραφα. Νέα στοιχεία για τη χρονολόγησή τους

ΚΩΣΤΑΡΑ Μαρία

Εργασίες στερέωσης στον Βυζαντινό Ναό του Αγίου Νικολάου Λαρύμνης

ΔΙΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Γεώργιος Κ.

Οι οθωμανικές επιγραφές της Υπάτης (Badracik)

ΜΠΙΡΤΣΑΣ Ιωάννης

Εργασίες αποκατάστασης στην Ιερά Μονή Αγίου Γεωργίου Αρμά στα Φύλλα της Εύβοιας

ΡΑΠΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ Σ. Γ., ΤΣΑΡΟΥΧΑ Α.

Κάστρο Γλύφας Φωκίδος: παλαιοί προβληματισμοί ανανεώνονται

ΣΤΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ Ε., ΑΓΓΕΛΗ Ε.-Α.

Αποκατάσταση του μεσαιωνικού πύργου στο Βασιλικό Ευβοίας

13.00 -15.00 = Διάλειμμα

15.00-16.00 Παρουσίαση ανακοινώσεων τοίχου για τη Θεσσαλία

ΑΝΔΡΟΥΔΗΣ Πασχάλης

Η ακριβής χρονολόγηση της αιογράφησης του ναού του Αγίου Γεωργίου Ζαβλαντίων (σημ. Παλαιόπυργος Τρικάλων) με βάση μια χαμένη επιγραφή

ΓΙΑΛΟΥΡΗ Άννα

«Μικροί Περιηγητές». Εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα για μαθητές Δημοτικού με θέμα την ιστορία και τα μνημεία της Λάρισας

ΚΟΝΤΟΓΙΑΝΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ Μαρία

Νέα στοιχεία για την παλαιοχριστιανική οχύρωση της Λάρισας

ΜΑΣΤΡΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ Γ., ΜΗΤΡΟΝΑΤΣΙΟΣ Π.

Συντήρηση τοιχογραφικού διακόσμου του Ι. Ν. Κοιμήσεως Θεοτόκου στη Γελάνθη Καρδίτσας

ΜΗΤΣΑΤΣΙΚΑΣ Μ., ΤΟΥΛΗ Β.

Συντήρηση τοιχογραφιών Ι. Ν. Αγίου Αθανασίου στο Ψυχικό Ν. Λάρισας

ΝΤΑΦΗ Ε., ΣΤΑΜΑΤΙΑΔΗ Κ.

Τα μεσαιωνικά μνημεία του Κάστρου της Σκύρου: Ο ναός της Παναγίας Επισκοπής και η μεσαιωνική δεξαμενή (Σκοτεινή Φυλακή): Οι παλιές επεμβάσεις, τα σημερινά προβλήματα και η μελέτη στερέωσης των μνημείων

ΝΤΙΝΑ Α., ΒΛΑΧΟΣΤΕΡΓΙΟΣ Ι.

Αναστήλωση καθολικού Ι. Μ. Αγίου Δημητρίου στο Στόμιο (Τσάγεζι) Δήμου Ευρυμενίων, Ν. Λάρισας

ΠΑΝΤΑΖΗΣ Γ., ΜΑΝΤΖΑΝΑ Ε.

Ο προσανατολισμός του τεμένους Κουρσούμ στα Τρίκαλα

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑ Βάσσα

Τοπιογραφίες στο εικονογραφικό πρόγραμμα του καθολικού της Ι. Μ. Ευαγγελισμού Σκιάθου

**CALL FOR PAPERS, 2010 ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE OF AMERICA ORANGE
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, "FROM POTS
TO PEOPLE": NEW APPROACHES TO
THE STUDY OF CERAMICS AND
SOCIETY**

Dear all,

Please find below the text of the call for papers for an AIA colloquium I am co-organizing with Marcie Handler for the 2010 AIA Annual Meetings. We appreciate your help circulating the call to any other listservs you may belong to. The timing is short -- we're grateful for your help!

CALL FOR PAPERS

**2010 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America Orange County,
California**

"From Pots to People": New Approaches to the Study of Ceramics and Society

Pottery is one of the most abundant materials in the archaeological record and has been the focus of countless studies. Traditional inquiries focus on developing ceramic typologies and examining individual vases divorced from their archaeological context, while new, more interpretive models focus on the people behind the pots. As the well-known phrase "from pots to people" suggests, this panel aims to address questions about the producers and consumers of ancient pottery, using contextual studies, scientific analyses and object biographies. The session will explore how investigations of the formal and decorative qualities of pottery, as well as distribution and deposition patterns, illuminate the people who created and used it. We invite papers that incorporate new approaches to the study of the ceramic record and emphasize how the results reflect social and political organization, individual and group identity, and the connections between peoples in the same region or separated by land and sea. Theoretical as well as empirical contributions on ancient pottery from all over the world will be welcome. It is our hope to organize a panel of papers with broad geographical and chronological limits. Our common interest in the interpretive potential of pottery will enable us not only to share information, but also to enhance our understanding and analysis of ceramic data from the regions in which we each specialize.

Possible topics include:

- Case studies of context pottery from archaeological excavations
- Pottery as a means to understand human settlement or movement patterns
- Contextual studies of vessels that were once studied as stand-alone artifacts

- Evidence to support or challenge the notion "pots equal people"
- Implications of scientific analyses and experimental archaeology for new discoveries about the relationships between pots and people

The organizers will submit the selected papers as a colloquium session to the 2010 annual meeting of the AIA. All papers in the colloquium will be subject to acceptance by the AIA Program Committee. It is possible for an individual to submit abstracts for both a colloquium session and an open paper session at the AIA annual meeting. The colloquium organizers will receive notification from the AIA Program Committee in May 2009.

Please send an abstract of no more than 250 words by Monday, March 9, 2009 to both session organizers, Marcie Handler (handlemd@email.uc.edu) and Katie Swinford (swinfokm@email.uc.edu). In keeping with the regulations of the AIA, we will accept only electronic submissions. All abstracts must conform to AIA guidelines (see the American Journal of Archaeology style guidelines, published in AJA 104:3-24, and in the Annual Meeting section of the AIA website). If the colloquium is accepted by the Program Committee presenters must be members of the AIA in good standing.

Katherine Swinford
Department of Classics
University of Cincinnati
P.O. Box 210226
Cincinnati, OH 45221

ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN
SOFIA 2009/2010 FELLOWSHIP
COMPETITION

For the academic year 2009/2010, the American Research Center in Sofia, Bulgaria (ARCS) will offer three programs with accompanying fellowships: a 9-month program for the period September-May; a fall term program for the period September-November; and a spring term program for the period February-April. ARCS will host the programs' lectures and seminars, organize related trips, and facilitate opportunities for taking Bulgarian and other Balkan language classes, logistical support, and access to local libraries, museums, and other educational institutions.

1. Those interested in the 9-month program (only for graduate students) are expected to participate in the ARCS academic program during both the Fall and the Spring term and devote the rest of the time to independent research and travel. The content of the Fall and Spring Programs is described below.

2. The Fall Term Program is intended for graduate and advanced undergraduate students, scholars and teachers interested in the history, material culture, and civilization (including ethnography and music) of Bulgaria and the Balkan region. The term of the program is from the first Monday of September through the last Saturday of November. The first part of the program consists of lectures, seminars and trips relating to the period from antiquity to the present day. Although most scholars specialize in one historical period, we believe that for students of Bulgarian and Balkan history it will be very helpful to get a diachronic overview from local experts. The second part of the program will include independent research in local libraries and optional trips.

3. The Spring Term Program is intended for graduate and advanced undergraduate students, teachers and scholars interested in the history of religion in Bulgaria from antiquity to the 20th century, including ancient religion, Christianity (Orthodoxy, Catholicism, and other Christian faiths and movements), Judaism, and Islam. The term of the program is from the first Monday of February to the last Saturday of April. The first part of the program will consist of lectures and seminars by local experts, and the second part of the program will include independent research in local libraries and trips to famous Bulgarian religious sites (many of which are part of the world's cultural heritage).

ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS:

All applicants need to submit a completed application form available to download at <http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/arcs/index.asp?page=programs>, where full information for the contents of the application can be found. Graduate students at educational

institutions registered in North America, regardless of their citizenship, are eligible for fellowships. Students with partial support or without support from ARCS can apply for alternative sources of funding. Faculty members at these institutions are welcome to participate in the programs or part thereof, but are not eligible for fellowships. Please visit the ARCS website (<http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/arcs/>) for more information or contact Professor Kevin Clinton via e-mail at kmcl@cornell.edu.

Application deadline: All application materials must be postmarked by February 28, 2009. The candidates will receive notification by April 1, 2009.

FELLOWSHIPS

ARCS plans to offer at least one 9-month fellowship for the period September-May; at least three fall and spring term fellowships. The stipends will amount to \$550 a month. (It is estimated that \$550 will be sufficient to cover daily expenses given the current cost of living in Bulgaria). In addition, ARCS will pay for accommodation, on-site language instruction, and travel expenses within the academic program. Travel expenses between North America and Bulgaria and meals in Bulgaria are not included.

ESTIMATED COST

Applicants who have been accepted without a fellowship are welcome to look for alternative sources of funding: the total cost of the programs for participants from member institutions is estimated as \$11,500 for the 9-month program and \$5,500 for either the fall or the spring semester program. This estimate is based on the assumption that the participants will reside at ARCS. Participants from non-member institutions will be charged an additional fee of \$100 per month.

Please visit the ARCS website (<http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/arcs/>) for more information about the American Research Center in Sofia, or contact Professor Kevin Clinton at the address given above, or via e-mail at kmcl@cornell.edu.

Kevin Clinton

Chair, Managing Committee

American Research Center in Sofia

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10 PHD POSITIONS NOW AVAILABLE IN FORGING IDENTITIES: THE MOBILITY OF CULTURE IN BRONZE AGE EUROPE

The EU project *Forging Identities* is looking for qualified candidates for 10 three-year PhD fully-funded PhD positions planned to begin as soon as possible and not later than October 2009. All positions are financed by the European Commission FP7 People Programme (Marie Curie actions http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/people/initial-training_en.html) that aims at combining cross-European research training with front-line research.

The project intends to explore a broad south-north corridor between Greece and south Scandinavia in the 2nd and 1st millennia BC, focussing upon processes of cultural divergence and convergence and answering seminal questions such as: How did people, animals, plants, things, ideas, and knowledge travel and on what scale? How did increased cultural mobility impact on social and economic life? How were European and regional identities forged through interaction?

The “Forging Identities” consortium comprises 7 academic/research partners and 11 associate partners across the EU. The positions bring all the benefits of being an ESR, including a very competitive salary and Career Exploratory allowances. Sufficient extra research means will be available to each grant holder to carry out scientific analyses, to travel and to participate in the activities of the project. The exact package will depend on your situation. We can offer the chosen candidates a dynamic and mobile research environment and qualifications in a number of academic, scientific and disseminative fields uniting archaeology with anthropology and natural science. Successful candidates will be expected to take part in full range of training opportunities provided by the project and to participate in, and contribute positively to meetings of the consortium. This will involve travel across Europe and visits to partner institutions. A particular condition, to ensure a high level of cross-institutional synergy, is that nationals cannot apply for a position in their own country. Moreover, only citizens in the EU and EU-associated countries can be considered.

Appointment will take place at one of the following seven network partner institutions:

Aarhus University DK; Prof Helle Vandkilde: 3 positions

Gothenburg University SE; Prof Kristian Kristiansen: 2 positions

DAI Eurasien Abteilung Berlin DE; Prof Svend Hansen: 1 position

CAU Kiel DE; Prof Johannes Müller: 1 position

Cambridge University UK; Senior Lecturer Marie Louise Stig Sørensen: 1 position

University of Thessaloniki GR; Prof Konstantinos Kotsakis: 1 position

University of Southampton UK; Senior Lecturer Joanna Sofaer: 1 position

Applications for a PhD position must be firmly rooted in one of the project’s four work packages described on <http://www.arkaeologi.dk/forgingidentities/>. Please consult this web site for details on the background, objectives and methodology of the Forging Identities project and the related training programme to be undertaken.

Candidates will have to fulfil qualification requirements of individual institutions, which may also have different rules and norms of required qualifications, enrolment,

employment and payment. To obtain a PhD grant in Aarhus, Berlin, Gothenburg, and Kiel, the Master degree will have to be concluded before submission of application or before taking up the PhD educational programme. In Cambridge, Southampton, and Thessaloniki it is normally expected that an MPhil or MA would be completed prior to commencement of the PhD although in exceptional cases it is possible to apply on the basis of a Bachelor degree.

Qualified candidates are asked to submit their application to Aarhus University (see below). Incoming proposals will be assessed by a board of Bronze Age experts, and the selected candidates will, in a second round, receive a statement of financial support, together with extra application forms that will have to be filled in and forwarded to an individual institution or university, which will assess the candidate's qualifications once more, this time according to the requirements of that institution.

The positions may involve secondments (max. 30% of the appointment period) to a partner institution, preferably an associate partner, offering specific training and research in archaeology and frontier natural sciences: Copenhagen, Bochum, Vienna, Stockholm, Alba Iulia, Kisinev, Bratislava, Umeå, Moesgård Museum and Matrica Museum.

The application must be written in English, and contain information about BA and MA exams (stating finishing year and month). The project description – with research problems, hypotheses, background, data, methods/analytical approaches, theoretical tools, and perspectives – should not exceed 2500 words including bibliography and argumentations for a suitable base institution (a prioritised list of minimum three institutions), and wishes for secondments. Please send application, including curriculum vitae, list of academic production, and the names and addresses of two referees electronically to project manager mag.art. Birgit Rasmussen on farkbr@hum.au.dk. Candidates should arrange for referees to send references separately to the same address. For further information please contact Helle Vandkilde (farkhv@hum.au.dk) (+45 89424658), Birgit Rasmussen (farkbr@hum.au.dk) (+45 89424579), and/or relevant senior scholars listed above.

Application deadline is 15th of March 2009.

MELLON DIGITISATION FELLOW AT **THE BRITISH MUSEUM**

The British Museum invites applications for a fixed term position on the Ashurbanipal Library Project, as part of the recent Mellon Foundation award to the international collaboration headed by the Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative.

Fixed Term, 23 months
£21,807 per annum, pro rata

As the Mellon Digitisation Fellow you will digitise the clay tablets from the Library of Ashurbanipal for presentation in the Museum's online collections catalogue.

Specifically, this will involve producing, to deadline, high quality images of a large number of objects of varying sizes and profiles.

This will entail fine-tuning the imaging techniques, learning the standard protocols to be used in this collaborative project and establishing effective communication and data-sharing with project partners.

Educated to degree level or equivalent, you will also have some prior knowledge of cuneiform. Previous experience of handling ancient objects is essential, as is the ability to take high quality photographs. You will be an excellent communicator and have a familiarity with databases, imaging techniques and software.

Closing date: 05 March 2009

Interviews are expected to take place in the week beginning 09 March 2009.
The individual will be expected to commence work on 01 April 2009.

The job description and application pack are available for download from the British Museum website: http://www.britishmuseum.org/the_museum/jobs.aspx

Please send applications to: bm@peoplemedia.co.uk

or

People Media Response
PO Box 50233
London
EC4A 4YZ
Tel: 0845 601 1124
Fax: 0845 389 0619

From Jonathan Taylor
Email: JJTaylor@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS

**THE HISTORICAL METALLURGY
SOCIETY AND THE IRONBRIDGE
GORGE MUSEUMS TRUST
ELECTRONIC CATALOGUE OF THE
NATIONAL SLAG COLLECTION**

Dear Colleagues

The Historical Metallurgy Society and the Ironbridge Gorge Museums Trust are proud to announce the availability of an electronic catalogue of the National Slag Collection.

<http://www.hist-met.org/nsc.html>

This collection started as several different personal and lab collections (e.g. Reg Morton, Norman Mutton, Michael Davies-Shiel, etc) and parts of it have been donated and moved several times over the past few decades. The collection has recently been sorted, re-boxed and catalogued and the electronic catalogue formed.

The National Slag Collection contains almost exclusively material from England and this includes material ranging from prehistory to the 20th century. We hope that people will use the catalogue and will notify us of any corrections that need to be made (contact david.dungworth@english-heritage.org.uk).

Thanks

David

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Materials Scientist
English Heritage
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United Kingdom
Tel: 023 9285 6783
Mob: 07982 304315

INTERNET SITES

ΓΝΩΡΙΖΟΝΤΑΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟ- ΤΟ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ BLOG

Σκοπός του Blog

Σκοπός του blog είναι η τακτική και συστηματική ενημέρωση για τον αρχαίο αιγυπτιακό πολιτισμό μέσα από συνοπτικές παρουσιάσεις διαφόρων θεματικών ενοτήτων σχετικά με την αρχιτεκτονική, τα ταφικά έθιμα, την ιστορία της αιγυπτιολογίας, τη μαγεία, την κοινωνία, τη γραφή και ό,τι άλλο διέπει τον αρχαίο αυτό πολιτισμό. Οι αναρτήσεις κατά βάση είναι αντιγραφές χαρακτηριστικών αποσπασμάτων που προέρχονται αυστηρά από επιστημονικά έργα και σε κάθε περίπτωση ασφαλείς πηγές. Ωστόσο υπάρχουν και άρθρα από ειδικευμένους αιγυπτιολόγους προκειμένου να εμπλουτιστεί έτσι το πρωτότυπο αυτό blog και να εκπληρώσει στο ακέραιο τον σκοπό του που είναι η διάχυση της γνώσης και το κέντρισμα του ενδιαφέροντος για περαιτέρω έρευνα -μέσα από παρουσίαση βιβλιογραφίας- σχετικά με την επιστήμη της αιγυπτιολογίας.

Σας ευχαριστώ,

Βασίλης Χρυσικόπουλος
Διδάκτωρ αιγυπτιολογίας

Παρακαλώ επισκεφθείτε την ιστοσελίδα: <http://vasilisxrysikopoulos.blogspot.com>

NEWSLETTER FROM ARCHAEOLOGY

DAILY NEWS - SATURDAY, 07

FEBRUARY 2009

[Headwall spectral imager helps decipher 10th century B.C. Hebrew text](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

Laser Focus World Magazine

Spectral instrumentation manufacturer Headwall Photonics (Fitchburg, MA) announced that its Hyperspec short-wave infrared (SWIR) spectral imaging instrumentation was used by archeologists from the Israel Antiquities Authority to analyze five lines of text found on an ancient shard of pottery that dates back 3,000 years in history.

[Experts probe castle green hole](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

BBC

Archaeologists are using the appearance of a mysterious hole at Broughty Castle green in Dundee to discover more about what lies underneath the grass.

[Iron roof to be built to protect mosaics in Zeugma](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

Todays Zaman

In order to protect the ruins of Zeugma, an ancient city near Birecik Dam, a roof will be erected around the site, in Gaziantep s Nizip district, authorities have said.

[GREAT APPENDAGE PHOTO: Fossil Linked to Claw Evolution](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

National Geographic

An ancient creature with bulging eyes and a "great appendage" could be a missing link in the evolution of grasping claws, according to a new study.

[Green Magic Protected Egyptian Child Mummies](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

Discovery News

A rare mummified child from the early period of Egyptian history was discovered buried with a bright green amulet stone once believed to hold magical powers, according to a new study.

[Renaissance nuns wiped out by plague](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

MSNBC

Study: Religious orders in France lost lives providing medical care for poor

[Dovercourt: Fossil found on beach](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

Harwich and Manningtree Standard

A FOSSIL which is thought to date back millions of years has been found on Dovercourt beach.

[Digital scans of 'Lucy' take pre-humans inside out](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

Reuters

Digital X-rays have turned Lucy, perhaps the world's best-known pre-human, inside out, and may answer questions about how our ancestors came down from the trees and walked, scientists said on Friday.

[Oldest Human Hair Found in Hyena Poop Fossil?](#) (Published Friday, 06 February 2009 06:00)

National Geographic

The oldest known human hairs could be the strands discovered in fossil hyena poop found in a South African cave, a new study hints.

ARCHATLAS SITE

"The ArchAtlas aims to provide a summary of spatial processes in prehistoric and early historic times (spread of farming, formation of trade contacts, growth of urban systems, etc.) and to illustrate the locations of key archaeological sites. It uses GIS techniques to integrate georeferenced information on archaeological sites, cultural entities and contact routes with environmental data and satellite imagery."

Go there for many arresting graphic displays, such as for:

evolution of Mesopotamia

<http://www.archatlas.dept.shef.ac.uk/EnvironmentalChange/EnvironmentalChange.php>

origins of farming

<http://www.archatlas.dept.shef.ac.uk/OriginsFarming/Farming.php>

agricultural & pastoral Landscapes in the Near East:

<http://www.archatlas.dept.shef.ac.uk/workshop/Ur07.php>

obsidian trade:

<http://www.archatlas.dept.shef.ac.uk/ObsidianRoutes/ObsidianRoutes.php>

origins of farming

<http://www.archatlas.dept.shef.ac.uk/OriginsFarming/Farming.php>

routes, Trade & Exchange:

<http://www.archatlas.dept.shef.ac.uk/themes/trade-ex.php>

Please visit the site: <http://www.archatlas.dept.shef.ac.uk/Home.php>

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

"ARCHAIA: CASE STUDIES ON RESEARCH PLANNING, CHARACTERISATION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES"

Edited by Nicolò Marchetti and Ingolf Thuesen, BAR S1877, Archaeopress 2008, www.archaeopress.com. ISBN 9781407303574. 65.00 GBP. 470 pages; illustrated throughout with figures, maps, plans, tables, drawings and photographs, including 16 colour plates.

A book sample and a 10% discounted order form may be downloaded at www.archaia.eu.

That field archaeological research and the conservation of ancient remains are inseparable actions is now a commonly shared opinion.

However, in practice this consensus does not come with a check-list of shared protocols which can help in identifying the best possible solutions in each case. The ways of presenting a site to the public are often conceived a posteriori, after the completion of an archaeological project and without taking advantage of all the data produced by secondary studies and analysis of the excavated materials.

Field archaeologists have long been confronted by these problems and this work is the result of a symposium on the topic, now known as the ARCHAIA project, held by group of colleagues from the Universities of Bologna, Copenhagen and Zadar, to which some other key speakers were added. This book contains the results of their joint efforts in highlighting what they think may be some of the most promising avenues for future practice and research. Contents: 1) ARCHAIA: from excavation strategies to archaeological parks (Nicolò Marchetti); 2) Protection of cultural property and archaeological heritage in the European Union and in Italy (legislation and recent case-law) (Guglielmo Cevolin); 3) Towards an international agenda for agreeing on a standard policy of preservation, presentation and management of archaeological sites and parks (Ingolf Thuesen); 4) Survey and technical analysis: a must for understanding monuments (Carla Maria Amici); 5) Image-based 3D recording and modelling of landscapes and large Cultural Heritage sites (Armin Gruen); 6) Multiscale integrated application of geomatic techniques for Cultural Heritage documentation (Gabriele Bitelli); 7) Precise global georeferencing of sites and geodetic techniques for morphological surveys within a common reference frame (Luca Vittuari); 8) Topographical field operations in mapping archaeological sites (Enrico Giorgi); 9) Some aspects of close-range photogrammetric surveys for Cultural Heritage documentation (Antonio Zanutta, Gabriele Bitelli); 10) Take a look, make a sketch and re-think it: surveying and 4D models for reconstructing archaeological sites (Moritz Kinzel); 11) Traces of the past: characterising material culture (Luisa Mazzeo Saracino); 12) A mineralogical-geochemical approach to pottery characterisation (Vanna Minguzzi, Maria Carla

Nannetti); 13) A systematic approach for the damage assessment of museum metals collections based on statistics and portable techniques: the case study of ancient Messene, Greece (M. Giannoulaki, V. Argyropoulos, T. Panou, G. Michalakakos, A.G. Karydas, V. Kantarelou, D. Anglos, A. Giakoumaki, V. Perdikatsis, C. Apostolaki, P. Themelis, S. Poulimenea); 14) Characterisation and documentation of material culture (particularly pottery) (Susanne Kerner); 15) Reconstructing his story from material culture: the case of Etruscan Marzabotto (Elisabetta Govi); 16) Material evidence as a vehicle for socio-cultural reconstruction (Alan Walmsley); 17) GIS archives for sites and their landscapes (Maurizio Cattani); 18) Semantic profiling to support multi-view and multimodal interaction (Flavio De Paoli, Glauco Mantegari); 19) Computational intelligence in archaeology: the automatic production of knowledge (Juan A. Barceló); 20) Wireless networks in archaeology and Cultural Heritage (Massimo Ancona, Davide Conte, Donatella Pian, Sonia Pini, Gianluca Quercini, Antonella Traverso); 21) NADIR – The Archaeological Research Network of the Department of Archaeology, University of Bologna (Antonio Gottarelli); 22) An introduction to Bioarchaeology through a zooarchaeological perspective (Antonio Curci); 23) Bioarchaeology: the human skeleton as a historical source (Maria Giovanna Belcastro, Valentina Mariotti); 24) Faces from the past: the reconstruction of human physical appearance (Niels Lynnerup, Bjørn Skaarup); 25) Palaeoenvironment and subsistence economy through the analysis of botanical macroremains (Marialetizia Carra); 26) The use of archaeobotanical assemblages in palaeoeconomic reconstructions (Mette Marie Hald); 27) An introduction to faunal remains and environmental studies: a mismatch or a match made in heaven? (Pernille Bangsgaard); 28) Conservation and presentation of historical European mining landscapes: the Rammelsberg and Goslar UNESCO World Heritage Site, and the North-Western Harz Mountains in Germany (Christoph Bartels); 29) Ten years of collaboration on cultural landscapes research (Almudena Orejas, María Ruiz del Árbol); 30) From archaeological parks to the enhancement of archaeological landscapes: new directions in Italian heritage management (Andrea Zifferero); 31) Environmental assessment of an archaeological site for the development of an archaeological park (Paola Rossi Pisa, Gabriele Bitelli, Marco Bittelli, Maria Speranza, Lucia Ferroni, Pietro Catizone, Marco Vignudelli); 32) Culture, context, communication: an essay on the museological depth of field (Tim Flohr Sørensen); 33) Global climate change and archaeological heritage: prevision, impact and mapping (Cristina Sabbioni, Alessandra Bonazza, Palmira Messina); 34) The restoration and consolidation of archaeological sites and historical buildings.

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**PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM HELD IN
CONNECTION WITH THE EXHIBITION 'THE
COLORS OF CLAY: SPECIAL TECHNIQUES
IN ATHENIAN VASES', AT THE
GETTYVILLA, JUNE 15-17, 2006, LOS
ANGELES: J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, 2008**

Bryn Mawr Classical Review 2009.02.43

Kenneth Lapatin (ed.), Papers on Special Techniques in Athenian Vases:

Proceedings of a Symposium Held in Connection with the Exhibition 'The Colors of Clay: Special Techniques in Athenian Vases', at the Getty Villa, June 15-17, 2006. Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2008.

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Reviewed by Sheramy D. Bundrick, University of South Florida St.

Petersburg (bundrick@stpt.usf.edu)

Word count: 2366 words

Papers on Special Techniques in Athenian Vases brings together nineteen papers associated with a June 2006 conference at the Getty Villa, which accompanied the important exhibition "The Colors of Clay:

Special Techniques in Athenian Vases." A glance at the table of contents (see below for authors and titles) reveals the collection's diverse scope, with essays devoted to issues of execution, iconography, influence, and trade. The authors, too, represent a diverse gathering of scholars, scientists, and ceramicists. This conference volume, like others recently published or in preparation, demonstrates the vitality of Greek ceramic studies; far from languishing in an ever-shifting scholarly world, the study of Athenian vases benefits from new technologies, approaches, and points of view.

The two essays opening the volume, by Beth Cohen ("The Colors of Clay:

Combining Special Techniques on Athenian Vases") and Brian Sparkes ("Why Special Techniques?") acquaint the reader with the special techniques under scrutiny--outline drawing, coral red, Six's technique, white ground, added- or extruded-clay relief elements, gilding, plastic vases and vases with plastic additions--and the larger questions surrounding them. Cohen, the curator of the Colors of Clay exhibition, asserts as she did in the original exhibition catalogue that study of technique has traditionally been overlooked in favor of figural decoration, while stressing that one cannot truly be understood without the other. She uses key vases from the exhibition to explore the juxtaposition of special techniques in a single vessel.

Sparkes, like Cohen, lauds the innovation of Athenian artisans when it came to special techniques, while speculating about the impetus of some craftsmen to "go further." He introduces considerations of consumers and trade further explored by other authors in the volume.

Herman A. G. Brijder's essay on Six's technique ("Six's Technique and Etruscan Bucchero") discusses previous scholarship by Jan Six and Emilie Haspels, then moves to further observations. Because some of the vessels using Six's technique copy Etruscan bucchero prototypes in their shape, Brijder wonders if there is a visual connection as well.

He notes the contrast of light and dark produced with the relief work on some Etruscan bucchero and speculates whether the earliest versions of Six's technique were intended to echo it. He also notes that the technique seems to have been more highly regarded in Etruria than Attica, especially with sympotic shapes.

Annie Verbanck-Piérard considers the use of special techniques in a specific archaeological context, the Athenian Akropolis ("The Colors of the Akropolis: Special Techniques for Athena"). Piérard states at the outset that her study was limited to the German publication of the Akropolis material (Graef-Langlotz) rather than firsthand examination, and she explains the methodological problems involved with such a limitation. Even so, she found that all the special techniques considered in the Colors of Clay exhibition are represented in the Akropolis material, and her essay leads the reader through different examples. She suggests that ceramic offerings which exhibit a particular quality of *techné* would have been suitable for Athena in her guise as Ergane.

Two iconographically themed essays examine the depiction of women on special-technique vases: Jenifer Neils, "Women Are White: White Ground and the Attic Funeral," and Claire Lyons, "Objects of

Affection: Genre and Gender on Some Athenian Vases." Neils argues for a symbiotic relationship between the development of the Attic lekythos as a shape, the evolution of white ground as a technique, and the association of both with women and the funeral. She further highlights the possible role of women as patrons of vase-painters with regards to lekythoi and white-ground vases generally, by virtue of their role as caretakers of the dead. Lyons uses a case-study approach: she examines four vases from the Colors of Clay exhibition that depict "exemplary"

women (mythological figures, nude women, foreigners) and considers issues of identity. She notes that special techniques such as white ground or gilding could emphasize a vessel's didactic message by highlighting what she calls "telling attributes."

A series of papers on technique and execution succeed these iconographic studies. Two essays are concerned with so-called coral-red gloss, the uncommon but striking technique employed from the 530s for approximately a century by select painters and workshops. Historically there has been much debate about the production of coral-red, namely how the color was produced during firing. Jeffrey Maish ("Observations and Theories on the Technical Development of Coral-red Gloss") compares the appearance of coral-red gloss to misfires and mis-slips in black-gloss vessels. He argues that an attraction to the red color produced during such firing mishaps may have inspired the creation of techniques to replicate and control it.

An essay by four scientists from the Getty Conservation Institute ("A Preliminary Investigation of Coral-red Glosses Found on Attic Greek Pottery") presents initial results of testing done on thirteen fragments/vessels containing coral-red and black gloss, using an environmental scanning electron microscope (ESEM). The tests uncovered two different kinds of coral-red gloss: one whose chemical composition is similar to the black gloss, and another that exhibits heightened calcium

and magnesium content (abbreviated HCM coral red, as opposed to LCM coral red). These findings may be the result of two different clays and may explain why scholars cannot settle on a single technique for creating coral red. The remainder of the essay considers the LCM coral-red gloss as compared to black; based on tests that reveal differences in composition between the two, the authors propose that two separate firings must have been used to create the black gloss/LCM coral-red vessels. "Ferrous and Ferric: A Review of Scientific Research on the Iron in Attic Greek Glazes" by Richard Newman follows this paper and similarly discusses the usage of SEM technologies in analyzing ancient glazes, as well as TEM, or transmission electron microscopy; his focus is the black gloss and its iron content. It is interesting to note that even with new technologies allowing a different view into ancient processes, many fundamentals remain unexplained. One can hope continued research will provide more answers.

A paper by Eleni Aloupi-Soutis ("Recovery and Revival of Attic Vase-Decoration Techniques: What Can They Offer Archaeological Research?") and another by Lisa Kahn and John C. Wissinger ("Re-creating and Firing a Greek Kiln") bring the debate into the practical sphere, as these authors have attempted to replicate the decoration and firing of ancient vessels. Aloupi-Soutis' paper builds on work done by the THETIS Authentics Ltd. laboratory and workshop, in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service, as they produced full-scale reproductions of archaeological finds. She discusses the production of black gloss, coral-red gloss, and the question of multiple firings; some of her conclusions mesh well with those found by the scientists in the previous papers. The research of Kahn and Wissinger builds on that of Joseph Veach Noble but departs from it as they recreated an ancient Greek kiln (Noble and his collaborators used electric kilns). Their experiments reveal aspects of the ancient process that Noble would not have encountered and provide significant insight.

Papers by Joan Mertens ("The Colors of Psiax") and Adrienne Lezzi-Hafter ("Clay, Gold, and Craft: Special Techniques in Three Vases by The Eretria Painter and Their Apotheosis in Xenophantos") mark forays into more traditional scholarship by emphasizing a single artistic personality. In addition to introducing Psiax's work in special techniques, Mertens reminds the reader that the creation of the red-figure technique (and other technical experiments) is roughly contemporary with the emergence of Greek drama. She suggests that the innovations of Thespis and "the introduction of the actor" may have influenced Exekias, Psiax, and other painters of the day. Lezzi-Hafter focuses on three key vessels by the Eretria Painter that each employ multiple special techniques. Like Psiax a century before, the Eretria Painter was an innovator, for whom special techniques were a means to enhance artistry and narrative. The essay continues with an in-depth analysis of the squat lekythos potted by Xenophantos in the Hermitage; Lezzi-Hafter attributes this piece and its painter to the same workshop of the Eretria Painter and Aison.

Plastic vases as a form of special technique are highlighted in two papers. Susanne Ebbinghaus ("Of Rams, Women, and Orientals: A Brief History of Attic Plastic Vases") reviews the development of this form with a specific eye toward Near Eastern connections and influences.

Dyfri Williams ("Some Thoughts on the Potters and Painters of Plastic Vases Before Sotades") examines the early history of plastic vases and considers the potters, painters, and workshops who specialized in them.

The remaining papers in the volume tackle issues of trade and distribution of vases with special techniques; issues of trade and distribution in general have received increasing attention in recent years. Athena Tsingarida's essay ("Color for a Market? Special Techniques and Distribution Patterns in Late Archaic and Early Classical Greece") considers the distribution of three techniques:

Six's technique, coral red, and white ground, laying particular emphasis on phialai and cup shapes. Helpful tables and maps show, for example, a strong Attic market for phialai in Six's technique with less common distribution elsewhere. Coral-red phialai and cups, while maintaining the strongest market in Attica, have a much wider distribution across the Greek world, especially in the Late Archaic period. In the Early Classical period, white-ground cups and phialai seem to take their place, although here again the local Attic market is paramount. It is worth noting the challenges of discussing distribution of vases in these terms, either by Tsingarida or anyone

else: so many vases have unrecorded provenances, yielding an incomplete corpus, and when provenances are known, sometimes the samples are small. Does the presence of one or two vases at a given site show export specifically to that site, or were they brought by a stranger passing through? Even so, the questions raised by Tsingarida and the other authors in this volume are important and should be considered.

Martine Denoyelle ("Athenian Vases in Special Techniques in Magna Graecia and Sicily, and Their Influence on Local Production") turns to the Greek colonies of Italy in her analysis of trade patterns.

White-ground lekythoi and plastic vases, she explains, are the only special-technique vases found in any notable numbers in these areas and raise questions about relationships between Greek colonials and their Italic neighbors. Denoyelle uses a case-study rather a statistical approach, so maps and tables such as found in Tsingarda's essay are absent; some readers may wish for more numbers and hard data.

Italy remains the focus in the essay by Bodil Bundgaard Rasmussen ("Special Vases in Etruria: First- or Secondhand?"), in which she revisits some of the most contentious questions in the study of Athenian vase painting and applies them to special-technique vessels found in Etruscan tombs, namely, a) were there special commissions in the Kerameikos; and b) were vases found in Etruria intended specifically for foreign viewers, or were they geared toward an Athenian audience, later traveling to Italy through secondhand trade?

Rasmussen's essay suffers the most in the collection from the required word-count limit: the issues she confronts are simply too large and complex to be dealt with effectively in this space. They are worth re-raising though; it has been well over thirty years since the publication of T.B.L. Webster's controversial *Potter and Patron in Classical Athens*, and the issue of secondhand trade still has not been resolved. Admittedly, it may never be.

Finally, Friederike Fless takes the question of trade--and taste--to the edges of the Greek world ("Taste at the Periphery of the Greek

World: The Iberian Peninsula and the Black Sea"). She begins her discussion by turning the term "special techniques" on its head, pointing out that a certain technique may only be "special" from an Athenian perspective. As case studies for discussing the reception and perception of Attic wares abroad, Fless focuses on red-figure kraters found in Iberia and the so-called Kerch vases discovered at sites around the Black Sea, especially pelikai found in burials. She convincingly describes the process by which customers abroad

selected and adapted Attic vessels for their use--and by which Athenian painters and potters responded to the demand--as evolutionary and forged over time.

Papers on Special Techniques in Athenian Vases is a significant contribution to our growing understanding of these specific kinds of vessels, as well as to our understanding of Greek vases generally.

Many of the questions and methodologies introduced here can be equally developed with the more pervasive techniques of red and black figure.

As one might expect from a Getty Museum publication, the production value of the volume is high, with a clean layout and clear illustrations. Typographical errors are minimal. A single caveat: the reader would be wise to have a copy of the Colors of Clay catalogue at hand, as not all illustrations of exhibition vases are duplicated.

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EΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

PAGAN CULT MOSAIC FOUND UNDER CATHEDRAL, ROSSELLA LORENZI, DISCOVERY NEWS

Feb. 3, 2009 -- A Roman mosaic floor filled with scenes depicting pagan rites and oriental gods has emerged from the ground of a Catholic church in Italy, archaeologists announced.

The mosaic pavement, which measures 13 square meters (140 square feet) and dates to the fourth century A.D., was unearthed at a depth of about 4 meters (13 feet) below the the ground's surface during archaeological investigations in the crypt of the Cathedral of Reggio Emilia, in central-northern Italy.

"The size and design of the mosaic pavement suggest that it formed the floor of a huge room. We believe this was the residence of a wealthy Roman," Renata Curina, the archaeologist in charge of the dig, told Discovery News.

The fact that depictions of pagan gods had lain for hundreds of years just a few meters under the cathedral doesn't come too much as a surprise, according to the archaeologist.

"The church was built on top of preexisting building structures. This is rather normal in Reggio Emilia. We can see that little care was taken of the mosaic floor, since pillars are built on top of it," Curina said.

Made up of small tesserae -- tiny tiles -- of different materials, which include colored stones, glass cameos and golden leaves, the intricate mosaic floor features geometric designs of circles and squares with little figures of dancers, flowers and birds such as magpies and peacocks.

What makes the mosaic unique, however, are three large mythological scenes.

"So far all scenes show naked figures. We are still trying to figure out their meaning. I believe that more clues might come to light as we continue to dig," Curina said.

The scenes are rather unusual. One shows a naked man falling into someone's arms, another displays two naked figures -- a man and a woman -- wearing jewels. The woman holds a just caught fish, while the man holds two live ducks.

Another extraordinary scene shows a naked man wearing an ivy crown and holding a lotus flower in his right hand.

In his left hand, the mysterious character holds a lituus. This is a crooked cane which in ancient Rome was used by the augurs as a cult instrument. The cane was regarded as a symbol of a priestly group.

The augurs were religious officials who observed natural signs, such as the flight of birds, in order to interpret them as indications of divine approval or disapproval.

"Symbols such as the lotus flower and the ivy crown might hint that this was a private room dedicated to the cult of oriental gods,"

Curina said.

According to Luigi Malnati, superintendent of archaeological heritage in Emilia Romagna, such pagan scenes must have been pieced together before 380 A.D., the year when the emperor Theodosius proclaimed Christianity the state religion. Indeed, a series of decrees in

391-392 A.D. banned and punished pagan cult practices within the empire.

"This is one of the most important and interesting mosaics in northern Italy. It stands out for its size, design and refined technique,"

Malnati said.

Roger Ling, a professor of classical art and archaeology at the University of Manchester, U.K., and the author of "Ancient Mosaics,"

agreed. "It's a sensational discovery," Ling told Discovery News.

Once fully detached and restored, the mosaic will be put on display at a local museum.

Please visit the site: <http://dsc.discovery.com/news/2009/02/03/pagan-mosaic.html>

View a slide show of the mosaic at

<http://dsc.discovery.com/news/slideshows/pagan-mosaic.html>

PTOLEMAIC BATHS - BATHING 13 CENTURIES AGO

A 250-METRE-long embankment, a quay and some Ptolemaic baths are the most recent discoveries at Karnak Temples Nevine El-Aref reports.

Coincidence always makes for important discoveries. It led to Tutankhamun's tomb, the distinguished funerary collection of King Khufu's mother Hetep Heres, and those of Pharaoh Akhenaten's grandparents Yuya and Thuya, to mention just a few. This time, it makes a better understanding of the construction plans of the temples of Karnak as they were drawn by the ancient Egyptians.

During routine excavation work carried out by an Egyptian archaeological mission in the front courtyard at Karnak, part of the Karnak Temples site management project for the area enclosed between the temples and the Nile, a 250-metre-long embankment used to protect Karnak from the Nile flood was discovered, along with a quay, baths and a settlement.

Zahi Hawass, secretary-general of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, said that early studies on the newly-discovered structures revealed that the quay, the first part of which was discovered last year, was constructed as part of the embankment. The quay consists of two opposite steps leading to a five-metre-long ramp made of sandstone blocks brought from the quarries of the Silsila mountains in Aswan.

"This kind of stone can stand against the erosion of Nile water," Hawass explained, adding that because the ramp was very steep towards the Nile, the 25th Dynasty Pharaoh Taharka (690--664 BC) built a small royal quay in the middle of the ramp which on its turn divided the ramp into three sections.

"The embankment and the quay were found at the northern gate of the Karnak complex, which was formerly used as the temples' main entrance in winter when the Nile level was low.

While examining the embankment structure, archaeologists found a number of holes used to attach the ropes of the boats while docking.

Mansour Boreik, director of the mission, told Al-Ahram Weekly that further excavation at the site had uncovered remains of two villages on the quay, one Ptolemaic and one Roman, which suggested that the movement of the Nile varied over the span of history and its path had veered slightly towards the western side. Such changes, Boreik said, enabled the ancient Egyptians to build a residential settlement during the Ptolemaic and Roman ages.

"It also helped to better understand the Nile flood evolution in front of the quay," Boreik pointed out.

At the last course of the embankment a Ptolemaic bath was found. The building is characterised by its circular domed chambers, each with an oval hip bathtub with an

individual seat for washing, 90cm in length and 20cm in width. "This is the second bath to be found in this area,"

Boreik said, adding that it was built between the beginning of the third century BC and the first decades of the second century BC.

Please visit the site: <http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/2009/932/fr1.htm>

ALBANIAN COAST REVEALS ANCIENT RELICS, LLAZAR SEMINI, ASSOCIATED PRESS

Once Europe's most forbidding coast, this sparkling stretch of the Ionian Sea is slowly revealing lost treasures that date back 2,500 years and shipwrecks from ancient times.

Over the past two summers, a research ship carrying U.S. and Albanian experts has combed the waters off southern Albania inch by inch, using scanning equipment and submersible robots to seek ancient wrecks. In what organizers say is the first archaeological survey of Albania's seabed, at least five sites were located, which could fill in blanks on ancient shipbuilding techniques.

The project would not have been even imaginable just 18 years ago, when the small Balkan country was still ruled by Communists who banned contact with the outside world. The brutal regime pockmarked the countryside with more than 700,000 bunkers, against a foreign invasion that never came. Instead, the Communists were toppled after a student-led revolt in 1990, which opened Albania to the world.

"Albania is a tremendous untapped (archaeological) resource," said U.S. archaeologist Jeffrey Royal from the RPM Nautical Foundation, the nonprofit group based in Key West, Fla., leading the underwater survey. "With what we've discovered until now we may say that Albania is on a par with Italy and Greece."

The latest expedition has revealed traces of four sunken Greek ships dating from the sixth to the third centuries B.C., while another three suspected sites have still to be verified. In comparison, the 2007 season netted signs of just one ancient wreck.

"The discoveries are very important because of the lack of properly documented objects from that period," said Andrej Gaspari, a leading Slovenian underwater archaeologist who was not involved in the project. "The only ships found and documented from that time belong to the western Mediterranean and Israel ... so our knowledge on the technology used for construction of ships is more or less limited."

During ancient times, Albania stood on an important trade route, receiving traffic from Greece, Italy, north Africa and the western Mediterranean. That history shows in what Albanian mission coordinator Auron Tare called "a real underwater treasure trove" discovered during the six-week season that ended in August 2008.

A 20-inch long pottery jar, or amphora, used to transport wine and olive oil, and a smaller version found 260 feet deep were probably made in the southern Greek city of Corinth, in the sixth or early fifth centuries B.C. Both were recovered from a merchant ship that sank 1.8 miles offshore. Albanian archaeologist Adrian Anastasi said if the sixth century B.C. dating is confirmed, it would be only the fifth of its kind found in the world.

Other highlights included a fourth century B.C. amphora and roof tiles, a north African jar from the 1st to 3rd centuries A.D. and a Roman stone ship's anchor of the second to

first century B.C. The team, operating off the southern port city of Saranda, also located more than 20 unknown 20th century shipwrecks.

Anastasi said what was unique in the 2008 season was the discovery of the fired clay tiles, which appeared to be part of an entire sunken shipload.

"A wreck with a whole shipload of tiles has never been found before," Anastasi said. "The number of tiles and the way they were lying clearly shows the ship is below them."

Anastasi said he had unearthed the same type of large tiles - which measure 29 by 20 inches - during excavations on land at the ruins of ancient cities in western Albania. He said the ship seemed to have been loaded on the nearby Greek island of Corfu and possibly foundered on its way to a Corinthian colony in Albania.

To protect the wrecks from looting, the team is keeping their precise sites secret.

"I'd say if all the material we discovered was excavated you would need a new museum to put it in," said mission leader George Robb. "We've scanned only 84 square miles until now."

Please visit the site:

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2009/02/01/MN2815HV39.DTL>

IS THE ROMAN PANTHEON A COLOSSAL SUNDIAL?

HAS the grand Roman Pantheon been keeping a secret for nearly 2000 years? An expert in ancient timekeeping thinks so, arguing that it acts as a colossal sundial.

The imposing temple in Rome, completed in AD 128, is one of the most impressive buildings that survives from antiquity. It consists of a cylindrical chamber topped by a domed roof with an oculus in the top which lets through a dramatic shaft of sunlight. It boasts a colonnaded courtyard at the front.

When Robert Hannah of the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand, visited the Pantheon in 2005, researching for a book (see "Review:

Time in Antiquity by Robert Hannah"), he realised that the Pantheon may have been more than just a temple. During the six months of winter, the light of the noon sun traces a path across the inside of the domed roof. During summer, with the sun higher in the sky, the shaft shines onto the lower walls and floor. At the two equinoxes, in March and September, the sunlight coming in through the hole strikes the junction between the roof and wall, above the Pantheon's grand northern doorway (pictured). A grille above the door allows a sliver of light through to the front courtyard - the only moment in the year that it sees sunlight if its main doors are closed (see diagram).

Hannah reckons this is no coincidence. A hollowed-out hemisphere with a hole in the top was a type of sundial used in Roman times, albeit on a much smaller scale, to show the time of year. While the Pantheon's dome is quite flat on the outside, it forms a perfect hemisphere inside. "This is quite a deliberate design feature," says Hannah.

Pantheon means "all of the gods" and the building's roof represented the dome of the sky, where Romans believed the gods resided. At equinox, the sun is on the celestial equator - where Earth's equator would lie if projected into space - which was seen as the most stable part of the sky, a perfect eternal home for the gods. Hannah thinks that by marking the equinoxes, the Pantheon was intended to elevate emperors who worshipped there into the realm of the gods.

James Evans, a historian of astronomy at the University of Puget Sound in Washington state, is intrigued: "The architect of the Pantheon would certainly have been aware of the symbolic connections between the cosmos and the empire, and between the sun and the emperor." He doesn't believe the case is proven, however, as no markings survive in the Pantheon that relate to a sundial.

Hannah counters that sundials rarely came with instructions: "They were part of the culture, they wouldn't need to explain themselves."

Please visit the site:

<http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg20126934.800-is-the-roman-pantheon-a-colossal-sundial.html>

İZMİR HAILS BIG YEAR IN ARCHAEOLOGY

İZMİR - With thousands of artifacts retrieved from excavation sites, 2008 was a busy year for İzmir's archaeological agenda. According to figures released by the Culture and Tourism Directorate of İzmir, 143,617 historical artifacts were surfaced from 16 dig sites during 2008, revealing the desperate need of more museums in the city.

The year 2008 was a busy year in İzmir for history boffins and archaeologists with 143,617 historical artifacts being excavated from 16 dig sites throughout the year and 10,125 on display in museums.

Although İzmir is a veritable feast for those fascinated by ancient times, more museums are desperately needed in the region to exhibit the further 133,492 artifacts that remain in storage.

In some cases, there are so many items of significance to be unearthed that excavations have been ongoing for over 100 years. The Culture and Tourism Directorate of İzmir told the Anatolian News Agency that the oldest of the archeological digs within the borders of İzmir is the excavation occurring at Ephesus that began in 1896.

The excavation at Bergama, the location of the ancient city of the same name, dedicated to the god of medicine, Asclepius, began in 1900. Agora of İzmir, a centrum as important as Ephesus and Bergama in ancient times, has been in the process of being excavated since 1936, one of the first excavations to begin during the republican era. The excavation site in Bayraklı, where İzmir was first established, began more recently in 1948 and the dig at the birthplace of olive oil production, Klazomenai in Urla County, has been ongoing since 1979.

One of the world's most important oracle sites in ancient times, Claros in Menderes County began in 2000 and the most recent excavation site is at the Yeşilova Mound. Other excavations around İzmir include, the Bergama Ayasuluk St. Jean excavation which began in 1960, the dig at Urla Limantepe that started in 1992 and the Torbalı Metropolis excavation that has been ongoing since 1992.

Artifacts on exhibition

The artifacts retrieved from these excavation sites and that are on exhibition at the Archeology Museum number 1,775 while the museum has 23,847 artifacts in storage.

The Museum of Ephesus, where a new museum building is being constructed due to the sheer volume of artifacts being unearthed, currently has 804 artifacts on display, while 58,907 artifacts are in storage.

Artifacts in the museums of Tire and Çeşme, and the Ethnography, Atatürk, History and Art museums are currently suffering the same fate.

Officials say there are enough artifacts in storage to fill more museums and new museums were especially needed in Ephesus and Bergama.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/english/domestic/10886800.asp?scr=1>

"ANCIENT" SYRIAC BIBLE FOUND IN CYPRUS, BY SARAH KTISTI AND SIMON BAHCELI SARAH KTISTI AND SIMON BAHCELI

NICOSIA (Reuters Life!) – Authorities in northern Cyprus believe they have found an ancient version of the Bible written in Syriac, a dialect of the native language of Jesus.

The manuscript was found in a police raid on suspected antiquity smugglers. Turkish Cypriot police testified in a court hearing they believe the manuscript could be about 2,000 years old.

The manuscript carries excerpts of the Bible written in gold lettering on vellum and loosely strung together, photos provided to Reuters showed. One page carries a drawing of a tree, and another eight lines of Syriac script.

Experts were however divided over the provenance of the manuscript, and whether it was an original, which would render it priceless, or a fake.

Experts said the use of gold lettering on the manuscript was likely to date it later than 2,000 years.

"I'd suspect that it is most likely to be less than 1,000 years old," leading expert Peter Williams, Warden of Tyndale House, University of Cambridge told Reuters.

Turkish Cypriot authorities seized the relic last week and nine individuals are in custody pending further investigations. More individuals are being sought in connection with the find, they said.

Further investigations turned up a prayer statue and a stone carving of Jesus believed to be from a church in the Turkish held north, as well as dynamite.

The police have charged the detainees with smuggling antiquities, illegal excavations and the possession of explosives.

Syriac is a dialect of Aramaic - the native language of Jesus - once spoken across much of the Middle East and Central Asia. It is used wherever there are Syrian Christians and still survives in the Syrian Orthodox Church in India.

Aramaic is still used in religious rituals of Maronite Christians in Cyprus.

"One very likely source (of the manuscript) could be the Tur-Abdin area of Turkey, where there is still a Syriac speaking community," Charlotte Roueche, Professor of Late Antique and Byzantine Studies at King's College London told Reuters.

Stories regarding the antiquity of manuscripts is commonplace. One case would be the Yonan Codex, carbon dated to the 12th century which people tried to pass off as earlier.

After further scrutiny of photographs of the book, manuscripts specialist at the University of Cambridge library and Fellow of Wolfson College JF Coakley suggested that the book could have been written a good deal later.

"The Syriac writing seems to be in the East Syriac script with vowel points, and you do not find such manuscripts before about the 15th century.

"On the basis of the one photo...if I'm not mistaken some words at least seem to be in modern Syriac, a language that was not written down until the mid-19th century," he told Reuters.

Please visit the site:

http://news.yahoo.com/s/nm/20090206/lf_nm_life/us_cyprus_bible;_ylt=AiRM07y_dHu6BNeVe50FN9Ss0NUE;_ylu=X3oDMTFhdWhjMGtiBHBvcwM3BHNIYwN5bl9tb3N0X3BvcHV5YXIEc2xrA3F1b3RhbmNpZW50cQ--

COMPOSER'S NEANDERTHAL RECREATION

A musical experience with a difference is being previewed at the National Museum Wales in Cardiff - an attempt to recreate the sound of the Neanderthals.

Jazz composer Simon Thorne was given the task of creating the "soundscape" to provide a musical backdrop to some of the ancient exhibits on display.

The musician says the work is "probably the most unusual" he has undertaken.

There has been strong interest in the composition and it will go on a separate live tour later in the year.

Neanderthal man existed side by side with early homo sapiens before becoming extinct some 30,000 years ago.

Despite having a reputation for lacking intelligence, recent research suggests the neanderthals were a lot more resourceful and innovative than was first thought.

Thorne said: "Given that Neanderthal's man brain was about the same size as ours, and much of our brain is given over to language, then you can assume they probably had language too.

"Every culture has language and music, so we can probably assume that they had some kind of music too."

His 75-minute composition was commissioned by National Museum Wales to provide a musical illustration for the palaeolithic section of its exhibition Origins of Early Wales.

The exhibition includes artefacts like a Neanderthal hand axe and teeth found at Pontnewydd in Denbighshire and, as part of his research, Cardiff-based Mr Thorne visited the cave where they were found.

He said he was the first to admit that knowing exactly what Neanderthal music would have sounded like is impossible.

"It's a ridiculous notion to suggest we could ever know the precise role that music played in the lives of the Neanderthals, but imagining it has been a fascinating experience."

The composer has also researched the era extensively and been inspired by two books - Prof Steven Mithen's The Singing Neanderthals and David Lewis Williams's The Mind in the Cave.

Prof Mithen will be at the museum launch and, in conversation with Mr Thorne, will talk about the role music may have played in the lives of the Neanderthals.

The Reading University academic, whose research centres on the evolution of human language and musical ability, said Thorne's work was "a fantastic go at evoking the sense of prehistory of our human ancestry".

He added: "He is trying to create the whole sense of being there at that time."

Instinctively creative

As well as the music, a specially commissioned film will help transport those present into a neanderthal cave.

It will go on tour, complete with four singers, stone instruments and a video project to Harlech, Cardigan, Milford Haven and Swansea at the end of March, and already Mr Thorne has had "great interest" in his experiment from the British Museum.

He said the project had given him an insight into our own communication.

"We as human beings are instinctively creative," he said.

"We can't not be - we have to invent things and who's to say Neanderthal man did not invent the beginnings of music?"

"We use language for words, to communicate. But how do we learn language? If you look at babies and the noise they make, they learn to make singing noises before they learn to speak."

Please visit the site:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/wales/7874415.stm>

'NOAH'S FLOOD' MAY HAVE NOT BEEN AS BIBLICAL IN PROPORTION AS PREVIOUSLY THOUGHT

Washington, Feb 7 : A new study has suggested that the ancient flood that some scientists think gave rise to the Noah story in the Bible may not have been so massive in proportion as earlier believed.

Researchers generally agree that, during a warming period about 9,400 years ago, an onrush of seawater from the Mediterranean spurred a connection with the Black Sea, then a largely freshwater lake.

That flood turned the lake into a rapidly rising sea.

A previous theory said that the Black Sea rose up to 195 feet (60 meters), possibly burying villages and spawning the tale of Noah's flood and other inundation folklore.

But, according to a report in National Geographic News, the new study, which largely focused on relatively undisturbed underwater fossils, suggests a rise of no more than 30 feet (10 meters).

Marine geologist Liviu Giosan and colleagues carbon-dated the shells of pristine mollusk fossils, which the researchers say bear no evidence of epic flooding.

Found in sediment samples taken from where the Black Sea meets the Danube River, the shells "weren't eroded, agitated, or moved," said Giosan, of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts.

"We know the mud is exactly the same age as the shells and so can determine what the sea level was about 9,400 years ago," he added.

The results suggest the Black Sea rose 15 to 30 feet (5 to 10 meters), rather than the 150 to 195 feet (50 to 60 meters) first suggested 13 years ago by Columbia University geologist William Ryan and colleagues.

In 1993, a Black Sea expedition found evidence of former shorelines and coastal dunes at depths of up to 390 feet (120 meters).

According to researchers, these areas had been flooded when the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmara, which lies between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, breached a rocky barrier across the Bosphorus, the Turkish strait that links the Marmara with the Black Sea.

Before such a flood, Ryan and colleagues said the flooded regions may have been rife with agricultural settlements.

His research supports the notion that the flood submerged some 62,000 square miles (100,000 square kilometers), driving out farmers in droves, thereby supercharging the agricultural development of Europe, to the west.

However, Giosan's new study, indicates a less catastrophic influx, submerging only about 1,240 square miles (2,000 square kilometers).

That's because, according to the new study, the Black Sea's pre-flood water levels were significantly higher than Ryan's study suggested.

As a result, there may have been much less water cascading through the Bosphorus and onto the exposed continental shelf surrounding the Black Sea.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.newkerala.com/topstory-fullnews-88924.html>

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HEADWALL SPECTRAL IMAGER HELPS DECIPHER 10TH CENTURY B.C. HEBREW TEXT

February 6, 2009--Spectral instrumentation manufacturer Headwall Photonics (Fitchburg, MA) announced that its Hyperspec short-wave infrared (SWIR) spectral imaging instrumentation was used by archeologists from the Israel Antiquities Authority to analyze five lines of text found on an ancient shard of pottery that dates back 3,000 years in history. The inscribed pottery shard, known as an ostrakon, was scanned and imaged in the range of 1000 to 2500 nm.

In collaboration with archaeologists from the Israel Antiquities Authority and Foundation Stone, a non-profit organization supporting the archeological dig, Headwall application engineers conducted multiple hyperspectral scans of the ostrakon that resulted in the identification of new text symbols that will assist the project team in efforts to decipher the text appearing on the pottery shard.

Hyperspectral images yield information about the chemical composition of an object or scene, allowing researchers to analyze information that may not be visible to the naked eye.

"Headwall has been deploying hyperspectral imaging for remote sensing and military applications for over fifteen years," said David Bannon, CEO of Headwall Photonics. "By adopting this proven technique, researchers can better understand not only the text of the ostrakon but also the characteristics of the artifact such as inks, pigments, and material composition."

Carbon dating of the ostrakon reveals the artifact is approximately 1,000 years older than the famous Dead Sea Scrolls. Saar Ganor, an archaeologist with the Israel Antiquities Authority, said, "With such an important historical artifact, it is critical to deploy non-destructive analytical techniques such as Headwall's hyperspectral imaging. The ability to provide both high spectral and spatial resolution were significant attributes in our decision to work with Headwall's hyperspectral sensors."

For more information, go to www.headwallphotonics.com.

Please visit the site:

http://www.laserfocusworld.com/display_article/352592/12/none/none/INDUS/Headwall-spectral-imager-helps-decipher-10th-century-B.C.-Hebrew-text

THE PALERMO STONE - EGYPT'S FIRST HISTORY BOOK

The historical importance of the Palermo Stone has long been overshadowed by the famous Rosetta Stone, but Jill Kamil says it is now being reconsidered as a legitimate historical record of ancient Egypt

The historical importance of the Palermo Stone has long been overshadowed by the famous Rosetta Stone, but Jill Kamil says it is now being reconsidered as a legitimate historical record of ancient Egypt

The so-called Palermo Stone is the largest and best preserved fragment of a rectangular slab of basalt known as the Royal Annals of ancient Egypt's Old Kingdom. Its origin is unknown, but it may have come from a temple or another important building.

The stone has been in Palermo in Sicily -- hence its name -- since 1866, and is now in the Museo Archaeologico. Other fragments of the same slab appeared on the market between 1895 and 1963, and are now in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the Petrie Museum at University College London.

The extract from the Royal Annals, the "King List" of predynastic rulers, is in the upper register of the Palermo Stone. It is followed by the annuals of the kingdom of Egypt from its inception up to the kings of the Fifth Dynasty. Below each name, the years are named by important events, most of a ritual nature, and the height of the Nile inundation is noted at the bottom.

Some 13 major studies have been undertaken on the fragments of the stone, and ever since the first was published by Heinrich Schöfer in

1902 scholars have been divided as to how to interpret the implications of the text. Some have insisted that the predynastic kings listed on the stone indeed existed, although no further evidence had yet come to light. Others held the view that their inclusion on a King List was only of ideological value -- which is to say, in order to show that before the unification of the Two Lands of Upper and Lower Egypt by Narmer/Menes there was chaos. Disorder before order.

Strange to say, outside of scholarly circles, the stone was not widely known. Or maybe not so strange in view of the fact that the stone was in fragments and of no artistic value.

Now, however, we know the truth at last, because archaeologists have identified as many as 15 predynastic kings listed on the Palermo Stone. They were real. They existed. And the Palermo Stone, with its apparently cryptic series of notations, can be given its historical worth.

The stone reveals that the earliest kings, before the beginning of the historic period, travelled widely and with some regularity. It also records that, in the Early Dynastic periods, which is to say between 2890 and 2686 BC, copper smelting was already taking place and statues in this medium were being fashioned. Also that military campaigns carried out in Nubia resulted in the capture of 7,000 slaves and 200,000 head of cattle. There were quarrying expeditions to the turquoise mines of Sinai; and 80,000 measures

of myrrh, 6,000 units of electrum, 2,900 units of wood, and 23,020 measures of unguent were imported from Punt on the coast of modern Somalia. This was no primitive struggling community on the threshold of civilisation. This was an already established society that was forging its own character and establishing an identity.

When Toby Wilkinson of the University of Cambridge, author of *Early Dynastic Egypt*, presented a paper on the Palermo Stone at the International Egyptology Conference held in London in December 2000, he resuscitated interest in the stone. In fact, it is astonishing that in this day and age of computer technology, he was the first scholar to bring together and examine all seven fragments of the stone as a whole. He cited early arguments for and against the significance of the text, and concluded that it was carved for display purposes (somewhat like the Rosetta Stone) to register an ancestor cult, and to chart an unbroken line of succession up to the reign of the Fifth-Dynasty king Sneferu, which came at a great peak of prosperity; a period when great monuments were built and when no fewer than 40 ships brought wood from an unknown region outside the country.

In its original form the Royal Annals must have measured more than two metres long and half a metre wide. It was divided into two registers, with the top register subdivided into departments that chronicled the names of predynastic kings along with regnal years and important events in their reigns, followed by notations of such events as the flooding of the Nile, the biennial cattle count, cult ceremonies, taxation, sculpture, buildings and warfare. It listed hundreds of rulers. It is the oldest surviving historical text of ancient Egypt and the basis of subsequent histories and chronologies.

Some kings explicitly recorded that Egyptian deities came into being simultaneously with their visit. The god Sheshat, for example, was associated with an activity known as "stretching the cord" (probably referring to measuring out areas for sacred buildings or shrines).

Others lay the foundations of buildings that were called "throne of the gods". Such activities were regarded as sufficiently important to serve as reference points and were expressed in such specific terms as "the birth of Anubis", "the birth of Min" and the "birth" of other gods associated with fertility and male potency such as Min of Coptos, and Heryshef who was usually represented in the form of a ram.

Until now, such notations had little meaning for us. But today's scholars know so much more about the formative period of the Egyptian civilisation that we can reconsider at least 21 of the 30-odd entries on the Palermo Stone, especially those that relate to the fashioning of images of gods by kings, because archaeological evidence supports the idea of uniform cult centre development; that is to say, excavations carried out at some of the earliest settlement sites reveal uniformity. A common feature, for example, is that all sacred enclosures were kept apart from the eyes of the public and surrounded by a wall. Another is the finds of votive offerings, crudely-baked clay objects sometimes numbering hundreds, probably made by local artisans for simple people who wished to make offerings to the god.

Indeed, uniformity can clearly be seen in the gods themselves. Whether in human form, or a human body with animal, bird, reptile, or insect heads, they remained archetypes to which future generations had recourse.

Interestingly enough, the gods remained vague characters throughout Egyptian history, later described in terms such as "he of Ombos"

(Set), "he of Edfu" (Horus), "she of Sais" (Neith), and "he of Qift" (Coptos). In other words, no single one was more important than the others. Prayers and hymns addressed to them differed only in epithets and attributes. It was clearly the place, not the god, that mattered, with the place being chosen for its strategic position.

The cult centre of the vulture-goddess Nekhbet, for example, was on the east bank of the Nile at Nekheb (modern Al-Kab), which gave access to the mineral-rich Eastern Desert with its deposits of copper, agate, and jasper. That of Pe (Buto) in the Nile Delta was a departure point for trade with the Near East. And Coptos (Qift) was almost opposite the mouth of Wadi Hammamat, the shortest route to the Red Sea and the gold-bearing veins of the Eastern Desert.

The creation of images and establishment of cult centres mentioned on the Palermo Stone is also mentioned in the Pyramid Texts (inscribed on the walls of the kings who ruled towards the end of the Old Kingdom), and in the so-called Memphite Drama (a text which survived in a late copy and which is also explicit on the creation of cults, the establishment of shrines, and the making of divine statues with distinctive ensigns representing a plant, bird or animal distinctive to a community, and made "of every wood, every stone, every clay").

Apart from being identified with the king, they served at the popular level. Early Egyptians came to believe that the statue in the shrine held the key to a good crop, health, and fertility, and they made pious gestures that were not much different from today's offerings and prayers to the shrines of Christian saints and Muslim sheikhs.

Gestures of devotion are a time honoured practice which clearly has its roots in the most ancient past.

This is what is so fascinating about Wilkinson's studies on the Palermo Stone. The material achievements of a unified state depended on the resources of the land, and on trade, and there is every indication that its administration was mapped out early on. The creation of cult centres not only neutralised the differences between the various settlements of Upper and Lower Egypt, but it created a strong bond between the people of all walks of society. And, more important, when the king attended the "birth" days of the gods and made royal endowments in the form of bread and cakes, oxen and other cattle, geese and other birds, and jars of beer and wine, the occasion of his visit was accompanied by annual celebrations which involved the slaughter of sacrificial animals in his honour. These offerings, having once lain on the altar of the shrine and fulfilled their religious function, were taken by the "servants of the god", which is to say the priests who maintained the shrines and the statues of gods within them, and the balance was distributed to the people, the laity.

The construction of buildings for the royal cult seems to have been the most important project in each king's reign, absorbing much of the court's revenue. The concept that the gods and the king had mutual claims on one another must have been strong, but there was always the risk of resistance and when this happened the king, it appears, denied the performance of the cult. In the Pyramid Texts (many of which date to predynastic times, like those that include phrases referring to a time when the dead were laid to rest in simple sand pits and when desert animals were prone to desecrate bodies), are utterances in which the king emphasises that he has power over the gods, that he "bestows power and takes away power, and that there are none that shall escape".

The effect of such a threat on a community, which already has a strong identity, and the "servants of god" attending shrines, can well be imagined. It amounted to a threat of annihilation and the loss of prestige. According to Herodotus, a tradition survived that Khufu, builder of the Great Pyramid, closed temples in the land. Among his remembered designations from early times were "Horus fights", "Horus seizes", and "Horus decapitates". And, on an ivory label found at Abydos dating to the reign of the First-Dynasty king Den, the king is shown in a pose that was to become classic: smiting an enemy with a raised club.

Did the king of Egypt, having recognised places that gave access to the natural resources, and those from neighbouring lands; and who built shrines to the gods as recorded on the Palermo Stone, come to share a common feature with the leaders of many early societies? Was he a warlord?

EVIDENCE on seal impressions and pottery of the Early Dynastic Period reveal images of Pharaohs engaged in various ritual activities, and some of the accompanying texts refer to statues made of gold and copper. This image is from the fifth register of the Palermo Stone and refers to a copper statue made in the reign of Khesekhemwy, or his successor of the same name. Here is written evidence that copper statuary was created long before the well-known images of Pepi I and Merenre found in the temple of Hierakonpolis and now in the Egyptian Museum. The kings are sometimes shown wearing the Red Crown, sometimes the White -- as here depicted. Some show the king walking, some striding.

Please visit the site: <http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/2009/934/he2.htm>

THRACIAN WINE COMPLEX **RECOVERED BY A TEAM OF** **ARCHAEOLOGISTS** **BY DIANA STOYKOVA**

A team of archaeologists presented one of the biggest Thracian rocks complexes for wine producing near the Kardzhali village Yagnevo.

The complex is situated on a territory of about 5 square km. and has more than 180 stone installations for wine preparation.

At the very same place, used by the Thracians more than 3000 years ago, a restoration of the ancient rituals was performed. French guests took part in the red wine drinking as the ancient inhabitants of the Rhodopes used to do.

According to ancient Greek sources, the Thracians drank wine undiluted and with straws.

It is expected that the recipe for unique Thracian wine will be fully restored and several Bulgarian wine cellars have already announced that they will plant vines with the mysterious and newly recovered variety of grapes near the Orpheus tomb.

Please visit the site: http://international.ibox.bg/news/id_570870591

NEWSDAY.COM, X-RAYS, OTHER RADIATION BRINGS OUT SECRETS OF ANCIENT TIMES, BY RANDOLPH E. SCHMID

CHICAGO (AP) — Scholars are reconsidering what ancient Greek mathematician and inventor Archimedes knew of the concept of infinity, and archaeologists may have found a fossil brain millions of years old, thanks to new ways of looking beneath the surface of ancient objects.

Using modern X-ray and spectral imaging, researchers are uncovering two ancient manuscripts by Archimedes, who lived in Sicily in the third century B.C., Uwe Bergmann of the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory told a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on Sunday.

In the 1300s the texts were scraped off the parchment and written over to create a prayer book, Bergmann said. But now scholars have been able to discern the original writing of Archimedes' "The Method" and "The Stomachion," volumes that exist nowhere else.

It emerges that Archimedes was far ahead of his time, using a form of calculus and devising ways to add an infinite number of sums, Bergmann said.

What is known of Archimedes' concept of infinity is likely to have to change from this, he said at a symposium on using modern methods to uncover the secrets of the past.

The document, called the Archimedes Palimpsest, came to light in 1997 when an anonymous collector purchased it at auction and sent it to the Walters Art Museum in Baltimore for study. The document was originally written in the 10th century, Bergmann said, and no earlier copies remain.

Archimedes was a famed mathematician in his own time and is still studied today. Roman soldiers killed him when they conquered Syracuse in 212 B.C.

Paul Tafforeau of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility in France told the session that studies of fish from the Devonian period, 350 million to 400 million years ago, have disclosed the presence of an ancient fossilized brain.

A first of its kind, Tafforeau said, the fossil brain is expected to be formally reported and described in the scientific literature within a few weeks.

Francesca Casadio of the Art Institute of Chicago reported that radiation studies have allowed scholars to differentiate three bronze storage vessels from China.

Two of the vessels were archaic, she said, while the third turned out to be a later copy.

The study determined that a wine vessel made of bronze with tin and a little lead dated to China's oldest dynasty, the Shang, who ruled between 1600 B.C. and 1050 B.C.

A grain container was cast in a copper-tin alloy with lead, and dated to the Zhou dynasty between 1045 B.C. and 771 B.C.

But the third container turned out to be a copper-zinc alloy with lead and tin, made in the 12th century A.D. in the style of the earlier containers.

"It was not necessarily done to deceive," she said, "but out of sheer appreciation for the earlier ones."

Nonetheless, the testing does help scholars know more about that they are studying without damaging the art. "For a museum, that is very important," she said.

And, Casadio added, "we learn how to protect and exhibit it so it will last another 4,000 years. We learn what was cutting edge technology 4,000 years ago."

Jen Hiller of Diamond Light Source in the United Kingdom described the use of large radiation machines built to check on jet engines to study Egyptian statues.

The Egyptians would sometimes place images or other items inside a statue, she said, and now that can be revealed without breaking things open.

X-ray studies of mummies have been done for years but not with the detail now available.

Tafforeau also said radiation images have allowed researchers to study the contents of opaque pieces of amber, disclosing hundreds of animal parts from as long as 100 million years ago, including an unusual feather that could turn out to belong to a feathered dinosaur or an intermediate stage between dinosaurs and birds.

Please visit the site: <http://www.newsday.com/news/nationworld/nation/sns-ap-sci-ancient-secrets,0,3146270.story>

ORIGINS OF POMPEII-STYLE ARTEFACTS EXAMINED AT ISIS FEBRUARY 20TH, 2009 IN GENERAL SCIENCE / ARCHAEOLOGY & FOSSILS

(PhysOrg.com) -- Roman artefacts which are nearly two thousand years old with similarities to ancient remains found at Pompeii in Italy will be examined at the Science and Technology Facilities Council's ISIS neutron source this weekend. (21-22 February 2009). Researchers hope to learn more about our heritage by discovering whether the items were imported from southern Italy, or manufactured using similar techniques in Britain.

The bronze artefacts, which include a wine-mixing vessel, jugs and ceremonial pan-shaped objects, were discovered in Kent in two high status Roman pit-burials that are among the best examples ever seen in Britain. Previous excavation in an area close to the A2 where the items were found - by construction group Skanska Civil Engineering during a Highways Agency road improvement scheme - had predicted archaeological discoveries, but they were bigger than expected, with settlements ranging from the Bronze Age to the late medieval period.

Archaeological scientists will compare the 1st Century AD artefacts from Kent with those from Pompeii in Italy. The neutron beams at the world-leading ISIS facility allow for detailed crystal structure analysis of intact delicate objects without cutting out a sample of the material.

Dana Goodburn-Brown, a conservator and ancient metals specialist commissioned by Oxford Archaeology, is analysing the artefacts along with archaeological scientist Dr. Evelyne Godfrey at ISIS to see how they were made. It is hoped the experiments will answer many questions about how the items were made to give more insight into their origin:

for example, the metals used in manufacturing, how they were cast and finished, and how metal pieces were joined together.

"Our experiments will hopefully aid us in characterising different Roman metalworking practices and perhaps recognising the distinction between imported south Italian goods and high standard copies produced by skilled local craftsman. These artefacts represent a time of great change in Britain - they appear shortly after the Romans arrived in this country, and may represent locals taking on cultural practices of these 'newcomers'," Dana Goodburn-Brown said.

Dr Andrew Taylor, ISIS Director said: "For these rare and highly-valued objects, analysis with neutrons can give fantastic insight. Neutrons are a very powerful way to look at matter at the molecular level and they give unique results that you can't easily get with any other technique. The measurements are extremely delicate and non-destructive, so the objects are unharmed by the analysis and can be returned to the museums unscathed.

"The neutron beams we have at ISIS are a very versatile research tool and we're always keen to help researchers answer a broad range of questions. Here we realised that we could take the same analysis methods we developed to look at parts of aircraft and power plants and use them to help archaeologists understand how ancient objects were traded and manufactured."

Provided by Science and Technology Facilities Council

Please visit the site: <http://www.physorg.com/news154360692.html>

NEW ANTI-GRAFFITI COATING ABLE TO PROTECT CULTURAL HERITAGE ANCIENT MATERIALS HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO PREVENT DAMAGE CAUSED BY GRAFFITI ATTACK

ScienceDaily (Feb. 22, 2009) — Cultural Heritage materials are often porous and in many cases present decay in several forms. Because of their historical value, they must be protected. Today, this type of material is threatened by graffiti, which is not only aesthetically unpleasing, but also damages the historic substrates due to the penetration of paints and the methods used to remove the graffiti later.

In order to protect these substrates against this phenomenon, anti-graffiti products can be used. These systems prevent the penetration of dyes and paints into the surface, facilitating the removal of graffiti. However, weathered porous substrates such as those commonly found in Cultural Heritage objects, present special protection requirements which are not fulfilled by the anti-graffiti currently available in the market.

Considering this situation, a new anti-graffiti system with specific properties to prevent damage caused by graffiti attack in Cultural Heritage buildings has been developed within the framework of the project "Development of a new anti-graffiti system, based on traditional concepts, preventing damage of architectural heritage materials, GRAFFITAGE", a three-year project funded by the European Commission. In this project, 10 institutions including technological centres, SMEs and public entities from 6 European countries (Spain, Germany, Poland, Belgium, Italy, Slovenia) have participated under the coordination of TECNALIA from its Construction and Territorial Development Unit.

The new anti-graffiti formulation is based on a pH-sensitive silicon-based polymer charge complex and presents the following characteristics:

- * hydrophobicity so as to avoid or diminish problems caused by water penetration;
- * adequate adherence to porous surfaces;
- * low aesthetical variations after application so that the application of the coating is not perceived by the naked eye;
- * improved drying behaviour and water vapour permeability;
- * resistance to UV light/condensation ageing and natural weathering;
- * good cleaning efficiency;
- * its chemical composition is environmentally friendly.

The formulation was tested onto 8 substrates of different porosity from 5 European countries (Spain, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Slovenia). The study of the behaviour of the coating was performed in the laboratory in a first stage and in real outdoor conditions in a second stage. Hydric and durability properties such as drying behaviour, water

vapour permeability, natural weathering and UV light / condensation ageing were studied, as well as the colour and gloss variations and the water repellence. One of the most important aspects was the study of the cleaning efficiency of the coating with the aim of validating the effectiveness of the new product during the cleaning of graffiti. In order to establish the improvement with respect to existing commercial products, 4 different anti-graffiti of current use were selected and their behaviour compared with that of the new anti-graffiti formulation.

The results obtained from these tests confirmed that the new product is highly adequate for the protection of Cultural Heritage porous substrates. In this sense, the anti-graffiti system developed in this EU project constitutes a promising prototype, which after further improvement with regards to its synthesis process and study of its durability properties in different environments, could be commercialized in Europe. The Construction and Territorial Development Unit of TECNALIA coordinates a FP6 European Project.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/02/090220075137.htm>

CAN EGYPT BRING CLEOPATRA'S PALACE BACK TO LIFE?

Out of sight but not out of mind: ambitious and controversial plans to let tourists see some of Alexandria's submerged glory

* Jack Shenker in Alexandria

* guardian.co.uk, Friday 20 February 2009 14.35 GMT

Some of the world's most exciting sunken treasures could soon be on view after Egypt confirmed plans to build a giant underwater museum in the Mediterranean.

But as preparation begins on the site of Cleopatra's Palace in Alexandria, funding and technical problems are proving as divisive and controversial as the famed queen herself.

Ancient Alexandria was one of the world's great centres of civilisation, and since excavations in the eastern harbour began in 1994, divers have unearthed thousands of historical objects. These have included 26 sphinxes, several vast granite blocks weighing up to

56 tonnes each, and even pieces of what is believed to be the Pharos of Alexandria lighthouse, one of the seven classic wonders of the world.

Remnants of Queen Cleopatra's palace complex are also submerged beneath the waves, after the island on which it stood fell victim to earthquakes in the 5th century.

Now ambitious but controversial plans are under way to open up this unique site via an immersed fibreglass tunnel which would enable close-up viewing of the underwater monuments. The designs were drawn up by the French architect Jacques Rougerie, a veteran of water-based construction projects, and have been backed by the United Nations cultural agency Unesco.

Next month a detailed technical survey will be launched. "If all goes according to plan, construction will begin in early 2010 and be completed within two and half years," says Ariel Fuchs, a scientific director at Rougerie's firm.

The idea is also being promoted by the high-profile marine archaeologist Franck Goddio, who is currently touring Europe with a selection of artefacts already dredged up from the Alexandrian coastline.

Yet the project is running into obstacles. Funding for the museum, which will cost up to \$140m (£98m), has not yet been secured.

The government is hoping private companies and organisations will foot the bill, but a member of the architectural team admitted that "nobody is clear about where the financing will come from".

Even if money does come through, a series of formidable technical challenges await the museum's builders, including the question of how to combat the bay's notoriously murky

waters to improve visibility in the tunnel, and the problem of ensuring the structure is strong enough to withstand underwater currents.

More worryingly, the project has been accused by sceptical locals of being little more than a "corporate theme park" with many doubting it will be built at all.

"As an idea it's perfect," says Dr Ashraf Sabri, who runs a local dive centre specialising in marine heritage sites. "But you have to get down there and do the scientific work to see what is practical and what isn't. And month-in, month-out, this has not been done."

For Egypt, the stakes are high. Alexandria, the country's second city, has been long overshadowed by Cairo and Luxor, and the government wants it to become a new focal point for the 12 million foreign tourists that visit each year.

"For too long Alexandria's great history and multicultural background hasn't been sufficiently respected," says Naguib Amin, local site manager for the Supreme Council for Antiquities.

Amin rejected claims that money would be better spent giving a makeover to the city's crumbling downtown buildings, most of which feature stunning colonial-era architecture. "We view the museum as an integral component of revitalising the city as a whole," he said.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/feb/20/alexandria-sunken-treasures-underwater-museum>

DOMESTIC CITY'S PAST DOWN- SCALED, ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY

ISTANBUL - One of the 2010 Istanbul European Capital of Culture Agency's projects aims to open a public archaeological park. The site with the only remaining Byzantine monastery in Istanbul will host cultural activities once it is complete

Istanbul will have its first public archeological park as part of the 2010 Istanbul European Capital of Culture Agency's projects.

The archeological site, covering an area with a 9th century Byzantine monastery, will open its doors to visitors all around the world after the agency's project is complete.

The project, prepared with the cooperation of the Tourism and Culture Ministry, Istanbul Archeology Museum and the Koç University Anatolian Civilizations Research Center received the Architecture Chamber Turkey Architecture Award. The project, named "Küçükyalı Archeological Site," was later promoted with a meeting in Istanbul's Sepetçiler Kasrı pavilion.

Byzantine monastery

The archeological site project covers the only remaining Byzantine monastery in Istanbul and was explained by the director of Koç University Anatolian Civilizations Research Center, archeologist Alessandra Ricci.

Ricci said she started surface research around the Küçükyalı Çınar Camii neighborhood in 1995, and she has been working on the excavation project in cooperation with Istanbul Archeology Museum since 2007.

The site was discovered 150 ago by German archeologists, Ricci said.

"Since urbanization in the 1980s, this area was filled with buildings.

Çınar Mosque, built in 1988 is one of them," she said. During the research and excavations the group of archeologists found an ancient piece belonging to a church. The research revealed that it was built between the years 860 and 877.

Ricci said that they found the cistern in 2002 and started rehabilitation work only after they informed the eight young people who lived there.

Declared a greenfield by the Maltepe Municipality in 2001 the cleaning of the cistern inside the site was supported by the municipality. With the allowance of the Tourism and Culture Ministry, iron gates were installed to protect the area.

Ricci said they opened the excavation site to the neighborhoods' residents to organize cultural events to raise awareness. She said they shared the findings with them by opening exhibitions.

Aiming for more attention

For the archeologists, the studies, research and activities at the site were not enough. That's why they wanted it to be a public site, so more people could visit. Ricci said the archeological sites will be protected with a green path that will surround the research area.

There will be a culture center, kiosk, exhibition center, workshop areas and a fountain constructed around the historic cistern.

The excavation team revealed the monastery and now they are working on revealing the tower. Ricci hopes to display the tower by next summer.

Ricci said the process of opening the archeological park was difficult because there were no other archeological parks open to the public.

The land around the archeological site, which belongs to the Treasury and Finance Ministry, is owned by Türkiye İş Bankası. To launch the project the parties must apply to 2010 Istanbul European Capital of Culture Agency together.

Korhan Gümüş, director of the Urban and Architectural Projects for the 2010 Istanbul European Capital of Culture Agency said that with the project the archeological site will be under protection. After the project is successfully completed the site will be home to tours and culture activities.

Some researchers claim that the archeological site in Küçükyalı was built by Emperor Theofilos and may be the Byzantium Palace. Research and studies done between 2001 and 2004 claim that the area is home to the Satyros Monastery built by Patriarch Ignatios between the years 860 and 877.

The vaulted monastery, cistern and water channels are considered rare examples of their time. The constructions when they were built could be seen from the Prince's Islands. The archeological park will cover an area of 3,600 square meters.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/english/domestic/11025381.asp?scr=1>

BRITAIN'S 'SUPER X-RAY' DIAMOND SYNCHROTRON TO SHED NEW LIGHT ON THE ANCIENT WORLD

A scan showing Meresamun, a woman believed to have been a singer-priestess at a temple in Thebes in 800 BC, inside a coffin. The skeleton was scanned at the University of Chicago using a hi-tech hospital scanner

A scientific instrument is to transform research into the Ancient World by using a light ten billion times brighter than the Sun to reveal the secrets of statues, mummies and sarcophagi.

The imaging facility at the Diamond Light Source in Oxfordshire will allow objects weighing up to two tonnes to be examined in brilliant X-ray light, to expose clues to their construction and contents. Three Egyptian bronze figurines from the British Museum will be among the first treasures to be investigated by the Joint Engineering, Environmental and Processing beamline or Jeep. It uses intense radiation known as synchrotron light, generated by the Diamond Light Source, which allows scientists to see through solid objects and to show structural details that cannot be seen by standard X-rays.

The Diamond synchrotron has been running since 2007, but had been able to examine only small objects. The new Jeep beamline, designed for detecting stresses in aircraft, can cope with larger and heavier targets — including ancient artefacts.

Jen Hiller, a scientist working on the beamline, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science conference in Chicago:

"Heritage scientists are able to apply to use this unique beamline to delve deep inside precious ancient artefacts to unravel their secrets in a non-invasive way. Never before has it been possible to scan and image such large relics with such precision.

"The second stage is big enough to take an aircraft turbine, which Rolls-Royce were very interested in, but the other people who are interested are the British Museum, because they're going to let us look at some of their life-size bronzes from Egypt. They're not sure how they were manufactured. They're also not sure how many times they were repaired.

"It might give us the chance to look at the contents. The Egyptians used to stash things inside their statues. We also get very fragile inner sarcophagi or mummy wrappings."

Janet Ambers, of the British Museum, said that the joins between parts of the statues were so dense that it was only by using Jeep's intense X-rays that it would be possible to see how the statues were made.

"This will help to answer questions about the technology and materials used to produce the statues as well as provide information on how they were modified during 19th-century restoration," she said. "We are very excited about having access to this tool because it will allow us to look at our artefacts in a completely new way."

The Jeep beamline will also allow archaeologists to excavate objects together with the surrounding earth, and image the artefact before soil is removed, to reduce the chances of damage. Dr Hiller said:

"British archaeology, as I found out to my misfortune in a weekend in Lincolnshire, is very muddy. We tend to find a lot of treasure hoards which we take out of the ground in great blocks of mud. Using something like Jeep, we can look at what's inside without damaging anything."

In Grenoble a team has used synchrotron radiation to discover the first known fossilised brain, of a fish-like creature; details are to be published this month. In California it is being used to decipher the Archimedes palimpsest — a text by the Greek mathematician that was overwritten in medieval times.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/science/article5744170.ece>
