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Έτος Ίδρυσης 1982, έδρα:
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Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

- Μάρτιος 2015 -

Φιλοκαλοῦμέν τε γὰρ μετ' εὐτελείας καὶ φιλοσοφοῦμεν
ἄνευ μαλακίας.
(Περικλής)

Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

- March 2015 -

Nr. 168

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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

CONFERENCE "NEOLITHIC NETWORKS IN THE LONGUE DURÉE: NEOLITHIC INNOVATIONS AND INNOVATIONS ENABLING THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION", TOPOI WORKSHOP, 9-11 DECEMBER 2015, MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE, BERLIN

Dear Colleagues,

The Digital Atlas of Innovation group (Jürgen Renn, Svend Hansen and Florian Klimscha) is organizing a TOPOI workshop which will take place between 9-11 December 2015 at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin.

The Conference "Neolithic Networks in the longue durée: Neolithic Innovations and Innovations enabling the Neolithic Revolution" will focus on the transition from the Upper Paleolithic to the oldest Neolithic in Western Asia (ca. 14-7 millennium).

If you are interested in giving a paper at the conference please contact Ruti Ungar.

Email: ruti.ungar@topoi.org

**“LANDSCAPES OF SETTLEMENT IN THE
ANCIENT NEAR EAST”, AMERICAN
SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH
ANNUAL MEETING ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
18-21 NOVEMBER 2015**

This session brings together scholars investigating regional-scale problems of settlement history and archaeological landscapes across the ancient Near East. Research presented in the session is linked methodologically through the use of regional survey, satellite remote sensing, geophysics, geoarchaeology, and paleoenvironmental studies to document ancient settlements, communication routes, field systems, irrigation networks, and other evidence of human activity that is inscribed in the landscape. Session participants are especially encouraged to offer analyses of these regional archaeological data that explore political, economic, and cultural aspects of ancient settlement systems as well as their dynamic interaction with the natural environment.

The deadline for submission of abstracts is February 15, 2015. Presenters can submit an abstract of 250 words or less via ASOR's Online Abstract Submission Site.

<http://www.asor.org/am/2015/call-2.html>

Membership in ASOR and registration for the Annual Meeting is required in advance for participants. For more information on the rules and regulations, please visit <http://www.asor.org/am/2015/call-1.html>.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact session chairs Emily Hammer (ehammer@uchicago.edu) and Jesse Casana (jcasana@uark.edu).

2ND INTERNATIONAL GEO-CULTURAL SYMPOSIUM "SIGRI 2015", 4-6 JUNE 2015, SIGRI, GREECE

Organizer

“MESONISOS”, Center of Island & Mediterranean Culture, Members of the Scientific Community of Faculty of Geology and Geo-Environment, University of Athens & Members of the Scientific Community of Faculty of Geography, University of the Aegean.

The purpose of the symposium is to highlight and interpret the geological phenomena of the island, while also explaining their influence in its cultural evolution.

The Symposium will take place in the Town Hall Theatre and at the Amphitheatre of University of the Aegean in the island of Lesbos/Mytilene, in Greece.

Abstracts

Abstracts are invited on the topics outlined and others falling within the scope of the meeting. Abstracts of no more than 300 words should be submitted before **1st April 2015**. Abstracts should clearly state the purpose, results and conclusions of the work to be described in Symposium.

Abstracts could be oral or poster.

For more information please click [here](#)

To Submit an abstract please click [here](#)

Symposium Topics

Geology
Geography
Climatology
Oceanography
Environment
New Technology
History
Archaeology
Natural Hazards
Folklore

Scientific Committee

- **Nikolaos Zouros**, Professor of Natural Geography-Geomorphology, University of Aegean & Director of the Natural History Museum Of Lesbos-Petrified Forest
- **Efthimia Verykiou-Papaspyridakou**, Associate Professor of Natural Geography-Geomorphology, University of Athens
- **Elisavet Grapsa**, Dr. of History, President of “MESONISOS”, Center of Island & Mediterranean Culture

- **Katerina Klonari**, Associate Professor in Teaching Geography, University of the Aegean
- **Paraskevi Nomikou**, Lecturer of Natural Geography & Geological Oceanography, University of Athens

Secretary

[Moel Conferences](#)

Ms Maria Kavvadia

Tel.: (+30) 2106203614

Fax: (+30) 2108078342 Email: info@moel.gr

Please circulate this announcement to colleagues who may be interested in this conference. They can subscribe by emailing info@moel.gr with 'Subscribe – SIGRI 2015' as the subject line.

SYMPOSIUM: TRADITIONS OF PAPERMAKING IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD, BRITISH LIBRARY, 27 MARCH 2015

The Islamic Manuscript Association, in cooperation with the British Library and the Thesaurus Islamicus Foundation, is pleased to announce an inaugural symposium on the materials and techniques of making Islamic manuscripts entitled 'Traditions of Papermaking in the Islamic World', which will be held at the British Library's Centre for Conservation on 27 March 2015.

This one-day symposium is intended for conservators, codicologists, librarians, art historians, curators, and any other researchers working with papers produced in the Islamic world, particularly those appearing in Islamic manuscripts. It will comprise lectures about current research on papermaking as well as a papermaking demonstration.

The symposium is limited to 25 participants and the papermaking demonstration is limited to 12 participants. Places will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. The programme can be found below - registration is available on our website <http://www.islamicmanuscript.org/symposia/traditions-of-papermaking-in-the-islamic-world.aspx>.

Please visit the site: <https://networks.h-net.org/node/8330/discussions/60388/symposium-traditions-papermaking-islamic-world-british-library-27>

**UNDERSTANDING RELATIONS BETWEEN
SCRIPTS: THE AEGEAN WRITING SYSTEMS,
FACULTY OF CLASSICS, CAMBRIDGE (UK),
FRIDAY 20TH - SATURDAY 21ST MARCH 2015**

An international symposium focused on analysing and elucidating the relationships between the linear Aegean writing systems of Greece and Cyprus (specifically Cretan 'Hieroglyphic', Linear A, Linear B, Cypro-Minoan and the later Cypriot Syllabary).

Website: <http://www.cambridgeadventurer.net/urbs/>

Attendance at the conference is free of charge and all are welcome.

However, please contact Philippa Steele (pms45@cam.ac.uk) to register your interest in attending, as spaces will be limited.

A programme, paper titles, abstracts and further information will be made available nearer the time.

The conference is expected to begin at lunchtime on Friday 20th and to end at about 5.00pm on Saturday 21st March.

Organised by Dr Philippa M. Steele (pms45@cam.ac.uk)

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΩΝ ΕΜΑΕΤ **ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ – ΜΑΪΟΣ 2015**

Στην αίθουσα του ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ

Κέκροπος 10, 10558 Πλάκα

Ώρα έναρξης 18.30

Σε συνεργασία με το Ίδρυμα Βούρου - Ενταξία

Δευτέρα, 9 Μαρτίου 2015

Γ. Βαρουφάκης

«Ο έλεγχος της γνησιότητας των αθηναϊκών αργυρών νομισμάτων κατά τους κλασικούς χρόνους»

Δευτέρα, 30 Μαρτίου 2015

Θ. Φόνδρος

«Η ανακατασκευή του Δούρειου Ίππου»

Δευτέρα, 20 Απριλίου 2015

Μ. Παππά

«Αρχαίο Υδραγωγείο της Μυτιλήνης»

Δευτέρα, 4 Μαΐου 2015

Θ.Π. Σάσιος

«Υπήρχε στην Αρχαιότητα η ατμοκίνητη υδραντλία, δηλαδή η αφετηρία της Βιομηχανικής Επανάστασης στην Αγγλία;»

Η παρουσία Μελών και Φίλων της ΕΜΑΕΤ είναι χαρά για όλους μας, ανεβάζει δε και τη στάθμη των παραγωγικών συζητήσεων που επακολουθούν κάθε ομιλίας.

Θ.Π. Τάσιος, Πρόεδρος ΕΜΑΕΤ

Η είσοδος είναι ελεύθερη για το κοινό

ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΜΕΛΕΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ

ΤΕΕ - Νίκης 4, 10248 Αθήνα (408)

Κιν. τηλ. 6949 829158

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www.emaet.tee.gr

ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ **ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ -** **ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΔΙΑΛΕΞΕΩΝ ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2015**

Δευτέρα 2 Μαρτίου: Ελένη Ανδρεοπούλου-Μάγκου, Δρ Χημείας, Επίτιμη Προϊσταμένη του Τμήματος Φυσικών και Χημικών Ερευνών του Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου **«1983-2008: 25 χρόνια αρχαιομετρικών μελετών στο χημικό εργαστήριο του Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου».**

Δευτέρα 16 Μαρτίου: Γεώργιος Ρήγιος, Αρχαιολόγος στην Εφορεία Αρχαιοτήτων Θεσπρωτίας. **«Ηγουμενίτσα-Άρτα-Πρέβεζα τρεις πόλεις της Ηπείρου, τρία νέα Μουσεία: Σχεδιασμός και υλοποίηση των εκθέσεων».**

Δευτέρα 30 Μαρτίου: Μαρία Μιχαλάκη-Κόλλια, Αρχαιολόγος, Επίτιμη Προϊσταμένη Μουσείων στην ΚΒ΄ ΕΠΚΑ Δωδεκανήσου. **«Οι περίπου τρεις χιλιάδες βρεφικοί έγχυτρισμοί από την Αστυπάλεια».**

Αμφιθέατρο Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου (Τοσίτσα 1), ώρα 18.00

5ο ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ

2012-2014

ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΥΣ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΥΣ ΧΡΟΝΟΥΣ

[\[http://extras.ha.uth.gr/aethse5/\]](http://extras.ha.uth.gr/aethse5/)

Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας,
Κτήριο Παπαστράτου

ΒΟΛΟΣ 26.02-1.3 2015

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΑ
(Αμφιθέατρο Κορδάτου)

Πέμπτη 26/02/15, απόγευμα

16.00-16.30 ΕΓΓΡΑΦΕΣ

16.30-16.45 ΕΝΑΡΞΗ

ΕΥΒΟΙΑ

16.45-17.45 1^η συνεδρία

Κοσμά Μαρία

Το Πρωτοελλαδικό νεκροταφείο στη θέση Γκισούρι στα Νέα Στύρα Εύβοιας.

Krapf Tobias

Η Υστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού στην Εύβοια: νεότερη συμβολή από τις ανασκαφές της Ελβετικής Αρχαιολογικής Σχολής.

Κατσάλη Σοφία, Βουζαρά Γαρυφαλλιά

Το νεκροταφείο της αρχαίας Ανθηδώνας

Χαιρετάκης Γιάννης

Μια άγνωστη καταστροφή της Χαλκίδας κατά τους Πρώιμους Ελληνιστικούς χρόνους. Τα στοιχεία από την ανασκαφή του οχυρωματικού περιβόλου της πόλης.

17.45-18.00 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

18.00-18.15 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

18.15-19.30 2^η συνεδρία

ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑ

Κυριαζή Όλγα, Κίτσου Γαρυφαλλιά, Μπιλής Θεμιστοκλής, Φάππας Ιωάννης *Ορχομενός Μινύειος: Μεταμορφώσεις και εξέλιξη ενός αστικού κέντρου στη βόρεια Βοιωτία*

Μαστρογιαννοπούλου Βάγια

Η γραπτώς διακοσμημένη κεραμική από το σπήλαιο Σαρακηνού Κωπαΐδας: παραδοσιακές- κοινωνικές πρακτικές στη Βοιωτία κατά τη Νεολιθική περίοδο.

Οικονομίδης Σταύρος, Σκουμή Νέλλη

Η διαχρονική λατρεία στο Σπήλαιο της Νύμφης Κορώνειας, Βοιωτίας, από τους προϊστορικούς στους ιστορικούς χρόνους: τα Υστερομινωικά και Υστεροελλαδικά ευρήματα.

Lis Bartłomiej, Van Damme Trevor Matthew

A preliminary report on the Late Bronze Age pottery from Ancient Eleon

Burke Brendan, Burns Bryan, Charami Alexandra, Kyriazi Olga

Excavations at ancient Eleon 2012-2014: memorializing the past

19.30-19.45 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

19.45-20.45 3^η συνεδρία

Χαραμή Αλεξάνδρα, Χαμηλάκη Κατερίνα, Φάππας Ιωάννης

Από τη γη της Ταναγραϊκής: ένας αγροτικός οικισμός των Προϊστορικών και Πρωτοβυζαντινών χρόνων στη θέση Κλειδί

Γεωργανάς Ιωάννης

Η Βοιωτία κατά την Πρώιμη Εποχή του Σιδήρου: μία ανασκόπηση

Σελέκου Μαρία

Οι Υστεροαρχαϊκοί τάφοι του νεκροταφείου της Τριανταφυλλιάς Λιβανατών στην Οπουντία Λοκρίδα. Σύνθεση των δεδομένων

Οικονόμου Δήμητρα, Κουρκούτη Πηνελόπη

Νεώτερες έρευνες στις Αρχαίες Θεσπιές: ανασκαφικές εργασίες στα πλαίσια του έργου «Κατασκευή Οδού Καναβάρι- Διασταύρωση Θεσπιών- Δομβραίνα (Κορύνη)- Θίσβη- Πρόδρομος (με παράκαμψη Δομβραίνας)». Συμβολή στην τοπογραφία της πόλης

20.45-21.00 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

Παρασκευή 27/02/15, πρωί

9.00-10.30 4^η συνεδρία

ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑ

Τσόκας Γρηγόρης Ν., Τσούρλος Παναγιώτης Ι., Αραβαντινός Βασίλειος, Kim Jung-Ho, Σταμπολίδης Αλέξανδρος, Φίκος Ηλίας
Γεωφυσική διασκόπηση στη Θήβα

Καλλιοντζής Γιάννης

Η βάση των Μουσών από τις Θεσπιές και νέες έρευνες στην κοιλάδα των Μουσών

Mylonopoulos Ioannis, Χαραμή Αλεξάνδρα

Unearthing the Earth-Shaker. New excavations at the sanctuary of Poseidon at Boeotian Onchestos

Florissi Valentina, Germani Marco

Priests and priestesses in ancient Boiotia

Χαραμή Αλεξάνδρα, Κουρούνη Ευτυχία

Από τη νεκρόπολη της Τανάγρας: ο βιολογικός καθαρισμός, «μια πρώτη προσέγγιση»

Daly Kevin, Larson Stephanie, Charami Alexandra, Kalamara Pari

2011-2014 Results from the Thebes Synergasia Project on the Ismenion Hill

10.30-10.45 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

10.45-11.00 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

ΦΩΚΙΑ

11.00-12.15 5^η συνεδρία

Ψάλτη Αθανασία

Το έργο της ανάδειξης του αρχαιολογικού χώρου των Δελφών: η συμβολή των νέων δεδομένων στην ανάδειξη ενός μνημείου της Παγκόσμιας Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς

Κυριακίδης Νικόλας, Zugmeyer Stéphanie, Πετρίδης Πλάτωνα

Πρόσφατες έρευνες για τις οχυρώσεις των Δελφών

Πετρόχειλος Νικόλαος, Ψάλτη Αθανασία

Τα νέα ευρήματα από την ανασκαφή στην "ιερή γη του Απόλλωνος" - Δελφοί

Ραπτόπουλος Σωτήρης

Κτηνοτροφική εγκατάσταση των Ελληνιστικών χρόνων στην περιοχή του Γαλαξειδίου

Παρτίδα Έλενα

Το αρχιτεκτονικό περιβάλλον του Φύσκου σ' ένα δίκτυο οχυρώσεων μεταξύ αρχαίας Λοκρίδας και Αιτωλίας

12.15-12.30 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

12.30-12.45 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

12.45-14.00 Παρουσίαση ανακοινώσεων τοίχου Στερεάς Ελλάδας

Παπακωνσταντίνου Μαρία-Φωτεινή, Τιλελή Φιλίτσα, Γιαννακοπούλου Ιωάννα, Κουτσοκέρα Νικολέττα

Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στον Αχινό (αρχ. Εχίνος)

Παπακωνσταντίνου Μαρία-Φωτεινή, Κουτσοκέρα Νικολέττα, Krapf Tobias

Πρόσφατα ανασκαφικά δεδομένα για την Μεσοελλαδική κατοίκηση στον Προϊστορικό οικισμό του Λιανοκλαδίου

Παπακωνσταντίνου Μαρία-Φωτεινή, Καραντζαλή Ευθυμία, Παπαγεωργίου Παναγιώτα, Μπουτσίδης Χρήστος, Κραβαρίτη Αθηνά

Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στη Φθιώτιδα στο πλαίσιο κατασκευής του Αυτοκινητόδρομου Κεντρικής Ελλάδας (Ε65)

Φρούσου Ελένη, Παπασταθοπούλου Αριστεά

Παρατηρήσεις στην τοπογραφία και στις περιόδους άνθησης και παρακμής της αρχαίας Λαμίας, με βάση τα ανασκαφικά δεδομένα των τελευταίων χρόνων

Τσόκα Αθανασία, Μπουτσίδης Χρήστος

Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στα αρχαία Φάλαρα (2013-14)

Πεντεδέκα Αρετή, Κυπαρίσση-Αποστολικά Νίνα, Χαμηλάκης Γιάννης, Καζνέση Αγγελική, Κατσαρού Στέλλα

Κουτρούλου Μαγούλα: η πιλοτική πετρογραφική εξέταση της κεραμικής και των ειδωλίων

Vitale Salvatore

Ceramics, food, and politics at Mitrou from Late Helladic I to Late Helladic IIIB: An overview of the evidence and its social and cultural Implications

McNamee Calla

Interpreting Bronze Age subsistence practices at Mitrou, East Lokris through microbotanical residue analysis

Simossi A., Papatheodorou G., Geraga M., Van de Moortel A., Christodoulou D., Iatrou M., Georgiou N., Micha P.

A preliminary marine geoarchaeological remote sensing survey around Mitrou islet

Παπαδάκη Αθηνά

Το Μουσείο πάει στα σχολεία: Μουσειοσκευές με θέματα από την αρχαία Βοιωτία

Μωραΐτου Ιωάννα, Μιχαήλογλου Σοφία

Συντήρησης Έργων - Εκθέματα του νέου μουσείου Θήβας

Ραπτόπουλος Σωτήρης

Ένδεκα επιγραφικά λήμματα από τη Φωκίδα στο νέο I.G., fasciculum 6, Phocis

Ντάσιος Φώτης

Οχυρωμένος οικισμός των Μυκηναϊκών – Γεωμετρικών χρόνων στον όρμο «Συκιά» του κόλπου της Ιτέας

Meens Anna

Reconceptualizing the greek countryside: a material culture perspective

14.30 *Εγκαίνια Έκθεσης στη Μνήμη του Συντηρητή Αρχαιοτήτων Τάσου Μαργαριτόφ. Συνδιοργάνωση της Ακαδημίας Θεολογικών Σπουδών-Τομέας Βυζαντινών και Μεταβυζαντινών Μνημείων και Κειμηλίων και της Εφορείας*

Αρχαιοτήτων Μαγνησίας στην αίθουσα περιοδικών εκθέσεων του Αθανασάκειου Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Βόλου, Αθανασάκη 1.

Παρασκευή 27/02/15, απόγευμα

ΦΘΙΩΤΙΔΑ

17.00-18.00 6^η συνεδρία

Τσόκας Γρηγόρης Ν., Τσούρλος Παναγιώτης Ι., Βαργεμέζης Γεώργιος, Σταμπολίδης Αλέξανδρος, Φίκος Ηλίας, Παπακωνσταντίνου Μαρία-Φωτεινή, Κουτσοκέρα Νικολέττα
Γεωφυσική διασκόπηση σε τύμβο στο Αυλάκι του Δήμου Στυλίδας

Παπακωνσταντίνου Μαρία-Φωτεινή, Krapf Tobias
Μεσοελλαδικός οικισμός Αγίας Παρασκευής Λαμίας. Ανασκαφικές περίοδοι 2012-2013

Van de Moortel Aleydis
Architectural practices and the formation of elite architecture at Mitrou at the transition from the Middle to Late Helladic Period

Jazwa Kyle A.
Utilitarian trays from Mitrou: introducing a new artifact class

18.00-18.15 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

18.15-18.30 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

18.30- 19.45 7^η συνεδρία

Ψαρογιάννη Κωνσταντίνα
Τύμβος παιδικών ταφών της μετάβασης από τη Μέση στην Ύστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού από τον Προσκυνά Φθιώτιδας

Καράντζαλη Έφη
Ταυτοποίηση και χαρακτηρισμός της Πρώιμης Μυκηναϊκής περιόδου στον οικισμό Φραντζή στην κοιλάδα του Σπερχειού.

Κουνούκλας Πέτρος
Επί Κνημίδας προϊστορική τοπογραφία

Δακωρόνια Φανουρία
Ο Ποσειδώνας στον Κύνο

Σταυρογιάννης Λάμπρος
Το ιερό και η λατρεία της Εννοδίας στη Μελιταία

19.45-20.00 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

Σάββατο 28/02/15, πρωί

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑ

9.00-10.15 8^η συνεδρία

Σαρρής Απόστολος, Καλογηροπούλου Εβίτα, Kalayci Tuna, Simon François, Donati Jamieson C., Cuenca-García Carmen, Cantoro Gianluca, Μανατάκη Μερόπη, Βουζαζάκης Κωνσταντίνος, Ροντήρη Βάσω, Αραχωβίτη Πολυξένη, Ευσταθίου Δέσποινα, Σταμέλου Ευαγγελία

Μία νέα οπτική στο τοπίο και στην οικιστική οργάνωση της Νεολιθικής Θεσσαλίας μέσα από τη συνεισφορά των γεωφυσικών διασκοπήσεων

Reingruber Agathe

The Initial Neolithic in Greece: Preceramic, Aceramic or Early Ceramic?

Lis Bartłomiej, Batziou-Efstathiou Anthi, Rückl Štěpán

Tracing mobility in prehistoric Central Greece

Lera Petrika, Οικονομίδης Σταύρος, Παπαγιάννης Άρης, Τσώνος Άκης

Η Νεολιθική ειδωλοπλαστική στον αλβανικό και στον θεσσαλικό χώρο: αντιπαραβολές, συγκρίσεις, ταυτίσεις, διακρίσεις σε μια πολυδιάστατη παραγωγή και αναπαραγωγή της μορφής

Αηδονά Ελίνα, Πολυμέρης Γιώργος, Κυπαρίσση-Αποστολικά Νίνα

Αρχαιομαγνητική μελέτη καμένων δομών και χρονολόγησή τους με τη μέθοδο της θερμοφωταύγειας από τον Νεολιθικό οικισμό της Μαγούλας Ίμβρου Πηγάδι (Όρια Θεσσαλίας-Φθιώτιδας)

10.15-10.30 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

10.30-11.00 ΔΙΑΔΕΙΜΜΑ

11.00-12.45 9^η συνεδρία

Αλματζή Καλλιόπη

Αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα από τις ανασκαφές στην περιοχή της λίμνης Κάρλας

Ροντήρη Βάσω, Βουζαζάκης Κωνσταντίνος

Νεότερες ανασκαφικές έρευνες στη Μαγούλα Ζερέλια

Μπαρτσώκα Αγαθή

Θεσσαλικές λιθοτεχνίες της Μέσης Νεολιθικής. Η λιθοτεχνία της Μαγούλας Μπελίτσι.

Σκαφιδά Ευαγγελία, Καρναβά Άρτεμις, Γεωργίου Ιάκωβος, Αγνωσιώτης Δημήτρης, Καρούζου Ελένη, Καλογιάννη Αιμιλία, Ασδεράκη Ελένη, Βαξεβανόπουλος Μάρκος, Γεωργίου Ρέα, Τόπα Χará, Διονυσίου Μάνος, Τζουμουσλή Ελισάβετ, Μαργαριτόφ Μάνια

Ο οικισμός της Ύστερης Εποχής Χαλκού στο «Κάστρο-Παλαιά» του Βόλου: αποτελέσματα 2012-2014 του ερευνητικού διεπιστημονικού προγράμματος

Παναγιωτοπούλου Ελένη

Μελέτη της διατροφής στην Πρωτογεωμετρική Θεσσαλία με τη χρήση σταθερών ισοτόπων

Orfanou Vasiliki, Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou Argyroula, Arachoviti Polyxeni

Copper-based technology in Early Iron Age Thessaly: the evidence from Pherae

Μαλαकाσιώτη Ζωή, Βήτος Γεώργιος, Πανάγου Μαρία

Το νεκροταφείο της Εποχής του Σιδήρου στη θέση Αγριελιά Πλατάνου – Αλμυρού

12.45-13.05 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

13.05-13.15 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

13.15-14.30 10^η συνεδρία

Βουζαξάκης Κωνσταντίνος

Πήλιον, ὃ Φιλύρης νυμφήιον... Η αρχαιολογική έρευνα σε ένα τόπο ξεχασμένο στους μύθους του

Αγνουσιώτης Δημήτρης, Αλεξάνδρου Σταματία, Βουζαξάκης Κωνσταντίνος

Νεότερες έρευνες στην περιοχή της αρχαίας Κορόπης

Donati Jamieson C., Sarris Apostolos, Cuenca-García Carmen, Kalaycı Tuna, Manataki Meropi, Simon François-Xavier, Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou Argyroula, Triantafylopoulou Peggy

The urban plans of Demetrias and Pherai in Thessaly: an integrated geophysical and satellite remote sensing fieldwork campaign

Μανιδάκη Βασιλεία

Το Ελληνιστικό προσκήνιο του θεάτρου της Δημητριάδας

Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου Αργυρούλα, Ιντζεσίλογλου Χαράλαμπος, Αγνουσιώτης Δημήτριος, Αγγέλης Ιωάννης, Αραχωβίτη Πολυξένη, Γεωργίου Κερασία, Ροντήρη Βασιλική, Σταμέλου Ευαγγελία, Βουζαξάκης Κωνσταντίνος, Αλματζή Καλλιόπη

Νέα αρχαιολογικά δεδομένα στο πλαίσιο έργων από την ΙΓ' ΕΠΚΑ: (α) Αρχαίο θέατρο Δημητριάδος, (β) Θολωτοί τάφοι Αερινού (γ) Θολωτοί τάφοι Χλόης-Βελεστίνου

14.30-14.45 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

Σάββατο 28/02/15, απόγευμα

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑ

17.00-18.45 11^η συνεδρία

Τσιούκα Φωτεινή, Παναγιωτοπούλου Ελένη, Παπαθανασίου Αναστασία
Ανθρωπολογικές αναλύσεις στο σκελετικό υλικό του νεκροταφείου ενταφιασμών της Εποχής του Σιδήρου στη θέση «Βουλοκαλύβα», αρχαία Άλος.

Παλαιοθόδωρος Δημήτρης, Τριανταφυλλοπούλου, Πέγκυ
Ταφικά σύνολα του 5ου αιώνα π.Χ. από νεκροταφείο των αρχαίων Παγασών

Αλεξάνδρου Σταματία, Κραβαρίτου Σοφία
Επιτύμβιες στήλες από το νότιο νεκροταφείο των Φθιωτίδων Θηβών

Haagsma Margriet, Karapanou Sophia, Surtees Laura
Urban households and rural economies in transition: results of the excavations of 'Building 10' at Kastro Kallithea, Thessaly

Agnousiotis Dimitris, Dijkstra Tamara, Efstathiou Despina, Heymans Elon, Mamaloudi Ioanna, Reinders Reinder, Rondiri Vaso, Stamelou Evangelia, Stissi Vladimir
The 2013-2014 test trenches at Halos

Stissi Vladimir
Halos as a polycentric polis?

Reinders Reinder, Asderaki Eleni
Coinage and copper production in Achaia Phthiotis. Non-destructive analysis using X-ray fluorescence

18.45-19.10 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

19.10-19.25 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

19.25-21.10 12^η συνεδρία
Προεδρείο:

Βαξεβανόπουλος Μάρκος, Μέλφος Βασίλης, Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου Αργυρούλα, Σκαφιδά Ευαγγελία, Βαβάλιου Μαριάνθη, Ιντζεσίλογλου Χαράλαμπος
Καταγραφή της αρχαίας λατομικής δραστηριότητας στην Περιφερειακή Ενότητα Μαγνησίας

Κατακούτα Στέλλα, Σταματοπούλου Μαρία
Νέα στοιχεία για την άγνωστη πόλη της «Γκρέμουρας» (Αργισσα)

Β.ΣΠΟΡΑΔΕΣ

Τζαβελοπούλου Κατερίνα
Ιερά και λατρείες της αρχαίας Πεπαρήθου

Μαζαράκης Αινιάν Αλέξανδρος, Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου Αργυρούλα
Ανασκαφές στην Κεφάλα Σκιάθου (2012-2014)

Μαζαράκης Αινιάν Αλέξανδρος, Αλεξανδρίδου Αλεξάνδρα
Κεφάλα Σκιάθου: Τα δεδομένα των Πρωτογεωμετρικών-Αρχαϊκών Χρόνων

Χρυσοπούλου Ελένη, Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου Αργυρούλα
Στρώμα καταστροφής κλασικής εποχής στον οικισμό «Κεφάλα» Σκιάθου. Ερμηνευτική προσέγγιση

Athanasoula Magdalini, Chrysopoulou Eleni, Ginalis Alkiviadis, Sdrolia Stauroula
The coastal infrastructures and maritime heritage of Skiathos

21.10-21.30 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

Κυριακή 1/03/15, πρωί

9.00-10.45 13^η συνεδρία

Νικολάου Έλσα, Καραχρήστος Βασίλειος Γ., Συρούκης Παναγιώτης
Το Έργο του Αρχαιολογικού Ινστιτούτου Θεσσαλικών Σπουδών 2006-2014

Καραπάνου Σοφία
Πρώτα αποτελέσματα από τις πρόσφατες ανασκαφές στις όχθες της αποξηρανθείσης λίμνης Κάρλας, Ανατολική Θεσσαλία

Τουφεξής Γεώργιος, Δαφούλα Μαρία
Παλιόσκαλα. Η ανάδειξη ενός προϊστορικού οικισμού

Bouchon Richard, Tziafalias Athanasios
L. Cassius Longinus et les aménagements de la route de Tempé : à propos d'une nouvelle inscription de Larisa

Bouchon Richard, Darmézin Laurence, Helly Bruno, Tziafalias Athanasios
Le théâtre de Larisa à l'époque impériale et les concours du koinon des Thessaliens

Τσιάκα Ασημίνα, Βήτος Γεώργιος, Εξάρχου Ουρανία
Τέμπη. Πέρασμα από τη Θεσσαλία προς τη Μακεδονία και τη νότια Ελλάδα. Η μαρτυρία μέσα από τα νομίσματα και τα νεώτερα ανασκαφικά δεδομένα από τη θέση «Χάνι της Κοκκώνας» στην κοιλάδα των Τεμπών

La Torre Gioacchino Francesco, Karapanou Sophia, Toscano Alessio, Alexiou Nectaria
The Skoutoussa Program: first results

10.45-11.05 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

11.05-11.15 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

11.15-13.00 Παρουσίαση ανακοινώσεων τοίχου για τη Θεσσαλία

Θεογιάννη Λευκή, Σοφιανού Φωτεινή, Τσιούκα Φωτεινή, Κασίδα Γιάννα, Καραγιάννης Χρήστος
Τα εκπαιδευτικά προγράμματα του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Καρδίτσας

Σταμέλου Ευαγγελία
Τα Εκπαιδευτικά Προγράμματα στον Αρχαιολογικό Χώρο Σέσκλου κατά την τριετία 2012-2014

Καλογιάννη Αιμιλία

Ιστορίες παιδιών, μικρές φωτιές κι ένα ουράνιο τόξο στο Μουσείο: Εκπαιδευτικά Προγράμματα στο "Αθανασάκειο" Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Βόλου

Σεμερτζίδου Άννα, Τηλιοπούλου Μαργαρίτα
Συντήρηση ευρημάτων από τμήμα νεκροταφείου της Αρχαίας Πέλιννα

Ρουσιώτη Δήμητρα
Ερευνώντας τις δομές εξουσίας στη Μυκηναϊκή Θεσσαλία: η χρήση των θολωτών τάφων

Efstathiou Despina, Kisjes Ivan, Mamaloudi Ioanna, Reinders Reinder, Rondiri Vaso, Stamelou Evangelia, Stissi Vladimir, Waagen Jitte
The Halos Survey, 2011-2013

Dijkstra Tamara, Van Rookhuijzen Janric, Van der Heul Jaime, Kamphorst Sjoukje, Reinders Reinder, Efstathiou Despina, Heymans Elon, Mamaloudi Ioanna, Rondiri Vaso, Stamelou Evangelia, Stissi Vladimir
Classical Halos, a city of Achaia Phthiotis

Dijkstra Tamara, Ευσταθίου Δέσποινα, Van der Linde Dies, Μαμαλούδη Ιωάννα Σταμέλου Ευαγγελία
Η «Οικία του Αγνώστου» στην Ελληνιστική Άλο

Van der Heul Jaime, Dijkstra Tamara
Reconstructing Hellenistic Halos

Beestman-Kruyshaar Colette
Tackling cuisine and Identity: The case of an extraordinary cooking pot from Hellenistic Halos

Μαλαकाσιώτη Ζωή, Βήτος Γιώργος, Πανάγου Μαρία
Θολωτός Πρωτογεωμετρικός τάφος στο Ελληνιστικό νεκροταφείο της Άλου

Ευσταθίου Δέσποινα
Καρατσάνταλι Αλμυρού: Η οχύρωση στη θέση «Καστράκι» ή «Κάστρο»

Wiersma Corien
Magoula Pavlina. A Middle Bronze Age site in the Souрпи Plain

Ροντήρη Βάσω, Ευσταθίου Δέσποινα
Η υλοποίηση του έργου «Βελτίωση της προσβασιμότητας σε αρχαιολογικούς χώρους και μνημεία αρμοδιότητας της ΙΓ' ΕΠΚΑ» στην περιοχή του Αλμυρού

Ροντήρη Βάσω, Ασδεράκη Ελένη
Η «διαχείριση» της γραπτής και μονόχρωμης κεραμικής της Νεολιθικής Θεσσαλίας: Τεχνολογία και προέλευση

Κατακούτα Στέλλα, Βήτος Γεώργιος
Ανάγλυφοι σκύφοι από Φάρσαλα

Κυριακή 01/03/12, απόγευμα

15.00-16.15 14^η συνεδρία

Κραχτοπούλου Αθανασία, Σοφιανού Φωτεινή, Αλεξίου Νεκταρία, Παπακώστα Χριστίνα, Χαρούλη Μαρία, Κωστοπούλου Φωτεινή, Χριστοφορίδη Ειρήνη
Από τη Νεότερη Νεολιθική στη Μέση Εποχή του Χαλκού στους Μαυραχάδες και στους Αγίους Θεοδώρους της Καρδίτσας

Αλεξίου Νεκταρία, Χατζηαγγελάκης Λεωνίδας
Νεολιθικά ειδώλια από τη δυτική Θεσσαλία: Τα ειδώλια της θέσης Συκεών

Βαϊοπούλου Μαρία
Η Υστερη Εποχή Χαλκού στη δυτική Θεσσαλία: Νεώτερα Δεδομένα

Κραχτοπούλου Αθανασία, Orengo Hector, Παλαιοχωρίτης Κων/νος, Σταμάτη Ανδριάννα
Αναδασμός της γης και πολιτισμικό τοπίο στον Κάμπο της Καρδίτσας

Χριστοφορίδη Ειρήνη, Καραγιαννόπουλος Χρήστος
Οικιστικά κατάλοιπα της Υστερης Γεωμετρικής - Πρώιμης Αρχαϊκής περιόδου στον οδικό άξονα του αυτοκινητοδρόμου Κεντρικής Ελλάδας - Ε-65 στην Ανάβρα Καρδίτσας

16.15-16.30 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

16.30-16.45 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

16.45-18.00 15^η συνεδρία

Θεογιάννη Λευκή, Πανάγου Μαρία
Ένα αρχαϊκό ιερό και νεκροταφείο στη θέση «Ντόβρες ή Ράχες» στην Αγία Τριάδα Καρδίτσας

Καραγιαννόπουλος Χρήστος
Ανασκαφή οικισμού Αρχαϊκών και Κλασικών χρόνων στη Φίλια Καρδίτσας. Πρώτη παρουσίαση.

Ελευθερίου Έρη, Καραγιαννόπουλος Χρήστος
Αγροτικό ιερό στην Ανάβρα Καρδίτσας. Πρώτη απόπειρα ερμηνείας της λατρείας μέσα από τα πήλινα ευρήματα

Ζορμπά Μαρία, Καραγιάννης Χρήστος
Ταφικός Τύμβος Καραφύλλη, στη Δ.Ε. Μοσχολουρίου του Δ. Σοφάδων. Μια πρώτη παρουσίαση.

Χατζηαγγελάκης Λεωνίδας
Λάρνακα με παράσταση «Αρπαγής Κόρης» από τους αρχαίους Γόμφους

18.00-18.15 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

18.15 ΚΛΕΙΣΙΜΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΥ



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ,
ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ
&
ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ
ΕΙΔΙΚΕΣ
ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΕΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΕΣ
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ
ΣΤΕΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ,
ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ
ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ
ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ



**5ο ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ
2012-2014**

ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΥΣ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΥΣ ΧΡΟΝΟΥΣ

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Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας,
2015
Κτήριο Παπαστράτου

ΒΟΛΟΣ 26.02-1.3

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ

BYZANTINA-METABYZANTINA
(Αμφιθέατρο Σαράτση)

Σάββατο 28/02/15, πρωί

9.00-9.15 ΕΓΓΡΑΦΕΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΩΝ

9.15-10.45 1^η συνεδρία

Αναστοχασμοί και νέα ευρήματα ρωμαϊκών και υστερορρωμαϊκών χρόνων

Γουλούλης Σταύρος

*Είναι η «Πυθιάς οδός» η πλατωνική «οδὸς εἰς Λάρισσαν» (Πλάτων, Μένων 97a);
Σχετικές αναφορές στη διήγηση του «Λουκίου ἢ Ὀνου»*

Καραχρήστος Βασίλειος Γ.

Η αξιοποίηση του μαθηματικού γεωγραφικού υλικού του Κλαύδιου Πτολεμαίου στο χώρο της αρχαίας Θεσσαλίας. Χαρτογράφηση της Θεσσαλίας του 2ου αι. μ.Χ. και αντιπαραβολή των γεωγραφικών αυτών πληροφοριών με άλλες αρχαίες πηγές αλλά και με τα σημερινά δεδομένα

Αθανασίου Δημήτρης

Αποκάλυψη τάφων ρωμαϊκών χρόνων στον αρχαιολογικό χώρο των αρχαίων Γόμφων στη θέση Επισκοπή Μουζακίου Καρδίτσας

Τσόκα Αθανασία

Συγκρότημα λουτρού ρωμαϊκών χρόνων από τη Στυλίδα

Σκαρτσή Στεφανία Σ.

Αρχιτεκτονικά μέλη και γλυπτά από την παλαιοχριστιανική Χαιρώνεια

Αναστασιάδου Αρχοντούλα

Επαναδημιουργία της λίμνης Κάρλας. Οι ανασκαφές της 7ης Εφορείας Βυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων, 2012-2013

10.45-11.00 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

11.00-11.30 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

11.30- 13.30 2^η συνεδρία

Οικισμοί της Ύστερης Αρχαιότητας και των βυζαντινών χρόνων

Καλαμαρά Παρή

Νέα δεδομένα για την παλαιοχριστιανική Λιβαδειά, με επίκεντρο δυο ενδιαφέροντα ψηφιδωτά σύνολα

Κακαβάς Γιώργος, Δημάκη Σοφία

Η Αταλάντη και η ευρύτερη περιοχή της κατά τους ρωμαϊκούς και τους παλαιοχριστιανικούς χρόνους

Σδρόλια Σταυρούλα

Κάστρο Βελίκας. Παρατηρήσεις στην οχυρωματική

Ντιντιούμη Σοφία, Σδρόλια Σταυρούλα

Παλαιοχριστιανική κεραμική από το Κάστρο Βελίκας και οι εμπορικές σχέσεις στην περιοχή του Αιγαίου

Βαραλής Ιωάννης

Κάστρο Βελίκας. Τα λυχνάρια

Κατακούτα Στέλλα, Γιαλούρη Άννα, Βήτος Γεώργιος

Κάστρο Φαρσάλων: νέα αρχαιολογικά δεδομένα

Σδρόλια Σταυρούλα, Ανδρούδης Πασχάλης

Οι οχυρώσεις του βυζαντινού Κάστρου της Ωριάς στα Τέμπε

Παύλου Νίκος

Μεσαιωνικές στρατηγικές κυριαρχίας: οι επιστολές του πάπα Ιννοκεντίου Γ' για την κυριότητα του Castrum Cardicensi

13.30-14.00 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

Σάββατο 28/02/15, απόγευμα

16.15-19.45 3^η συνεδρία

Αρχιτεκτονική, ζωγραφική, γλυπτική και μικροτεχνία των βυζαντινών χρόνων

Κωσταρέλλη Αλεξάνδρα,

Η επιγραφή του 1310/11 στον Άγιο Γεώργιο Ακραιφνίου Βοιωτίας. Πρώτες παρατηρήσεις μετά την ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών αποκατάστασης του ναού

Κατσελάκη Ανδρομάχη, Κατσάλη Ευριδίκη, Τσιομπίκου Ελένη, Καραμούζας Δημήτρης
Συμβολή στη μεσοβυζαντινή αρχιτεκτονική, τέχνη και τεχνολογία. Η περίπτωση των ναών της Άτταλης μέσα από τα νέα δεδομένα

Κατσελάκη Ανδρομάχη

Ζητήματα εικονογραφίας και ερμηνείας στις τοιχογραφίες του Αγίου Ιωάννη Καλυβίτη στα Ψαχνά Ευβοίας: τα νέα δεδομένα της έρευνας

Κοντογιαννοπούλου Μαρία

Βυζαντινά γλυπτά από την περιοχή του ανατολικού Κισσάβου Λάρισας

Ανδρούδης Πασχάλης

Τα εντοιχισμένα βυζαντινά γλυπτά στο ναό του Αγίου Νικολάου στην Πορταριά του Πηλίου»

Κουγιουμτζόγλου Σπύρος

Βυζαντινά ευρήματα του Δημήτρη Θεοχάρη από το Ασκληπιείο Τρίκκης (1965-2015)

19.45-20. 15 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

Κυριακή 01/03/15, πρωί

9.00-10.45 4^η συνεδρία

Μεταβυζαντινοί και νεότεροι χρόνοι: αρχιτεκτονική

Ντίνα Ασπασία, Αναστασιάδου Αρχοντούλα

Κάστρο Βόλου. Τα νέα στοιχεία της έρευνας και οι εργασίες αποκατάστασης

Κατσάλη Ευρυδίκη

Χαλκίδα: Συμβολή στη μελέτη της πολεοδομικής εξέλιξής της από το τέλος του μεσαίωνα έως τις αρχές της εκβιομηχάνισής της (15ος - 19ος αιώνας)

Γιαλούρη Άννα

Ο ναός της Παναγίας στο Πύθιο Ελασσόνας

Μεσσής Βασίλης

Τέσσερα καθολικά των αρχών του 19ου αιώνα στη βόρεια ορεινή Θεσσαλία. Η τελευταία δημιουργική εφαρμογή του αθωνικού τύπου στις εκτός Αγίου Όρους περιοχές

Πάλλης Γιώργος
Νέα στοιχεία για τα οθωμανικά τεμένη της Λαμίας

Κουγιτάκη Καλλιόπη, Παπαδόπουλος Ευάγγελος, Πάτσιου Βασιλική
Οθωμανικό λουτρό Τρικάλων: οικοδομικές φάσεις

Πεπεράκη Ολυμπία
«Περί ετέρων τόπων»: αξιολογώντας τη νεότερη αρχιτεκτονική του θερμαλισμού στη Στερεά Ελλάδα

10.45-11.00 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

11.00-11.30 ΔΙΑΛΕΙΜΜΑ

11.30-12.45 4^η συνεδρία

Μεταβυζαντινοί και νεότεροι χρόνοι: μνημειακή ζωγραφική

Τσιουρή Ιωάννης
Στο μεταίχμιο δύο εποχών. Οι τοιχογραφίες του ναού του Γενεσίου της Θεοτόκου στο Βρυζόστι Ελασσόνας (1515/1522)

Δεριζιώτης Λάζαρος
Ο τοιχογραφικός διάκοσμος του παρεκκλησίου της μονής Βυτουμά Τρικάλων (16ος αι.)

Τσιμπίδα Ελένη
Οι τοιχογραφίες στο παλαιό καθολικό της μονής Αγίου Γεωργίου Μυροφύλλου

Δήμητρα Αντωνίου
Η Παναγία Αρχοντική

Καλογερούδης Γεώργιος
Εικονογραφική ανάλυση του τοιχογραφικού διακόσμου του ναού της Κοιμήσεως της Θεοτόκου (Παναγία) στην Ασπροκκλησιά Καλαμπάκας

12.45-13.10 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

13.10-14.00 Παρουσίαση ανακοινώσεων τοίχου

Παπακωνσταντίνου Μαρία - Φωτεινή
Παλαιοχριστιανικά, βυζαντινά και μεταβυζαντινά μνημεία Ευρυτανίας. Ενέργειες αποκατάστασης και ανάδειξης

Παπακωνσταντίνου Μαρία-Φωτεινή, Ζούμπος Βασίλειος, Μανωλούδη Ιωάννα, Νικολάου Ιωάννης, Αντωνίου Δήμητρα
Μελέτη διαμορφώσεων και εξασφάλισης επισκεψιμότητας του Μεσαιωνικού Κάστρου της Υπάτης

Λουκίδου Άννα

Το Τρίχινο Γεφύρι της Λιβαδειάς

Σκαρτσή Στεφανία, Ταξιάρχη Παναγιώτα
«Οικία Βαΐλου» στη Χαλκίδα: μια ματιά στα ανασκαφικά ευρήματα

Μάλλιαρη Λίνα
Ανάδειξη ενός παλαιοχριστιανικού Λουτρού εντός των εγκαταστάσεων του ΑΗΣ Αλιβερίου (Ν. Ευβοίας)

Καλαμαρά Παρή, Κατσελάκη Ανδρομάχη, Κατσάλη Ευρυδίκη, Τσιομπίκου Ελένη,
Καραμούζας Δημήτρης
Οι εργασίες αποκατάστασης των ναών της Άπταλης στην Εύβοια

Παπακωνσταντίνου Μαρία - Φωτεινή, Τιλελή Φιλίτσα
Βιοτεχνική μονάδα παραγωγής οίνου στον Αχινό Φθιώτιδας

Σεμερτζίδου Άννα, Τηλιοπούλου Μαργαρίτα
Συντήρηση ευρημάτων ρωμαϊκών τάφων αρχαιολογικού χώρου Γόμφων, θέση Επισκοπή Μουζακίου Καρδίτσας

Λυτάρη Φανή
Διερεύνηση τάσεων ζωγραφικής, σε μνημεία «λιγότερο γνωστά» του 16ου αιώνα, στην ευρύτερη περιοχή των Μετεώρων

Κεραμίδα Αικατερίνη, Μπαλαμώτη Ελένη
Σωστική ανασκαφή στην Ανάβρα Καρδίτσας (θέση Κοκκινόβραχος) στα πλαίσια του Νέου Αυτοκινητόδρομου Ε65

Γκέκας Αιμιλιανός
Η ψηφιοποίηση των χειρογράφων κωδίκων της Ιεράς Μονής Βαρλαάμ

Λαφαζάνη Στυλιανή
Ι. Μ. Αγίας Ζώνης Δολιανών Κρανιάς Ασπροποτάμου, μια πρώτη προσέγγιση και σχεδιαστική αναπαράσταση μίας άγνωστης και ερειπωμένης Μονής

Τσιλιμίγκας Χρήστος
Ιερά Μονή Παναγίας Πελεκητής-Καρίτσα Δολόπων. Στερέωση βραχόδων πρανών: προβλήματα και υλοποίηση

Παπαστεργίου Μαρία
Ι.Ν. Αγίου Δημητρίου στον Πλάτανο της Π.Ε. Τρικάλων: τεκμηρίωση δομής και Μορφολογίας, ανάλυση παθολογίας και πρόταση αποκατάστασης του μνημείου

Μπαρτσώκα Αγαθή, Κουτελού Μερσίνη-Ειρήνη, Αργίτη Βασιλική
Νέα στοιχεία για τον μεσαιωνικό Εχίνο

Μπούκαλη Γεωργία
Τοιχογραφικός διάκοσμος της Ιεράς Μονής Δαμάστας Φθιώτιδος

Τούλη Βασιλική, Παπαδοπούλου Ευτυχία, Κονιδιτσιώτης Αργύρης

Εφαρμογή μη καταστρεπτικών διαγνωστικών μεθόδων κατά τις εργασίες συντήρησης των τοιχογραφιών της Ι. Μ. Παντελεήμονα Αγίας Ν. Λάρισας

Κυριακή 01/03/12, απόγευμα

16.15-17.30 5^η συνεδρία

Μεταβυζαντινοί και νεότεροι Χρόνοι: εικόνες, χειρόγραφα, μικροτεχνία και εκπαιδευτική πολιτική

Μπαλογιάννη Ουρανία

Εικονογραφική και τεχνοτροπική ανάλυση του ξυλόγλυπτου τέμπλου και των δεσποτικών εικόνων της Ι. Μ. Κοιμήσεως Θεοτόκου (Σταγιάδων), στις Σταγιάδες Καλαμπάκας

Μαντζανά Κρυσταλλία

Εικόνα από τη μονή Πετριλίων Αγράφων με την υπογραφή: χ(εῖρ) Ἰωάσαφ Νικηφόρου

Τσόδουλος Κωνσταντίνος

Αυτοβιογραφικά και εργογραφικά του Χατζή-Γερασίμου, μέσα από τον κώδικα 76 της μονής Δουσίκου. Μια πρώτη προσέγγιση

Ντάφη Ευαγγελία

Ενδείξεις για τη λειτουργία εργαστηρίου παραγωγής οθωμανικής κεραμικής στην πόλη των Τρικάλων

Κουτσούκου Μαρία-Νίκη, Γκάνη Πένυ

Εμψυχώνοντας το παρελθόν για μη ειδικό κοινό: μία ιστορία εκπαίδευσης ή επικοινωνίας; Δράσεις μιας περιφερειακής αρχαιολογικής υπηρεσίας

17.30-17.50 ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

17.50 Μετάβαση στο Αμφιθέατρο Κορδάτου για κοινή συνεδρίαση

**EVENT "CASTELLI ROMANI. MYTH,
RELIGION AND ENO-GASTRONOMIC
TRADITIONS", VELLETRI, 7TH-11TH JULY
2015, ANTROCOM ONLUS AND MUSEUM OF
RELIGIONS "RAFFAELE PETTAZZONI",
CONFERENCE "FOOD AND THE SACRED.
TRADITIONS AND SYMBOLS"**

Dear Colleagues,

As part of the event "Castelli Romani. Myth, Religion and Eno-Gastronomic Traditions", to be held in Velletri between the 7th and 11th July 2015, Antrocom Onlus and Museum of Religions "Raffaele Pettazzoni" are organizing the conference "Food and The Sacred. Traditions and Symbols" dedicated to the topic of Archaeology and Anthropology of Food.

The conference aims to investigate from an interdisciplinary point of view the mechanisms underlying the function that food and nutrition can play in the context of religious and traditional beliefs. Cultural areas of interest are the civilizations of the Ancient, Medieval, Modern and Contemporary World, as well as folkloric or ethnographic contexts .

The papers may deal with the following issues:

1. The role played by food symbolism in ritual contexts.
2. The role played by food symbolism in religious feasts.
3. The role played by food symbolism in mythical or folkloric tales.
4. The rituals of the agricultural cycle.
5. Possible "magical" or therapeutic features present in traditional beliefs related to food culture.
6. In the context of current multi-ethnic society what relationships, pertaining to religious precepts and traditional beliefs concerning food, were developed by both immigrant and native inhabitants of a particular place?
7. The contemporary phenomena of ritual or "neo-traditional" crops of unscientific character, such as biodynamic agriculture.
8. The story of the studies.

The conference covers three thematic areas of research:

1. Religious Anthropology and Folklore (coordinator Ernesto Renzo - University of Rome "Tor Vergata")
2. Sociology of Religion (coordinator Paul Naso - Sapienza University of Rome)
3. History of Religions (coordinator Paul Scarpi - University of Padua)

Organizing Secretary: Igor Baglioni (Museum of Religions "Raffaele Pettazzoni")

Scholars interested in presenting a contribution can send an abstract of no more than one page (max 2000 characters) to Dr. Igor Baglioni (igorbaglioni79@gmail.com) no later than April 15, 2015. Moreover they must include:

- the title of the paper;
- the chosen area of research;
- a short biography of the authors;
- an e-mail address;
- a telephone number.

Acceptance of papers will be notified (via email) to the interested persons by April 25, 2015. The complete paper with footnotes and bibliography must be delivered (again in via email) by June 20, 2015. The delivery of the paper is binding for the participation in the conference.

Dates to remember:

Closing call for papers: April 15, 2015.

Notification paper acceptance: April 25, 2015.

Delivery papers: June 20, 2015.

Conference: 7-8-9-10-11 July 2015.

Participation in the conference is free. The speakers living outside the province of Rome will be accommodated at a discounted price in the accommodation facilities at the Museum of Religions "Raffaele Pettazzoni". The Conference Acts will be published in *Religio. Series of Studies of the Museum of Religions "Raffaele Pettazzoni"* (Edizioni Quasar) and in scientific journals. The papers will be subject to a final peer review before publication. The conference is structurally associated with the organization of the event "Castelli Romani. Myth, Religion and Eno-Gastronomic Traditions" that organizes the White Nights in the towns of the Castelli Romani sponsoring the event (Albano Laziale, Ariccia, Castel Gandolfo, Cisterna di Latina, Genzano di Roma, Lanuvio, Larian, Nemi, Rocca di Papa, Velletri). Every night the conference speakers will visit as guests a different Municipality, watch the planned shows and participate to free guided tours to museums and monuments of the area. The program will be announced simultaneously with the conference program.

For information:

email: igorbaglioni79@gmail.com

web: <http://www.antrocom.org/ciboesacro>

Best Regards,

Lucia Galasso

email lucia.galasso@evoluzioneculturale.it

www.evoluzioneculturale.it

**SEAC (SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE POUR
L'ASTRONOMIE DANS LA CULTURE)
ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON ASTRONOMY IN
PAST AND PRESENT CULTURES, ROME,
9-13 NOVEMBER 2015**

The SEAC (Société européenne pour l'astronomie dans la culture) annual conference on ASTRONOMY IN PAST AND PRESENT CULTURES will be held in Rome, 9-13 November 2015 (<http://www.brera.inaf.it/SEAC2015>).

A special session on Ancient Near East is fixed to November 10th. Travel grants are available for post-graduate students.

Schedule of the conference:

- Letter of intent to participate to
vitofrancesco.polcaro@iaps.inaf.it deadline: February 28th
2015

- ABSTRACT SUBMISSIONS DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 28TH 2015

NO SUBMISSION WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER THIS DATE, BUT FOR THE ABSTRACT SUBMISSION TO THE POST-GRADUATE TRAVEL GRANT, THAT IS DELAYED TO APRIL 1ST 2015.

- Application for the post-graduate travel grant deadline: April 1st 2015.

- Abstract acceptance : May 15th 2015

- Early booking (mail to
vitofrancesco.polcaro@iaps.inaf.it with copy of the bank transfer receipt in attach)
deadline: May 31st 2015

- Late booking (mail to
vitofrancesco.polcaro@iaps.inaf.it with copy of the bank transfer receipt in attach)
deadline: August 31st 2015

- Conference: 9th-13th November 2015

More information on the website: <http://www.brera.inaf.it/SEAC2015>

Dott. Ing. V.F. Polcaro

Associated Researcher

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and

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GHASSULIAN (CHALCOLITHIC)
TECHNOLOGY – SOCIAL AND CULTURAL
ASPECTS, 8TH MEETING OF THE FORUM
FOR THE RESEARCH OF THE
CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD BEN GURION
UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV - DEPT. OF
BIBLE, ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT
NEAR EASTERN STUDIES, MARCH 12TH, 2015

Ben Gurion University of the Negev, New campus Nano Technology building (no.51),
room 015, Beersheva, Israel

Note: Most of the lectures will be in Hebrew

9.00-9.30 Registration

9.30-10.00 Greetings

Introduction –

Isaac Gilead (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)

In memory of Jean Perrot – Hamudi Khalaily (Israel Antiquities Authority)

10.00-11.15 First session – Chair:

Jacob Vardi (Israel Antiquities Authority)

The phenomenon of shafts in the Chalcolithic period: How and Why?

Nathan Ben Ari (Israel Antiquities Authority), Eyal Marco (Israel Antiquities Authority)
and Yehuda Govrin (Y.G. Archaeology)

Ash pits or kilns? New vistas on the technology of Chalcolithic pottery production Peter
Fabian (Ben Gurion University in the Negev), Yuval Goren (Tel Aviv University) and
Isaac Gilead (Ben Gurion University in the Negev)

Petrography and Technology of pottery vessels from Horvat Qarqar South Doron Boness
(Tel Aviv University)

11.15-11.40 Coffee break

11.40-12.30 Second session. Chair: Peter Fabian (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)

Ritual metallurgy in the Ghassulian Chalcolithic (in English) Milena Gošić (Ben Gurion
University of the Negev)

Harvesting technology and sickle blades production Jacob Vardi (Israel Antiquities Authority)

12.30-13.30 Lunch break

13.30- 14.20. Third session. Chair:

Dina Shalem (Institute for Galilean Archaeology, Kinneret Academic College)

Developments and Technological changes of textiles from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic periods Orit Shamir (Israel Antiquities Authority)

Ghassulian textiles. Technology, production context, and social meaning (in English)
Janet Levi (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)

14.20-14.45 Coffee break

14.45-15.45. General discussion and proposals for the next meeting. Chair: Ianir Milevski (Israel Antiquities Authority)

COMMUNITIES, LANDSCAPES AND INTERACTION IN NEOLITHIC GREECE, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, RETHYMNO 29-30 MAY 2015

Conference Programme

Friday 29.05.2015

08.30 Registration at the Institute for Mediterranean Studies, Rethymno, Crete

09.00 Welcome and Introduction by the Organizing Committee

09.10 **George. G. Hourmouziadis**

‘Αρχαιολογία άνεφ διδασκάλου’

Keynote Lectures

09.30 **Prof. Kostas Kotsakis** (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Title of presentation to be announced

10.00 **Prof. Nikos Efstratiou** (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Social interaction in the farming communities of Neolithic Greece

I. SOCIAL SPACES, COMMUNITIES, AND LIFEWAYS

10.30 Agathe Reingruber (German Archaeological Institute, Germany)

Methods, concepts and narratives: tackling the beginnings of Neolithic life in Greece.

10.50 Stratos Nanoglou (Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

A time of their own: tracing the production of the past in the Neolithic.

11.10 Discussion

11.30-12.00 Coffee Break

12.00 Evita Kalogiropoulou (Institute for Mediterranean Studies, Greece)

Islands ‘out of the mainstream’: landscapes of action, settlements and social identities in the Neolithic Aegean.

12.20 Apostolos Sarris, Tuna Kalayci, François-Xavier Simon, Jamieson Donati, Carmen Cuenca García, Meropi Manataki, Gianluca Cantoro, Evita Kalogiropoulou, Georgia Karampatsou, Nassos Argyriou, Sylviane Dederix, Cristina Manzetti, Nikos Nikas, Konstantinos Vouzaxakis, Vasso Rondiri, Polyxeni Arachoviti, Kaliopi Almatzi, Despina Efsthathiou and Evangelia Stamelou, (Institute for Mediterranean Studies, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

Opening a new frontier in the Neolithic settlement patterns of Eastern Thessaly, Greece.

12.40 Dimitris Kloukinas (Cardiff University, U.K.)

Pictures of home: regional perspectives into the building technology of Neolithic Northern Greece.

13.00 Maria Pappa, Stratos Nanoglou and Melina Efthymiadou (Hellenic Ministry of Culture)

A road to variation. Divergence among Neolithic settlements in central Macedonia, Greece.

13.20 Tomas Alusik (Czech Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology, Czech Republic)
Communities' interaction and (intended) land use in Neolithic Greece: the testimony of the defensive architecture.

13.40 Discussion

14.00- 16.00 Lunch Break

I. SOCIAL SPACES, COMMUNITIES, AND LIFEWAYS

16.00 Dimitra Malamidou, Zoi Tsirtsoni, Maria Ntinou, Soultana-Maria Valamoti, Haido Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, Pascal Darcque (Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece - Le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France – Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece - Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece - Emeritus Ephor of Antiquities, Greece - Le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France)

An investigation of Neolithic settlement pattern and vegetation exploitation at Dikili Tash: reconsidering old and new data from the late 5th millennium BC settlement.

16.20 Yannis Hamilakis, Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika, Tom Loughlin, Tristan Carter, Stella Katsarou, Angeliki Kaznesi and Areti Pentedeka (University of Southampton, U.K. - Honorary Ephor, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece - Qatar Museums, Qatar - McMaster University, Canada – Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece - British School at Athens, Greece)

Koutroulou Magoula in Fthiotida, Central Greece: a Middle Neolithic tell site in context.

16.40 John Coleman, Lilian Karali, Lia Karimali, Amy Bogaard, Charlotte Diffey, Effie Angeli and Sonia Dimaki (Emeritus Professor, Cornell University, U.S.A. - University of Athens, Greece - Institute for Mediterranean Studies, Greece - Oxford University, U.K. - Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

The environment and interactions of Neolithic Halai.

17.00 Discussion

17.20-17.50 Coffee Break

17.50 William Parkinson, Anastasia Papathanasiou, Michael Galaty, Daniel Pullen, Panagiotis Karkanis and Giorgos Papathanassopoulos (Field Museum of Natural History, U.S.A. - Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece - Mississippi State University, U.S.A. - Florida State University, U.S.A. - American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece - Honorary Ephor, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

Diros in context: communities, landscapes, and interaction in the Late Neolithic of the southern Greece.

18.10 Katerina Psimogiannou (University of Illinois at Chicago, U.S.A.)

Fluid landscapes, bonded people? The role of burial areas as places for interaction, exchange and deposition during the Final Neolithic period in central and southern Greece.

18.30 Anna Panti (Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

The human use of caves of Aegean Thrace in the Late Neolithic.

18.50 Discussion

Saturday 30.05.2015

II. DYNAMICS OF LANDSCAPES AND SUBSISTENCE

09.00 Maria Pyrgaki (Hellenic Open University, Greece)

Let's landscapes speak.

09.20 Stella Souvatzi (University of Thrace, Turkey)

Socializing landscapes: structure, mobility and interaction.

09.40 Markos Katsianis, Zarko Tankosic and Spyros Tsipidis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece - Norwegian Institute at Athens, Greece - Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Cycladic or mainland? The Neolithic landscapes of southern Euboea

10.00 Georgia Stratouli and Odysseas Metaxas (Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

Human – Landscape interaction in Neolithic Kephallonia, West Greece: the dynamic role of Drakaina Cave within an insular environment.

10.20 Bill Cavanagh (University of Nottingham, U.K.)

Farming strategies at Kouphovouno, Lakonia, in the MN-LN periods.

10.40 George Kazantzis (University of Sheffield, U.K.)

The zooarchaeology of the river valley of Strymonas: the case of the Greek sector of the Late Neolithic settlement of Promachonas-Topolnica.

11.00 Discussion

11.20-11.50 Coffee Break

III. INTERACTIONS AND MATERIAL PERSPECTIVES

11.50 David Smith (University of Liverpool, U.K.)

Emergent networks and socio-cultural change in Final Neolithic Greece.

12.10 Lily Bonga (The Institute for Aegean Prehistory, Greece)

Early Neolithic pottery in Greece: interactions and reconsiderations.

12.30 Dushka Urem-Kotsou, Anastasia Dimoula, Gazmed Elezi, Trisevgeni Papadakou, Anna Papaioannou, Niki Saridaki, Ioanna Siamidou, Teresa Silva, Eirini Tzemopoulou and Kostas Kotsakis (Democritus University of Thrace and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Thessaly and Macedonia relations during the Early and Middle Neolithic.

12.50 Areti Pentedeka (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria)

Pottery exchange networks under the microscope: the case of Neolithic Thessaly.

13.10 Discussion

13.30-15.30 Lunch Break

15.30 Eva Alram-Stern (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria)

Ritual and interaction during the Final Neolithic period: the example of Aegina-Kolona.

15.50 Odysseas Kakavakis (Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

Chipped stone aspects on the interaction among Neolithic communities of Northern Greece.

16.10 Tasos Bekiaris, Christos Stergiou and Stella Theodoridou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Making choices in a Neolithic landscape: raw materials and ground stone technology in Neolithic Avgi, Northwest Greece.

16.30 Discussion

16.45-17.10 Coffee Break

IV. A VIEW FROM NEIGHBOURING REGIONS

17.10 Dušan Borić, Duško Šljivar, Bryan Hanks, Roger Doonan, Miroslav Kočić and Dragan Jacanović (Cardiff University, U.K. - National Museum Belgrade, Serbia - University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A. - University of Sheffield, U.K. - University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A. - National Museum Požarevac, Serbia)

The emergence of early Balkan village: Vinča culture settlement in the Mlava River Drainage (Serbia).

17.30 Beatrijs de Groot (University College London, U.K.)

Beyond the horizon; mapping ceramic assemblage similarities in Neolithic Greece and Anatolia.

17.50 Barbara Horejs (Austrian Academy of Science, Austria)

Mediterranean networks at Neolithic Çukutiçi Höyük. A model for maritime Interaction in 7th millennium BC.

18.10 Discussion

18.20 Discussion Panel

Yannis Hamilakis, Maria Pappa and Apostolos Sarris

19.00 WINE RECEPTION organized at the garden of the Institute for Mediterranean Studies.

Posters:

*Posters will be available and open for discussions with the participants throughout the conference.

1. Georgia Koromila, Panagiotis Karkanis, Kerry Harris, Georgia Kotzamani, Yannis Hamilakis and Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika (University of Reading, U.K. - American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece – University of Southampton, U.K. - Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece - University of Southampton, U.K. - Honorary Ephor, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

Humans, animals, and the landscape at Middle Neolithic Koutroulou Magoula: an approach through soil micromorphology and phytoliths.

2. Josette Renard (Université Montpellier III, France)

Kouphovouno: some thoughts about the settlement pattern at the end of the Middle Neolithic.

3. Areti Pentedeka, Petros Koutsovitis and Andreas Magganis (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria - Institute of Geological and Mineral Exploration, Greece - National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)

Pottery production and the raw material resources: the case of southeast Thessaly.

4. Eva Alarín-Stern, Mario Börner, Kalliopi Almatzi, Vaso Rondiri, Despina Efstathiou, Evangelia Stamelou, Konstantinos Vouzaxakis, Apostolos Sarris, Carmen Cuenca García, Tuna Kalayci, François-Xavier Simon, Gianluca Cantoro, Jamieson Donati, Meropi Manataki (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria - Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece - Institute for Mediterranean Studies, Greece)

Magoula Visviki revisited: comparing past excavations' data to recent geophysical research.

5. Dushka Urem-Kotsou, Teresa Silva, Marianna Lymperaki, Gazmed Elezi and Kostas Kotsakis (Democritus University of Thrace and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Intracommunity interactions: consumption and cooking in Late Neolithic Western and Central Macedonia, Greece.

6. Peter Tomkins and Brecht Lambrechts (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Landscapes from materials. Communities, landscapes and interaction as glimpsed through the integrated characterisation of Neolithic ceramic assemblages.

7. Elina Aidona, Sofia Pechlivanidou, Christos Pennos and Anastasios Syros (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece - University of Bergen, Norway - Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

How mineral magnetic properties can contribute to palaeoenvironmental reconstructions: the case of the 'Katarraktes' cave system (North Greece).

8. Lilian Dogiama (McMaster University, Canada)

Casting a wide network: the Early Neolithic chipped stone from Revenia, Pieria.

9. Julien Beck, Dimitris Sakellariou and Despina Koutsoumpa (University of Geneva, Switzerland - Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Greece, -Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece)

Submerged Neolithic landscapes off Franchthi cave: the measurements from the Terra Submersa expedition and their implications.

10. Vagia Mastrogiannopoulou (National Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)

Craft traditions and painted pots in caves, an interpretation in the case of Sarakenos Cave (Kopais, Boeotia).

11. Ralf Vandam (University of Buffalo, U.S.A.)

Reconstructing the Late Prehistoric cultural landscape (6500 to 2600 BC) in the Burdur Plain, southwest Turkey. An insight into settlement patterns, preferences and interaction.

12. Tsoni Tsonev (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)

Causality and meta-rules in the social interactions of the early farming communities in the eastern Balkans.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΕΙΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΓΕΝΙΚΗ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ & ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ
ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΥΠ.ΠΟ.ΠΑΙ.Θ. - ΤΟ
ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΟ ΣΤΗ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑ ΚΑΙ
ΤΗ ΘΡΑΚΗ - 28η ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ
ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΗ, 5 - 7 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2015

ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗ - ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ

Για εικοστή όγδοη συνεχή χρονιά θα πραγματοποιηθεί στη Θεσσαλονίκη η επιστημονική συνάντηση που αφορά στις ανασκαφές στη Μακεδονία και τη Θράκη.

Θα γίνουν 93 ανακοινώσεις σχετικές με την αρχαιολογική έρευνα που διεξάγεται στον βορειοελλαδικό χώρο από την Καστοριά ως τον Έβρο.

Οι αρχαιολόγοι σάς προσκαλούν να παρακολουθήσετε τις εργασίες αυτής της συνάντησης στην αίθουσα τελετών του παλαιού κτιρίου της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης.

ΧΟΡΗΓΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΗΣ
ΕΙΔΙΚΟΣ ΛΟΓΑΡΙΑΣΜΟΣ ΚΟΝΔΥΛΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΕΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ
ΜΕΤΡΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΤΤΙΚΟ ΜΕΤΡΟ Α.Ε.
Την έκδοση των πρακτικών επιχορηγεί το ΥΠ.ΠΟ.ΠΑΙ.Θ.

ΠΕΜΠΤΗ 5 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2015

ΠΡΩΙ: 9:00 - 14:30

9:00 Προσφωνήσεις επισήμων – Κήρυξη έναρξης εργασιών

9:30 1. Γ. Στρατούλη, Ν. Κατσιακάρης, Ε. Μανουσίδου, Τ. Μπεκιάρης, Γ. Πετσάλνικος, Ε. Τσιόλα

Τρίτα Κορομηλιάς: μια παραποτάμια προϊστορική θέση στην Περιφερειακή Ενότητα Καστοριάς.

9:45 2. Δ. Δαμάσκος, Δ. Πλάντζος

Έκθεση πεπραγμένων της ανασκαφής του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών στη θέση Παραβέλα Άργους Ορεστικού κατά τη θερινή περίοδο 2014.

10:00 3. Α. Στρατή

Εικόνες από την Καστοριά σε μουσεία των Η.Π.Α. και στο Βυζαντινό – Χριστιανικό Μουσείο (στα πλαίσια του έργου της 16ης Ε.Β.Α. κατά το 2013 - 2014).

10:15 4. Χ. Σαρρηγιαννίδου, Α. Γκιμουρτζίνα

Παρατηρήσεις στον τοιχογραφικό διάκοσμο του ναού του Αγίου Νικολάου του Τζώτζα στην Καστοριά μετά την ολοκλήρωση των εργασιών συντήρησης.

10:30 5. Α. Σαραφέρας

Αποκατάσταση ναού Αγίου Νικολάου του Τζώτζα στην περιοχή Αποζάρι Καστοριάς.

10:45 6. Ι. Σίσσιου

Νέα στοιχεία για τον ζωγραφικό διάκοσμο του Αγίου Γεωργίου του Βουνού στην Καστοριά.

11:00 7. Παν. Χρυσοστόμου, Τ. Γιαγκούλης, Ευ. Νάιδου, Α. Κυριάκου

Ελληνοελβετικό πρόγραμμα συνεργασίας: διάσωση, συντήρηση και τεκμηρίωση ξύλινων αντικειμένων από τους προϊστορικούς λιμναίους οικισμούς του λεκανοπεδίου Αμυνταίου Φλώρινας.

11:15-11:30 Συζήτηση

11:30-11:45 Διάλειμμα

11:45 8. Α. Γκέλου, Α. Σκρέκα

Σωστικές ανασκαφές στα «Λιγνιτωρυχεία Αχλάδας». Νέα δεδομένα για την περιοχή.

12:00 9. Ε. Ναούμ

Πέτρες 2011-2014.

12:15 10. Σ. Δρούγου, Α. Θάνος, Α. Γαρούφα

Καστρί Γρεβενών. Πρόγραμμα προστασίας και ανάδειξης του αρχαιολογικού χώρου.

12:30 11. Χ. Ζιώτα, Κ. Αναγνωστοπούλου, Χ. Λόκανα

Το σωστικό έργο της Λ' Ε.Π.Κ.Α. στην Ποντοκώμη και στη Μαυροπηγή Κοζάνης το 2014.

12:45 12. Μ. Τσιάπαλη, Π. Ανδρούδης

Νεότερα στοιχεία για τον βυζαντινό ναό των Αγίων Θεοδώρων στο Κάστρο των Σερβίων του νομού Κοζάνης.

13:00 13. Μ. Τσιάπαλη

Ένα αρχοντικό αναγεννιέται και δύο ναοί αποκαλύπτουν τον διάκοσμό τους.

13:15 14. Σ. Δρούγου, Χ. Καλλίνη, Α. Θάνος

Βεργίνα 2013-2014. Ο τομέας του «αγρού Τσακιρίδη».

13:30 15. Α. Κοτταρίδη

Η ανατομία ενός τύμβου της νεκρόπολης των Αιγών.

13:45 16. Α. Κοτταρίδη, Γ. Κεχαΐδης, Γ. Γραικός, Ν. Πουλακάκης,

Α. Γεωργιάδου, Κ. Νικολαΐδου, Α. Ζαμπίτη, Χ. Τσούγγαρης

Το έργο της ΙΖ' Ε.Π.Κ.Α. το 2014.

14:00 17. Φ. Βακρατσά, Φ. Παπαργυρούδη

Βασιλικοί παίδες: εκπαιδευτικά προγράμματα της ΙΖ' Ε.Π.Κ.Α. ως το 2014.

14:15-14:30 Συζήτηση

ΠΕΜΠΤΗ 5 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2015

ΑΠΟΓΕΥΜΑ: 16:30 - 21:30

16:30 1. Σ. Κρεμύδη

Ψηφιακό αποθετήριο νομισματικών ευρημάτων: το παράδειγμα των Αιγών.

16:45 2. Α. Κοτταρίδη, Μ. Χειμωνοπούλου, Γ. Σκιαδαρέσης,

Μ. Πολατίδου, Γ. Σταλίδης, Μ. Χατζημιχάλη, Σ. Σβιρτσέφσκυ

Το έργο της 11ης Ε.Β.Α. το 2014.

17:00 3. Ν. Πουλακάκης, Χ. Ασημακοπούλου, Η. Καλοδημίδου, Ν. Στεργίου, Κ. Σιαμίδη

Αρχαίο θέατρο Μιέζας 2011-2014: οι εργασίες συντήρησης και αποκατάστασης κατά το ΕΣΠΑ.

- 17:15 4. Ευ. Κυριατζή, Ν. Μερούσης, Ευ. Στεφανή
Κεραμική της ύστερης εποχής του χαλκού από το Αγγελοχώρι Ημαθίας: προκαταρκτικές παρατηρήσεις από τη μελέτη του υλικού.
- 17:30 5. Σ. Κουλίδου, Ζ. Ανδριάς, Ε. Ζάγκου, Ευ. Μάστορα, Κ. Παντελιάδου, Μ. Παπαβασιλείου, Δ. Πάτης
«Πέρασμα» στον χρόνο. Ζωή και θάνατος στον Κάτω Όλυμπο κατά την ύστερη εποχή χαλκού. Η περίπτωση του ρέματος Ξυδιά στον Πλαταμώνα.
- 17:45 6. Σ. Πινγιάτογλου, Γ. Καραγιάννης και συνεργάτες
Δίον 2014: αναζητώντας αρχαίες τεχνολογίες. Μη καταστρεπτική, αναλυτική και τομογραφική τεκμηρίωση των ανασκαφικών ευρημάτων.
- 18:00 7. Α. Μέντζος, Δ. Μηνασίδης, Κ. Φραγκούλης
Οικία όψιμης αρχαιότητας στο Δίον: η ανασκαφή των ετών 2010-2014.
- 18:15 8. Γ. Καραδέδος, Ε. Αλβανού, Μ. Παπαθανασίου, Χ. Λιανός, Α. Καρουλάς
Το Ωδείο των Μεγάλων Θερμών του Δίου. Έρευνα, συντήρηση, αποκατάσταση.

18:30-18:45 Συζήτηση

18:45-19:00 Διάλειμμα

- 19:00 9. Σ. Τριανταφύλλου, Φ. Αδακτύλου
Η μεταχείριση των νεκρών κατά την πρώιμη νεολιθική περίοδο στη Μακεδονία: μια πρώτη ματιά στα Ρεβένια Κορινού της βόρειας Πιερίας.
- 19:15 10. Α. Δογιάμα
Η λιθοτεχνία ως μέσο κατανόησης της αρχαιότερης νεολιθικής της Μακεδονίας: οι περιπτώσεις της Μικρής Βόλβης και των Ρεβενίων Κορινού.
- 19:30 11. Π. Τσιλογιάννη
Οικισμός χαλκολιθικής περιόδου στη Μεθώνη Πιερίας.
- 19:45 12. Μ. Μπέσιος, Α. Αθανασιάδου
Με αφορμή το μνημείο της Πύδνας: τάφοι βασιλέων ή βασιλικών εταίρων;
- 20:00 13. Μ. Μπέσιος, Α. Αθανασιάδου, Μ. Ντεούδη, Κ. Παπάζογλου, Γ. Σαββάκη, Ν. Σαχίνη, Π. Τσιλογιάννη
Σωστικές ανασκαφές στα αποχετευτικά δίκτυα δήμου Πύδνας – Κολινδρού.
- 20:15 14. Α. Αθανασιάδου, Ευ. Αλβανού, Ε. Γεροφωκά, Ε. Κλινάκη, Α. Αδαμίδου, Κ. Ρογκότη, Β. Κυπριανού, Μ. Παπαθανασίου, Ει. Καζαντζανίδου
Τα εκπαιδευτικά προγράμματα της Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Πιερίας.
- 20:30 15. Κ. Ράπτης, Ι. Αρναούτης
Αποκατάσταση και στερέωση του μεταβυζαντινού ναού Αγίου Αθανασίου Αιγινίου Πιερίας.
- 20:45 16. Παύλος Χρυσοστόμου
Οι Μακεδόνες του Αρχοντικού Πέλλας: η αλήθεια των πραγμάτων.
- 21:00 17. Α. Χρυσοστόμου
Στοιχεία για την κοινωνία της αρχαίας Έδεσσας.

21:15-21:30 Συζήτηση

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 6 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2015

ΠΡΩΙ: 9:00 - 14:15

- 9:00 1. Α. Γεωργιάδου, Α. Λαγούδη
Κεραμική ύστερης εποχής χαλκού από τον οικισμό της Αψάλου Αλμωπίας.

9:15 2. Α. Γεωργιάδου, Φ. Παπαργυρούδη

Ηρακλής, γεωργία, ειδώλια και παιχνίδια: μουσειοπαιδαγωγικές εφαρμογές για την Α/βάθμια Εκπαίδευση στην Πέλλα και την Αλμωπία.

9:30 3. Σ. Καραγεωργίου, Αι. Κωστάκη, Μ. Βαβελίδης, Σ. Ανδρέου

Αρχαιομετρική μελέτη λιθοτεχνιών της εποχής του χαλκού, στην Τούμπα Θεσσαλονίκης.

9:45 4. Β. Μισαηλίδου-Δεσποτίδου, Ε. Λαμπροθανάση, Σ. Πρωτοψάλτη

ΜΕΤΡΟ Θεσσαλονίκης 2014. Το έργο της ΙΣΤ' Ε.Π.Κ.Α.

10:00 5. Φ. Αθανασίου, Β. Μάλαμα, Μ. Μίζα, Μ. Σαραντίδου, Δ. Σπανόπουλος, Σ. Βιβντένκο

Το εντοίχιο ψηφιδωτό της αψιδωτής αίθουσας του Γαλεριανού συγκροτήματος.

10:15 6. Θ. Στεφανίδου-Τιβερίου, Ε. Βουτυράς, Γ. Μανιάτης, Ν. Καζακίδη, Μ. Γκεϊβανίδου, Δ. Ταμπακόπουλος

Σχεδιασμός και υλοποίηση του ερευνητικού προγράμματος «Γλυπτική και κοινωνία στη ρωμαϊκή Ελλάδα».

10:25 7. Ε. Βουτυράς, Θ. Στεφανίδου-Τιβερίου, Ν. Καζακίδη, Μ. Γκεϊβανίδου, Σ. Συλαίου, Μ. Ντερ, Χ. Μπεκιάρη, Π. Τζουνάκης, Φ. Λούκος

Αρχείο Γλυπτών της Ρωμαϊκής Ελλάδας: ψηφιακή βάση δεδομένων και παρουσίασή της σε ιστοσελίδα.

10:35 8. Π. Αδάμ-Βελένη

Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Θεσσαλονίκης: έργα και ημέραι 2013-2014.

10:55 9. Π. Αδάμ-Βελένη, Κ. Τζαναβάρη, Χ. Κατσίφας, Δ. Καρολίδης, Ο. Κουράκης

Πιλοτική μελέτη ταυτοποίησης χρωστικών σε γλυπτά της συλλογής του Α.Μ.Θ.

11:15 10. Ευ. Τσιαμάγκα, Σ. Μαντικού

Παιχνίδια μέσα και έξω από το Μουσείο.

11:30-11:45 Συζήτηση

11:45-12:00 Διάλειμμα

12:00 11. Θ. Στεφανίδου-Τιβερίου

Yılan Mermer: ένα απαξιωμένο μνημείο της Θεσσαλονίκης.

12:15 12. Δ. Μακροπούλου, Γ. Γούσιας, Η. Καραγιαννίδου, Ε. Μίμης

Βασιλική της Παναγίας Αχειροποιήτου 1996-2014: ολιστική επέμβαση, διαχείριση, τεκμηρίωση και ανάδειξη του μνημείου.

12:30 13. Α. Χατζηιωαννίδης, Χ. Κουτσογιάννης, Μ. Αρβανιτάκη, Χ. Γουίδης

Σωστική ανασκαφή οικοπέδου στην οδό Δουμπιώτη 27-29. Αποκαλύπτοντας ένα παλαιοχριστιανικό συγκρότημα.

12:45 14. Α. Αντωνάρας

Μια ιδιαίτερη ομάδα γυάλινων παλαιοχριστιανικών υαλόλιθων μεγάλου μεγέθους από τη Θεσσαλονίκη.

13:00 15. Α. Τοκμακίδου, Β. Καλταπανίδου, Φ. Ρεβυθιάδου, Π. Ράδης, Α.Τασολάμπρος

Τα τείχη της Θεσσαλονίκης: συντήρηση, προστασία και βελτίωση της ανώτερης επιφάνειάς τους. Εργασίες 2010-2014.

13:15 16. Φ. Ρεβυθιάδου, Κ. Ράπτης

Η ολοκλήρωση της αποκατάστασης του βυζαντινού λουτρού της Θεσσαλονίκης και γενικότερες παρατηρήσεις επ' αυτού.

13:30 17. S. Gerstel, C. Kyriakakis, A. Papalexandrou, J. Donahue, S. Antonopoulos, K. Ράπτης

...of bodies and spirits: soundscapes of byzantine Thessaloniki (...σωμάτων τε και πνευμάτων: ηχοτοπία της βυζαντινής Θεσσαλονίκης).

13:45 18. Γ. Ζαχαροπούλου

Συγκριτική ανάλυση της εφαρμογής του μετρικού συστήματος του τεκτονικού πλέγματος στη μορφολογία του δομικού συστήματος των δημοσίων οθωμανικών λουτρών της Θεσσαλονίκης.

14:00-14:15 Συζήτηση

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 6 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2015

ΑΠΟΓΕΥΜΑ: 16:00 - 21:30

16:00 1. Μ. Καγιαδάκη

Παρουσιάζοντας σύγχρονη τέχνη σε μνημεία: η περίπτωση των βυζαντινών και οθωμανικών μνημείων της Θεσσαλονίκης (2011-2014).

16:15 2. Α. Τσιλιπάκου

Είκοσι χρόνια Μουσείο Βυζαντινού Πολιτισμού (1994-2014). Συνέχεια και ανανέωση.

16:30 3. Ευ. Δουλγκέρη

Κειμήλια ιδιωτών 2004-2014. Δέκα χρόνια καταγραφών της 9ης Ε.Β.Α.

16:45 4. Μ. Τιβέριος, Ε. Μανακίδου, Δ. Τσιαφάκη

Καραμπουρνάκι 2014: συντήρηση και μελέτη ανασκαφικού υλικού από τον αρχαίο οικισμό.

17:00 5. Κ. Τζαναβάρη

Ο τοιχογραφικός διάκοσμος του κιβωτιόσχημου τάφου Ι του Δερβενίου. Πρώτη ερμηνευτική προσέγγιση.

17:15 6. Χ. Κατσίφας, Α. Τουλουμτζίδου, Γ. Ζαχαριάδης

Προσδιορισμός σύστασης κραμάτων χάλκινων αγγείων από τους τάφους του Δερβενίου.

17:30 7. R. Jeffreys

Η τεχνολογία των επίχρυσων στεφανιών.

17:45-18:00 Συζήτηση

18:00-18:15 Διάλειμμα

17:45 8. Μ. Βάλλα

Ελαιόρεμα στην Πυλαία Θεσσαλονίκης: εγκατάσταση ρωμαϊκών χρόνων.

18:30 9. Β. Καλταπανίδου

Στερέωση και συντήρηση του υδραγωγείου Χορτιάτη: οι αναστηλωτικές επεμβάσεις.

18:45 10. G. Elezi, K. Κωτσάκης, Μ. Παππά

Κεραμική από το νεολιθικό οικισμό στη Θέρμη Θεσσαλονίκης.

19:00 11. Π. Αδάμ-Βελένη, Α. Τουλουμτζίδου

Σέδες 1938: addenda και corrigenda στα ευρήματα των τάφων Α, Β και Γ.

19:15 12. Σ. Ανδρέου, Μ. Παππά, J. Czebreszuk

Το αρχαιολογικό πρόγραμμα στην κοιλάδα του Ανθεμούντα: περίοδος 2014.

19:30 13. Μ. Παππά, Σ. Νανόγλου, Μ. Ευθυμιάδου, Δ. Ασημακόπουλος

Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στην κοιλάδα του Ανθεμούντα, 2014.

19:45-20:00 Συζήτηση

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ 7 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2015

ΠΡΩΙ: 9:15 - 14:15

9:00 1. Α. Στρατής, Ε. Ευθυμίου

Θεσμικό πλαίσιο προστασίας αρχαιολογικών χώρων και μνημείων της Κεντρικής Μακεδονίας. Εφαρμογή νομοθεσίας, παράγοντες και σύγχρονες προκλήσεις.

9:15 2. Μ. Γερανίου, Σ. Μπασιούκα

Η απόκτηση ακίνητης περιουσίας σε Μακεδονία και Θράκη ως μέσο προστασίας και ανάδειξης της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς – θεσμικό πλαίσιο, στατιστικά στοιχεία – case studies.

9:30 3. Π. Ανδρούδης, Π. Γρηγοριάδου

Πύργοι και πυργόσπιτα οθωμανικής περιόδου στο νομό Θεσσαλονίκης: ιστορικά και αρχαιολογικά δεδομένα.

9:45 4. Α. Μπιλούκα, Χ. Παπαοικονόμου

Αναζητώντας τον Βολβό της Καλαμαριάς.

10:00 5. Ε.-Μπ. Τσιγαρίδα, Ευ. Αλεβίζου, Γ. Αθανασιάδης

Οργάνωση της αγροτικής περιοχής της Κασσάνδρειας στον 3ο αι. π.Χ.

10:15 6. D. Stone, T. Horsley, N. Αλεξάκης, Μ. Τσιούμας

Γεωφυσική και επιφανειακή έρευνα στην αρχαία Όλυνθο.

10:30 7. Ε.-Μπ. Τσιγαρίδα, L. Nevett, Z. Archibald

Συνεχίζοντας την ανασκαφή του Robinson στην αρχαία Όλυνθο.

10:45 8. Ι. Γιαννάκης

Η αρχιτεκτονική στην πολιτική φαρέτρα του Φιλίππου Β'. Το παράδειγμα των αρχαίων Σταγείρων.

11:00 9. Δ. Λιάκος

Παλαιά και νέα ευρήματα από τις ανασκαφικές έρευνες στις αγιορειτικές μονές Βατοπαιδίου, Φιλοθέου και Αγίου Παύλου.

11:15-11:30 Συζήτηση

11:30-11:45 Διάλειμμα

11:45 10. S. Provost

Paul Perdrizet à Amphipolis: remarques les documents inédits de la mission de 1899.

12:00 11. Κ. Χρυσανθάκη-Nagle

Ανασκαφικά νομίσματα Αμφίπολης.

12:15 12. Ευ. Καμπούρογλου, Ι. Μήτσης

Τα ιζήματα του λόφου Καστά Αμφίπολης και η σχέση τους με το ταφικό μνημείο.

12:30 13. Γ. Τσόκας, Π. Τσούρλος, Γ. Βαργεμέζης

Απεικόνιση του εσωτερικού των τύμβων με μεθόδους γεωφυσικής διασκόπησης: μια διαρκής επιστημονική πρόκληση

12:45 14. Γ. Καραδέδος, Μ. Νικολαΐδου-Πατέρα

Πρόταση αποκατάστασης μακεδονικού τάφου Β' Σιδηροδρομικού Σταθμού Αγγίστας Σερρών.

13:00 15. J. Fournier

Οι εργασίες της Γαλλικής Αρχαιολογικής Σχολής στη βόρεια Ελλάδα το 2014.

13:15 16. Μ. Νικολαΐδου-Πατέρα, Μ. Βελένης

Η Curia στη ρωμαϊκή αγορά των Φιλίππων: ζητήματα γραφικής αποκατάστασης.

13:30 17. Μ. Νικολαΐδου-Πατέρα, Γ. Μαυρίδης, Γ. Καραδέδος, Γ. Βασιλειάδης

Αρχαίο θέατρο Θάσου. Πρόταση αναστήλωσης προσκηνίου.

13:45 18. T. Kozelj, M. Wurch-Kozelj

Η περιπέτεια μιας πριονισμένης μαρμάρινης βάσης από την αρχαία αγορά της Θάσου, από τα ρωμαϊκά μέχρι τα πρωτοβυζαντινά χρόνια.

14:00 19. Σ. Δαδάκη, A. Muller, M. Ξενάκη, Γ. Σανίδα
Το εργοτάξιο μιας πρωτοβυζαντινής οικίας στη Θάσο: η αρχαιολογική μαρτυρία.

14:00-14:15 Συζήτηση

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ 7 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2015

ΑΠΟΓΕΥΜΑ: 16:30 - 19:15

16:30 1. Κ. Καλλιντζή, Ευ. Κοσμίδου, Αι. Μπάλλα, Ν. Νεραντζής, Μ. Χρυσάφη, Σ. Αθανασίου

Αποκατάσταση και αναγνωσιμότητα οικοδομικών ενοτήτων στον αρχαιολογικό χώρο Αβδήρων.

16:45 2. Δ. Τριαντάφυλλος

Ο θεός Πρίαπος ως προστάτης του φρουρίου Καλύβας Ξάνθης.

17:00 3. Δ. Τερζοπούλου, Ν. Arrington, Μ. Τασακλάκη

Χερσόνησος Μολυβωτής 2014. Ανασκαφική και επιφανειακή έρευνα.

17:15 4. Χ. Καραδήμα, Μ. Πανδρευμένου, Ι. Ανδροβιτσανέα

Εργασίες ανάδειξης-συντήρησης του αρχαίου θεάτρου και του ιερού του Διονύσου στη Μαρώνεια.

17:30 5. Ν. Τριβυζαδάκης

Βυζαντινό τείχος Κομοτηνής 2011-2015: ένα μνημείο πολιτισμού αποκαλύπτεται.

17:45 6. Μ. Κουτσομανής, Χ. Κεκές, Α. Κνημίδου

Η ανασκαφική έρευνα στην Πλωτινόπολη Διδυμοτείχου κατά το 2014.

18:00 7. Π. Τσούρλος, Γ. Τσόκας, Μ. Κουτσομανής, Δ. Τριαντάφυλλος

Γεωφυσική διασκόπηση με τη μέθοδο της ηλεκτρικής τομογραφίας σε τύμβους στο Σπήλαιο Έβρου.

18:15 8. Γ. Πουλαράκης, Έ. Μαντζάνα, Δ. Μάτσας

Συντήρηση και ανάδειξη του ανατολικού τμήματος του ιερού των Μεγάλων Θεών στη Σαμοθράκη.

18:30 9. Ν. Ευστρατίου, Δ. Κυριάκου, Ρ. Biagi, Ε. Starnini, Π. Καρκάνας

Η ανασκαφή της κυνηγετικής εγκατάστασης του «Ούριακου» στη Λήμνο της 11ης χιλιετίας π.Χ.

18:45 - 19:15 Συζήτηση – Συμπεράσματα

Οργανωτική υποστήριξη: Ε. Μπενάκη

Κ. Βαστέλη, kvasteli@hist.auth.gr, τηλ.: 2310 99.7211

Τηλ. Γραμματείας: 2310 99.7069

**THE FUTURE OF THE PAST: FROM
AMPHIPOLIS TO MOSUL, NEW
APPROACHES TO CULTURAL HERITAGE
PRESERVATION IN THE EASTERN
MEDITERRANEAN, APRIL 10-11, 2015,
PHILADELPHIA, PA**

This interdisciplinary conference is sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania (Penn Cultural Heritage Center, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Center for Ancient Studies), Temple University (Tyler School of Art), and Bryn Mawr College (Department of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology, Graduate Group in Archaeology, Classics, and Art History, and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences). Please visit our website for more information:
<http://futureofthepast.wix.com/culturalheritage>

Friday, April 9

Session 1 : Political and Ethical Issues in Cultural Heritage (Classroom 2)

2:00 – 2:15 PM : Introduction by organizers

2:15 – 2:45 PM : Contested Antiquities – Contested Histories: The “City of David” as an Example, Rannfrid Thelle (Wichita State University)

2:45 – 3:15 PM : Cultural Racketeering in Egypt: Tools of the 21st Century Archaeologist, Katie A. Paul (The Antiquities Coalition)

3:15 – 3:30 PM : Coffee break

3:30 – 4:00 PM : The current state of heritage in Iraq – Back from the brink, or over the edge?, Allison E. Cuneo (Boston University)

4:00 – 4:30 PM : Bridging the Divide: Cultural Heritage as Diplomat on Cyprus, Leah Marangos (State University of New Jersey at Rutgers)

4:30 – 5:00 PM : Materiality of Post-War(s): The Impact of Conflict on the Archaeology and Landscape of Iraqi Kurdistan, Kyra Kaercher (University of Pennsylvania Museum)

5:30 – 6:45 PM: Keynote lecture - Go, Do Good! Responsibility and the Future of Cultural Heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean in the 21st Century, Dr. Morag Kersel (DePaul University) -

7:00 PM : Reception (Jaffe Building)

Saturday, April 10

Session 2 : Negotiating the Past – Public Outreach (Rainey Auditorium)

9:30 – 10:00 AM : Engaging Communities and Negotiating Cultural Heritage Practices in Turkey, A Look at Urban Heritage and Rural Archaeological Case Studies, Emily C. Arauz (Koç University)

10:00 – 10:30 AM : The Ur of the Chaldees Project: A Virtual Vision of Woolley's Excavations at Ur, Gareth Brereton (The British Museum), Sasha Renninger (University of Pennsylvania Museum)

10:30 – 10:45 AM : Coffee break

10:45 – 11:15 AM : The Reincarnation of the Damned Qajar Palace: from Palace to Prison, from Prison to Museum, Zohreh Soltani (State University of New York at Binghamton)

11:15 – 11:45 AM : Community, Culture and Conflict in the Old City of Akko (Acre), Israel, Emma Heidtman (University of Rhode Island)

11:45 – 12:30 PM : Lunch Break

Session 3 : New Applications in Cultural Heritage Management and Conservation (Rainey Auditorium)

12:30 – 1:00 PM : Syria and Iraq Case Studies of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Using High-Resolution Satellite Imagery, Katharyn Hanson (University of Pennsylvania Museum/Penn Cultural Heritage Center)

1:00 – 1:30 PM : UAV's for site documentation and monitoring, Austin Hill (University of Connecticut)

1:30 – 2:00 PM : Ancient Near Eastern Material Culture Studies and Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI), Ashley Fiutko Arico (Johns Hopkins University), Nathaniel E. Greene (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Heather Dana Davis Parker (Johns Hopkins University)

2:00 – 2:15 PM : Coffee break

2:15 – 2:45 PM : Preserving a Sacred Landscape, Mapping Pilgrimage around Mt. Lykaion, Matt Pihokker (The College of New Jersey)

2:45 – 3:15 PM : Out of the Illustrations: 3D Modelling for Architectural Analysis at Pseira, Miriam G. Clinton (University of Pennsylvania)

3:15 – 3:45 PM : Visualizing Structural Issues Through Photogrammetric 3D Documentation of Cultural Heritage: the Venetian Castle at Heraklion, Crete, Gianluca Cantoro (Institute for Mediterranean Studies, IMS-FORTH)

3:45 – 4:15 PM : Roundtable Discussion

This conference is free and open to the public. Please direct all inquiries to mbeeler@brynmawr.edu.

Maggie Beeler, Konstantinos Chalikias, Ariel Pearce, Steve Renette
Organizing Committee

**CONFERENCE: "TERRACOTTAS IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN THROUGH TIME", 23-26
MARCH 2015, UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA,
ISRAEL**

Eshkol Tower, 30th floor

The conference is under the auspices of the Zinman Institute of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, School of History, Department of Art History in the University of Haifa, and the Association for Coroplastic Studies.

Monday, March 23

8:30 Registration and coffee

9:00-9:30 Opening remarks: Adi Erlich, University of Haifa

Keynote: 2015, the Year of Coroplastic Studies Jaimee Uhlenbrock, President of the Association for Coroplastic Studies (ACoSt)

9:30-11:00 The Deconstructed Body: Heads, Protomai, Hands

Chairperson: Jaimee Uhlenbrock, President of the Association for Coroplastic Studies (ACoSt) . Countenances of Clay: Isolated Heads and Terracottas in Pre-Roman Italy Keely Heuer, State University of New York at New Paltz . Gestures and Symbology of the Terracotta Hands from the Cave of the Nymph Koroneia, Boeotia, Greece Stavros Oikonomidis, Arcadia University, Glenside and Nelli Skumi, Ephorate of Paleoanthropology and Speleology, Athens . Votive Terracotta Protomai in Greek Sanctuaries and their Settings Sanne Hoffmann, the National Museum of Denmark and Aarhus University

11:00-11:30 Coffee break

11:30-13:00 Terracottas in Sanctuaries I

Chairperson: Ofra Rimmon, Hecht Museum

. Fragments of Identities: The Goddess Parthenos, her Cult and Worshippers in Light of Terracotta Votives from her Sanctuary in Neapolis (Greece, Modern Kavala) Alexandra Prokova, University of Cologne . Figurative Terracottas from a Cave Sanctuary at Paliambela Vonitsas, (Akarnania), West Greece Aggie Karadima (on behalf of Evangelia-Miranda Chatziotou, Ephoreia of Speleology and Palaioanthropology of South Greece, Athens) . Terracotta Finds from the Demeter and Kore Sanctuary at Ancient Corinth Sonia Klinger, University of Haifa

13:00-14:30 Lunch Break

14:30-16:00 Terracottas in Sanctuaries II

Chairperson: Sonia Klinger, University of Haifa . A Glimpse of Large-Scale Terracotta Figures from Gela Workshops in Late-Archaic and Classical Periods Marina Albertocchi,

CNR-IBAM, National Research Council of Italy . The Function and Meaning of the Large Clay Statues from Despotiko Yannis Kourayos, Paros Archaeological Museum; Erica Angliker, University of Zurich and Kornilia Daifa, Greek Ministry of Culture . On Sacred Ground: Interpreting Diverse Depositional Contexts at the Pantanello Sanctuary at Metaponto Rebecca Miller Ammerman, Colgate University, Hamilton NY

16:00-16:30 Coffee break

16:30-18:00 Types, Meaning and Context

Chairperson: Adi Erlich, University of Haifa . Hellenistic Grotesque Figurines: Societal Functions on Mainland Greece Heather Bowyer, Arizona State University . Hellenistic and Roman Imperial Terracottas from Secondary and Primary Contexts in Pergamon and its Region: a Confrontation Sven Kielau, Independent Researcher . Terracotta Figurines and Fertility Cult in Ashqelon in the Byzantine Period Fanny Vitto, Israel Antiquities Authority

18:00 Reception and general meeting of the Association for Coroplastic Studies (ACoSt)

Tuesday, March 24

9:00-11:00 Technique, Production and Artisans I

Chairperson: Assaf Yasur-Landau

. From Production to Consumption: Life Histories of Figurines from Cretan Bronze Age Peak Sanctuaries Christine Morris, Trinity College Dublin and Alan Peatfield, University College Dublin . Understanding the Choices of Artisans in the Production of the Base-Ring Female Figurines from Cyprus Constantina Alexandrou, Trinity College Dublin . Judean Pillar Figurines and the Organization of Production: Evidence from Jerusalem and Beyond Erin Darby, University of Tennessee, Knoxville . Sculpture in Clay: The Techniques of the Ancient Coroplast Nancy Serwint, Arizona State University

11:00-11:30 Coffee break

11:30-13:00 Technique, Production and Artisans II

Chairperson: Gerald Finkielsztejn, Israel Antiquities Authority . 'Made in Akragas', Moulded Figurines, an Archaeological Experiment Gerrie van Rooijen, Leiden University . A Technological and Compositional Study of the Hellenistic and Roman Terracotta Figurines from the House of Orpheus in Nea Paphos, Cyprus Maria Dikomitou-Eliadou, University of Cyprus; Giorgos Papantoniou, Trinity College Dublin; Demetrios Michaelides, University of Cyprus; Eleni Aloupi-Siotis, THETIS Authentics Ltd ; and Vassilis Kilikoglou, National Centre for Scientific Research "Demokritos" . Relatives in Province: Sepulchral Appliqué from the 1st-2nd Centuries AD Bosphorus - a Phenomenon of Terracotta Reliefs Reissued in Plaster Nadia C. Jijina, State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg

13:00 Tour of Caesarea Maritima, the Carmel beach, and dinner in a Druse village on Mount Carmel

Wednesday, March 25

9:00-11:00 Terracottas and Gender

Chairperson: Ayelet Gilboa, University of Haifa . Gendering Figurines: Sex, Gender, and Ideology in Figurine Studies Erin Averett, Creighton University, Omaha and Erin Darby, University of Tennessee, Knoxville . Mycenaean Figures and Figurines as Gendered Bodies Ann-Louise Schallin, University of Gothenburg . Who Used the Judean Pillar Figurines? Raz Kletter, University of Helsinki. Motifs Defining Male and Female Images on Chalcolithic Ossuaries Dina Shalem, Kinneret Institute for Galilean Archaeology

11:00-11:30 Coffee break

11:30-13:30 Terracottas of the Late Bronze and Iron Age in the Southern Levant

Chairperson: Tallay Ornan, the Hebrew University . New Figurines from Tell Jemmeh: Assessment of a Border Site David Ben Shlomo, Ariel University, Israel . Putting Together the Pieces: A New Look at the Anthropomorphic and Zoomorphic Figurines and Vessels from Samaria Daphna Tsoran, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem . The Female Terracotta Figurines from the Iron Age II Found in Jordan Regine Hunziker-Rodewald, University of Strasbourg . The Megiddo-Ta'anach Figurines Revisited Laura Peri, the Israel Museum, Jerusalem

13:30-15:00 Lunch break and a free tour of the Hecht Museum

15:00-16:30 Between the Koine and the Regional

Chairperson: Talila Michaeli, Tel Aviv University . The Effects of Miniaturization: Figurines and Social Change in Hellenistic Babylonia Stephanie Langin-Hooper, Southern Methodist University, Dallas . The Reclining Figurines from Seleucia on the Tigris: Transformation of Iconographies and Cultural Complexity in Seleucid and Parthian Mesopotamia Roberta Menegazzi, Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino per il Medio Oriente e l'Asia, Torino . Ritual Gestures and Bodily Communication: Exploring Religious Transformation in Cyprus during the First Millennium BC Giorgos Papantoniou, Trinity College Dublin

16:30-17:00 Coffee break

17:00-18:30 Interpreting Terracottas in the Greco-Roman Near East and Egypt

Chairperson: Moshe Fischer, Tel Aviv University . "The Gesture of Blessing" on Near Eastern Clay Figurines of the Roman Period Renate Rosenthal-Heginbottom, Independent scholar . The Role of Greco-Roman Egyptian Terracotta figurines as Representatives of the Notion of "Divine Reflexivity": a Case Study of Figurines from the Collection of the Israel Museum, Jerusalem Rachel Caine Kreinin, the Israel Museum, Jerusalem . Graeco-Egyptian Coroplastic Art: Interpreting Formal Consistency and Changes of Meaning Veit Vaelske, Humboldt-Universität Berlin

18:30 Closing remarks, Adi Erlich

Thursday, 26 March

8:00-18:00 Tour of sites in northern Israel: Megiddo, Beth She'an (Nysa-Scythopolis), Sea of Galilee

The participation in the conference is free of charge. Participation in the tours is subject to early registration and depending upon availability.

To register for the conference and for inquiries please contact:
aerlich@research.haifa.ac.il.

2ND SYMPOSIUM ON VIRTUAL ARCHAEOLOGY & ACCREDITED SUMMER SCHOOL IN DELPHI GREECE

Summer School

<http://digarch14.syros.aegean.gr/2015/>

Symposium

<http://vamct.syros.aegean.gr/2015/aims-scope.shtml>

Please circulate those exciting events to colleagues and students.
We are looking forward to meeting you all!

Ioannis Liritzis

Coordinator of DIGARCH15, VAMCT2015

Ioannis Liritzis Ph.D (Edin.)

Professor of Archaeometry

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Atmospheric & Climate Sciences - Research Journal of Applied Sciences,

Arqueologia Iberoamericana

RAI WORKSHOP 2015

Co-directors:

A. Anderson (aganders@fas.harvard.edu), Sh. Gordin (shygordin@gmail.com) R. Rattenborg (rune.rattenborg@dur.ac.uk), G. Torri (giulia.torri@unifi.it)

Title: Analog Life, Digital Image: recontextualizing social and material lives of Ancient Near Eastern communities.

Where & When: Geneva, Tuesday June 23rd at 9-12.30 and 14-17.30 Deadline for Submission: before 15 March 2015.

Abstract: Increased access to online textual and visual digital collections have enabled scholars to explore cuneiform corpora using tools and methods not available a mere few decades ago. Drawing on one of the largest bodies of historical documentation known, the application of digital tools to studies of the material and intangible aspects of social life of the Ancient Near East holds the potential to radically transform the way in which we approach and think of topics such as demography, quantity, social relations and the flow of things and ideas.

The aim of this workshop is to bring together approaches to the cuneiform corpus integrating analyses of large, digitized datasets with philological, archaeological, and social research. We invite studies intent on recontextualising the expansive body of cuneiform documentation within analytical frameworks such as spatial mapping, social network analysis and modeling, scale and quantification, artifact reconstruction and related perspectives. Contributions may focus on material as well as social, qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of any part of the cuneiform record. We further welcome approaches traversing disciplinary boundaries.

Interested participants will please send a provisional title and abstract (250 words), along with a short note on academic affiliation and background to the workshop organizers before 15 March 2015. We would like to consider the workshop papers for subsequent publication, and kindly ask contributors to inform us if having any reservations in this regard.

A preliminary version of each paper should be sent to the organizers at least one week before the workshop. We believe that circulating contributions between speakers beforehand will facilitate the ensuing discussions and lead to more productive and thought-provoking sessions. The workshop will accommodate 12 speakers. Each speaker will be given 20 minutes, with an additional 10 minutes for comments, questions, and discussion.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE “GLAZED CERAMICS IN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE”, LNEC, LISBON, PORTUGAL, JULY 02-03, 2015

LNEC | Assistance office to the organisation of meetings
GlazeArch2015

Av. do Brasil 101 • 1700-066 LISBON • tel.: (+351) 21 844 34 83 • fax: (+351) 21 844 30 14 • e-mail: azulejos@lnec.pt

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<http://azulejos2015.lnec.pt/>

Introduction

Glazed ceramics are used in architecture since at least the 6th century BC, as the magnificent Ishtar Gate, partially reconstructed in the Berlin Pergamon Museum, testifies.

Glazed tiles decorated with intricate geometric patterns and Arabic writing were for centuries, and still are, in widespread use in the Islamic countries and for westerners remain one of the most recognizable and constant marks of the beauty of mosques. From their origin in the Middle East and flourishing in the Islamic world, glazed tiles spread to Spain and Portugal, to Italy, the Low Countries and most of Europe.

Modern majolica was perfected in Italy during the 15th century and saw an early architectural integration in the works of Lucca Della Robbia. A representative work is the vault of the Capilla del Cardinal del Portugal in the church of San Miniato al Monte (Florence) where the tondi protrude from a covering of patterned glazed tiles, curiously of the same pattern as later used in faience glazed tiles manufactured in Lisbon in the 19th century.

Tondi by the Della Robbia and other artists were also used to decorate façades, as testify the cases of the Spedale degli Innocenti in Florence, the magnificent early 16th century portal to the church of the Convento Santa Paula in Seville and the façade of the Madre de Deus monastery in Lisbon (today the National Azulejo Museum of Portugal) where Della Robbia tondi were set on to the façade around 1515.

Glazed ceramic tiles are used as decorative panels or as finishes of whole walls and façades in several countries, such as Portugal, where they started being produced during the Renaissance and developed as a preferred means of finishing architectural surfaces, becoming ubiquitous in palaces, churches, gardens and bourgeois houses. Under the influence of Chinese porcelain and Dutch productions in the famous Delft Blue, cobalt blue painting over a white tin glaze eventually became prevalent and inextricably associated with the baroque architecture of both Portugal and Brazil.

During the 19th century azulejos found a new utility in Portugal, lining the façades of urban multi-storey buildings, not only for decoration, but mostly for utilitarian purposes, a unique development again shared only with Brazil.

A number of other glazed decorative pieces, including statuary, was also routinely integrated in buildings of the Romantic era.

Glazed architectural ceramics represent outstanding pieces of technological and decorative achievement while Portuguese azulejos integrated in architecture are one of the most original contributions of the country to the common cultural heritage of Mankind, justifying a series of international conferences on the theme of integrated glaze ceramics that Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil (LNEC) started in 2009 and now pursues in cooperation with Museu Nacional do Azulejo (the Portuguese National Azulejo Museum - MNAz).

Themes

The aim of this conference is to discuss azulejos and other architectural glazed ceramics of historic interest manufactured and applied anywhere in the world, their history, characteristics, decay, conservation and museology as well as related issues.

Main themes to be addressed are:

- Aspects in Art History;
- Historical context of the workshops and factories and their technology, as well as of the origin, production and routes of raw materials;
- Studies in the characterization of architectural glazed ceramics and their materials;
- Application and interactions with the environment;
- Decay of integrated glazed ceramics, its causes and remedies;
- Conservation and restoration methods and materials;
- Intervention cases and lessons learnt therefrom;
- Socio-cultural context and other intangible aspects;
- Museology and display;
- Other research results and research needs in the field.

Other themes relevant to the object of the event may be considered- please contact the organizers.

The event will be made of invited lectures, and communications by researchers and practitioners.

The Conference is organized jointly by Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil and Museu Nacional do Azulejo as an outcome of the CerAzul project and a networking activity of the transnational research consortium IPERION CH and the Portuguese research infrastructure IPERION-CH.pt.

Concept

The conference will last for two days and shall include invited lectures, oral presentations and poster presentations.

The Scientific Committee will select the form of presentation of communications considering the slots available, their originality and thematic affinities.

Registration until June 26, 2015.

The registration fee is € 125.00.

Reduced fee: € 85.00 for payments received until May 31, 2015.

Students' fee: € 50.00 if paid until May 31, 2015 (full fee for later student registration).

The registration fee includes admission to all conference presentations, a copy of the Book of Proceedings, a certificate of attendance and morning & afternoon coffee breaks.

Lunch at the premises and participation in an event dinner are optional at extra cost.

Call for papers

Full communications of up to twenty pages are accepted until April 26, 2015. All communications start by an abstract written in English of up to one page. The main text of the communication may be written in English, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese. Those accepted for oral or poster presentation may be presented in any of the congress languages.

Authors wishing to send a communication should follow the template available at the site <http://azulejos2015.lnec.pt/> and mail it to both azulejos_Sc@lnec.pt and AzulejosConference@gmail.com

Those authors wishing to submit an abstract on approval before engaging in the preparation of a full communication may do so by using the first page of the template as a model and e-mailing it no later than March 16, 2015 to both azulejos_Sc@lnec.pt and AzulejosConference@gmail.com. An opinion on the subject proposed will be communicated no later than 15 calendar days after the abstract was received.

For those communications accepted, any suggested alterations must be considered and the final versions submitted by June 03.

All communications will be published in a Book of Proceedings. The first page of each communication with the abstract will be printed. The full papers are distributed as a DVD integrated in the Book of Proceedings.

All authors must register before May 31 to ensure that the communications will be considered for presentation and included in the Book of Proceedings.

All participants will receive a copy of the Book of Proceedings.

Synopsis of important dates

- March 16, 2015 - last day to remit abstracts (optional)
- April 26, 2015 - last day to remit full communications in template;
- May 31, 2015 - last day for authors to register if papers are to be included in the Book of Proceedings; Last day for registration at the reduced fees.
- June 03, 2015 - last day for final paper versions to be sent by authors for inclusion in Book of Proceedings.
- June 26, 2015 - last day for registrations to be accepted unconditionally.

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**BABMED – FRAGMENTS OF CUNEIFORM
MEDICINE IN THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD:
KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER IN LATE
ANTIQUITY, MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE IN
MOTION: BABMED ON CHAM/LISBON,
JULY 2015**

Lucia Raggetti, close collaborator of BabMed principal Investigator M.J. Geller, and BabMed team member Tanja Hidde will both present their work at the Lisboa CHAM conference this summer.

The II CHAM (Centro de História d'Aquém e d'Além-Mar) international conference at Lisboa, Portugal from July 15-18, 2015 will revolve around the theme Knowledge Transfer and Cultural Exchanges.

The day-long panel Medical knowledge in motion: exchange, transformation and iteration in the medical traditions of the Late Antique Mediterranean world is convened by Christine Salazar, Matteo Martelli and Lennart Lehmhaus of SFB 980 – Episteme in Motion, Berlin.

For further information and full panel programme please see the BabMed Blog: www.fu-berlin.de/babylonianmedicine

REPRESENTATIONS OF MUSICIANS IN THE COROPLASTIC ART OF THE ANCIENT WORLD: ICONOGRAPHY, RITUAL CONTEXTS AND FUNCTIONS

Saturday, March 7, 2015, 9:00 AM - 8:00 PM The Institute of Fine Arts
1 East 78th Street
New York City
RSVP required: [click here](#).

Please note that seating in the Lecture Hall is on a first-come, first-served basis with RSVP. There will be a simulcast in an adjacent room to accommodate overflow. Latecomers are not guaranteed a seat.

About the Conference:

Terracottas figurines with representations of musicians are a privileged field of investigation in understanding the importance of music in both its production and performative contexts. Figurines of male and female musicians are emblematic of the close link between musical practice and the sacred and ritual spheres. They contribute not only to the reconstruction of what music and the production of music meant for ancient societies, but also provide information concerning the relationship of performance to the deities, and about which musical instruments were best suited to the particulars of diverse ritual occasions, including sacred and funerary contexts.

The analysis of terracotta figurines will take into account the presence and characteristics of different musical instruments, gestures, positions, and the clothing of both male and female musicians. The goal is to understand the status of the musicians and to interpret their musical and symbolic significance. Additionally, the terracottas will be analyzed in relation to the development of musical culture and their wider historical and social context.

These topics will be addressed through contributions by scholars working in various fields: archaeology, art history, musicology, history of religion, and anthropology.

The organizing committee includes:

Angela Bellia, Università di Bologna - New York University Claude Calame, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales de Paris Barbara Kowalzig, New York University Clemente Marconi, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University Donatella Restani, Università di Bologna Jaimee Uhlenbrock, Association for Coroplastic Studies

This conference is presented by:

Public lectures at the Institute of Fine Arts are made possible by our generous supporters. Please make a gift today to help the IFA continue providing superior public programming for years to come.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/fineart/events/archeomusicology.htm> [Go there for list of speakers and links to abstracts]

117TH AIA ANNUAL MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, JANUARY 6–9, 2016, HILTON UNION SQUARE HOTEL

The first deadline for submissions for 117th AIA Annual Meeting, which will be held in San Francisco, CA from January 6–9, 2016 at the Hilton Union Square Hotel. We encourage everyone to review the full Call for Papers (available at www.archaeological.org/meeting/CFP) prior to submitting. Submission forms can be accessed at www.archaeological.org/meeting/CFP/forms.

Deadline for Submissions

As in past years, all colloquium sessions must be submitted by the first round of deadlines in March. Workshops and open session submissions may be submitted to meet either the March deadlines (if an early decision is needed to acquire a visa or obtain funding) or the second set of deadlines in August. The full submission system will be open through August 16, 2015. Lightning Session and Roundtable proposals will be accepted through November 15, 2015. If you expect to be in the field without Internet access you may submit your abstracts early, but you will not be notified of the PAMC's decision until late September.

*** First Deadline: Sunday, March 8 and Sunday, March 22, 2015 (with \$25 fee)**

*** Second Deadline: Sunday, August 2 and Sunday, August 16, 2015 (with \$25 fee)**

The full Call for Papers (www.archaeological.org/meeting/CFP) and submission instructions are available on the AIA website (www.archaeological.org/annualmeeting). Please review these instructions prior to submitting your abstract or session. All submissions must be made electronically by means of the online submission system via the AIA website. All submissions, of course, must pass the PAMC's vetting process to be put onto the program. The online submission forms and supporting documents are available on the AIA website.

* View the 2016 Call for Papers: www.archaeological.org/meeting/CFP

* Online Submission Forms: www.archaeological.org/meeting/CFP/forms

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR THE FOOD AND DRINK SESSION AT THE LIMES (ROMAN FRONTIERS) CONGRESS, INGOLDSTADT, GERMANY 14TH-20TH SEPT 2015

Once every three years, there is a congress on Roman Frontiers (the LIMES). It is a very sociable meeting, with days of presentations alternating with days of site visits: an excellent way to meet colleagues and discuss potential collaborative research
<http://www.limes2015.org/home/>

If you are interested in contributing a paper or a poster to the **Food & Drink** session, please contact Sue.Stallibrass@english-heritage.org.uk *and also* the organising committee info@limes2015.org

Titles and brief abstracts of papers need to be submitted by **31st March**.

For posters, the deadline is 10th August and there is helpful information on the Congress website at <http://www.limes2015.org/congress/poster-submission/>

Food and drink – what do they tell us about people living and working in the frontier regions of the Roman Empire?

What you eat, how you prepare food and who you dine with can indicate a range of factors including cultural background or ethnicity, and economic or social status.

Diverse people moved around the frontier zones: foreign soldiers were sent on military postings whilst local people and workers moved to industrial sites, towns and extra-mural settlements. When they met, did they mix or keep their distance, and did they use food and drink to express their identities? Did soldiers everywhere have a uniform military diet, or did they spice things up with flavours from home, or make use of local specialities? Did locals adopt colonial foodstyles?

Recent research and developing techniques are revealing new insights into expressions of identity, methods of production and logistics of supply.

We would like this session to include different types of evidence and geographical location. Some potential questions and types of evidence are suggested below:

- What did people consume, and was this through choice or necessity?- plant and animal remains, food residues in ceramic containers, isotopes in human bones, epigraphic and literary sources
- How did people prepare and consume food? - ceramics (individual food portions or group meals), butchery practices, imported tableware or traditional drinks containers?
- Where did the food and drink come from and what were the distribution, processing and storage facilities? – containers, processing waste
- Can you distinguish between people living inside and outside the Empire, or in a military or extra-mural settlement through their consumption of food and drink?

Session organisers:

Dr Sue Stallibrass Sue.Stallibrass@english-heritage.org.uk

Prof. Tom Parker parker@ncsu.edu

Papers and posters will be presented from September 14th-20th at the Ingolstadt University of Applied Sciences, Germany. On alternating days there will be visits to archaeological sites along the Raetian Limes in Bavaria as part of the UNESCO World Heritage Frontiers of the Roman Empire.

OFFICIAL KICK-OFF MEETING OF 2015 **EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL** **HERITAGE YEAR, FRIDAY MARCH 6TH,** **COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS OF THE** **EUROPEAN UNION BELLIARDSTRAAT**

2015... the European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year.

... An idea once launched by volunteers and voluntary associations now becomes reality !

INVITATION TO JOIN THE KICK-OFF MEETING IN BRUSSELS: MARCH 6th

In every European country the "European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year" is developing faster and broader than we - and many others - did or even ever could expect. Everywhere initiatives are launched bottom-up by volunteers and associations. Activities and events are scheduled by grassroots organizations.

Many thanks to all those who now are now devoting themselves to turn the "European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year" into a success !

* 2015 will be the momentum for and a real celebration of the European industrial heritage in every country.

* 2015 will show and prove the value and the importance and often uniqueness of this heritage to the general public, politicians and authorities, its power to create identities and the opportunities it holds for the future.

* 2015 will be a tribute to all those voluntary associations who are at the spearhead of initiatives and developments. Without their devotion and efforts a large part of the heritage would have gone, forever. And without them we would even today lose large parts of our industrial and technical heritage.

* 2015, the European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year therefore will be and should be an homage to the non-paid and unselfish dedication of so many, within organizations or individually.

* 2015 should be a first but important step, a start to continue and build further on for the years to come !

The official kick-off meeting of 2015 European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year will take place on Friday March 6th at the Committee of the Regions of the European Union Belliardstraat / Rue Belliard 99 in Brussels

---> You are cordially invited to this meeting. Participation is free, but one has to register in advance and before March 3rd on the website of the European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year: <http://industrialheritage2015.eu/Brussels20150306>

And

* If your organisation or institution is organising or planning a special event to take part in the 2015 European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year, add the logo of the Year to your webpage and announcements. Inform the secretariat as soon as possible of your initiative: send us a notice in your mother tongue together with (if possible) a short

translation in English, French or German. This allows us to include the event in the general calendar of the year.

* One of the main aims of the 2015 European Industrial and Technical Heritage Year is to promote contacts and co-operation of associations and volunteers across borders, through for example twinning and setting up joint cross-border projects - so look to what others are doing in other countries and join efforts. .

* A number of Europe-wide projects will be launched and announced during the kick-off meeting in Brussels on March 6th: on factory chimneys, mills, endangered industrial heritage, a youth programme,

* And, last but not least, the general theme of the European Heritage Days will be the industrial and technical heritage - a heritage which, in September, in the majority of the 46 countries participating in the EHDs will be placed prominently in the spotlights and presented to a large public.

The news on the 2015 Industrial and Technical Heritage Year 2015 can be found at <http://www.industrialheritage2015.eu> (under construction) - where one can register for a newsletter and to join the discussion forums There is also a Twitter account: <https://twitter.com/EFAITH2015>

A page on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/europeanindustrialheritage>

A group 'European Industrial Heritage' also on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/151455077757/>

and a similar group on LinkedIn:

<https://www.linkedin.com/groups?home=&gid=1802953>

E-FAITH

the European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage secretariat
@ e-faith.org <http://www.e-faith.org>

20TH SYMPOSIUM OF ARCHEOMETRY – GMPCA 2015

Dear colleague(s),

The preprogram of the 20th symposium of Archeometry – GMPCA 2015 is now available on the [webpage](#).

84 stand communications and 92 posters will be presented along the meeting.

Full program will be available very soon.

Scientific and practical information are given on the website.

Don't forget to register before the 27th February 2015**.

We hope to see you during the meeting.

All the best.

The members of the organization committee and the GMPCA.

archeometrie2015@univ-fcomte.fr

Visit the Archeometry – GMPCA 2015 webpage.

<http://chrono-environnement.univ-fcomte.fr/spip.php?article1967>

** After this date, the rates will increase.

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ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

OSCAR BRONEER TRAVELING
FELLOWSHIP, 2015-2016

Deadline: March 15, 2015

The American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens award the Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellowship to encourage the study of the Greco-Roman world.

Purpose: The Fellowship will be awarded for research in Greece and Italy in alternate years. It is expected that the Fellow will use either the American Academy in Rome (AAR) or the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) as a base from which to pursue work through trips to sites, museums, or repositories of materials of interest to the Fellow's studies.

Eligibility: Individuals who have spent a year as a fellow of the AAR are eligible for this Fellowship based at the ASCSA and for research based in Athens and Greece. **For the fellowship year of 2015-2016 applicants previously at the AAR and wishing to conduct research in Greece will be accepted.** Candidates must have an approved dissertation proposal or, if they already hold the Ph.D., they should be at the beginning of their teaching career and without tenure. Projects may focus on any period of study in the humanities, although preference will be given to topics dealing with classical antiquity.

Terms: The Fellowship is awarded to one individual per year. It may be held at any time during the 2015-2016 academic year for a minimum of three and a maximum of six months. The award is for a maximum of \$30,000, and is meant to cover expenses including housing at the host institution, travel (only one round-trip excursion from home base in U.S. or Europe to Athens and travel within Greece will be funded), and living expenses. Support from the host institution includes access to research facilities, assistance with obtaining permissions, passes to state museums and monuments, letters of introduction, invitations to various scholarly and other events, and access to other activities offered by the host institution. The award amount will be determined by the applicant's approved budget. Applicants are urged to explore supplementary sources of support. A final report is due at the end of the award period, and the AAR and ASCSA expect that copies of all publications that result from research conducted as a Fellow of the AAR and ASCSA be contributed to the libraries of the research centers.

Application: The application will consist of the candidate's *curriculum vitae*, a detailed research proposal, a plan for travel connected with the project, a budget for all expenses including travel, housing, food, fees, and other living expenses, and proposed dates. Applicants will need to consult with the host institution for costs associated with housing, food, and fees. The selection committee, in evaluating the candidate's proposal, will determine how reasonable and relevant the travel plan and budget appear in relation to the proposed research and the period of time requested for the Fellowship.

Submit application for Associate Membership with fellowship, *curriculum vitae*, detailed description of the project pursued in Greece, and three letters of recommendation online at the ASCSA web site at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/admission-membership/student-associate-membership>.

Web site: www.ascsa.edu.gr or <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/admission-membership/grants>

E-mail: application@ascsa.org

The award will be announced in the spring 2015.

20 INCOMING POSTDOC FELLOWSHIPS AT FREIE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN CALL FOR APPLICATIONS FOR 2016

The "Postdoc International" POINT research fellowship program - co-financed by the German Excellence Initiative and the Marie Curie Program of the European Commission - provides funding for outstanding postdoctoral researchers from all disciplines to conduct their own research project at Freie Universität Berlin.

The POINT program was designed by Dahlem Research School at Freie Universität Berlin to promote the further academic career development through research funding, a tailored qualification program and the opportunity to develop teaching and leadership skills. It also provides essential professional guidance on preparing grant proposals to support POINT fellows in obtaining funding for follow-up research projects at Freie Universität Berlin.

Dahlem Research School offers: 20 Postdoc Fellowships Eligibility Starting in November 2015, each research fellowship will be awarded for 18 months. The call is open to experienced researchers of all disciplines and all nationalities who:

- ..hold a doctoral degree (the dissertation must be submitted)
- ..completed their doctoral degree no longer than 6 years before the deadline
- ..have not resided in Germany for longer than 12 months during the last 36 months

Female postdoctoral researchers and returnees from phases of international, inter-sectoral and/or non-academic mobility (such as researching outside Germany, working for industry or a career break e.g. due to family reasons) are specifically encouraged to apply.

Applicants have to submit a project plan based around the research fields/ key topics of the participating Excellence Projects or Focus Areas.

Deadline for applications: 13 March 2015, 12:00 noon (Berlin local time)

Funding

- ..18 months, starting November 2015
- ..Employment contract at level TV-L FU E13 (of approx. 26.600 to 34.200 Euro net salary p.a.)
- ..Social security and health insurance included ..A research allowance for the duration of the project of 10.800 Euro for non lab-based/ 16.200 Euro for field trip-based/ 21.600 Euro for lab-based projects
- ..A monthly mobility allowance of 200 Euro and a one-time travel allowance

Application

To apply, candidates need to register with the DRS online application platform on the DRS website. Once registered, they should fill out the online application form and upload

all required documents. Incomplete applications and applications submitted after the deadline will not be considered.

For further application details please visit the DRS website at:

www.fu-berlin.de/en/drs/drs_fellowships/incoming_fellowships_call2015

Contacts

Dahlem Research School Fellowship Team: fellowship-drs@fu-berlin.de www.fu-berlin.de/en/drs/drs_fellowships

HFF GRANTS: IN MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY (HONOR FROST FOUNDATION)

The next deadline for the HFF Grants for marine and maritime archaeology research and projects is 1 April 2015. Please go to the HFF website to obtain the application form and review the guidelines. The focus of HFF grants is for research and maritime cultural heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and some support is given for research proposals that benefit the discipline and its methodology. Late applications will not be considered. Details of past awards are listed within the year the award is given and there are links to final project reports received on the website.

British Academy/HFF Small Research Grants for Maritime Archaeology and Maritime Cultural Heritage BA/HFF Small Research Grants in Maritime Archaeology and Maritime Cultural Heritage, follow the British Academy's BA/Leverhulme Small Research Grant Scheme and the next deadline is the 6 May (applications available from 1 April). These grants do not have any regional focus, but require that there is a UK-based scholar as lead applicant and all applications are handled by the British Academy through its e-gap application process. <http://www.britac.ac.uk/>

HFF Masters and/or Doctoral Awards in Maritime Archaeology at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Southampton The scholarship is primarily for study at MA/MSc level with the possibility of further funding for PhD, but may also be offered at PhD level if there are suitable candidates. This award is only available to students from Cyprus, Lebanon and Syria. Students will be registered at the University of Southampton and supervised by experts in the field of Maritime Archaeology. The deadline for all applications to be sent directly to the University of Southampton is 1 May and details are available under the HFF's website's funding page and its news link. Please note all candidates will also need to apply to the University of Southampton through the normal application procedure in order to be eligible for the studentship.

HFF Email Updates

If you wish to receive HFF email updates on the Foundation's activities, please write to: hff@britac.ac.uk requesting to be added to the e-list.

Please visit the site: www.honorfrostfoundation.org

FELLOWSHIPS: INSTITUTE FOR DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY METHOD & PRACTICE

ASOR is pleased to share information with our members about an NEH-funded opportunity to participate in the Institute on Digital Archaeology Method & Practice. Application Deadline for the Institute for Digital Archaeology Method & Practice is February 15th - Apply Now!

Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and organized by Michigan State University's Department of Anthropology and bMATRIX: The Center for Digital Humanities and Social Sciences, the Institute on Digital Archaeology Method & Practice will bring together archaeologists and closely associated scholars interested in developing critical, hands-on skills in digital method and practice.

Taking place on the campus of Michigan State University in 2015 (August 17-22) & 2016 (August 15-20), the institute will provide invited participants with training in key digital methods and challenge them to envision, build, and launch a digital archaeological capstone project over the course of the institute.

If accepted, invited attendees will attend both institute meetings (2015 & 2016). In addition, attendees will participate in virtual meetings and online sessions during the interim year.

Applications are open to private sector, public sector, grad students, and academic archaeologists. We also invite applications from scholars and practitioners from affiliated fields who regularly engage with archaeologists, archeological topics, or archaeological materials (museum professionals, historic preservation professionals, heritage scholars & professionals, etc). The institute will provide room, board, and travel for all invited participants. The deadline for applications is February 15th, 2015 (5pm EST). Applicants will be notified no later than March 15, 2015.

Please visit the site:

<http://asor.informz.net/informzdataservice/onlineversion/ind/bWFpbGluZ2luc3RhbmNlaWQ9NDA3NDg4OSZzdWJzY3JpYmVyaWQ9Nzg4NzQ1MTkz>

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER - WEALDEN IRON

RESEARCH GROUP COLLABORATIVE

DOCTORAL STUDENTSHIP REF: 1656

About the award

In collaboration with the University of Exeter's Archaeology Department, the Wealden Iron Research Group (WIRG) is seeking to establish a UK/EU PhD studentship to work primarily with their data but including all available sources to address a broad subject area.

The Organisation of Iron Production: the Weald in Pre-Roman and Roman times

The region known as the Weald, spanning Sussex, Kent and Surrey, is recognised as a centre of intense iron production in the past, in particular during the Roman and post-medieval periods. During the early Roman occupation, and again, in the 16th and early-17th centuries, the Weald was the most important iron-producing region in the British Isles. Over 800 iron-making sites have been identified in the Weald, and more are discovered each year. The Wealden Iron research Group (WIRG) is a well-established research group dedicated to investigating and disseminating knowledge of the role the Weald has played in the development of metals technology in Britain (<http://www.wealdeniron.org.uk/>). Amongst its achievements is the publication of the standard reference work on the subject, *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, by Henry Cleere and David Crossley in 1985. As well as being actively involved in field survey, excavation and experimental iron smelting, the group has amassed a substantial database which is available online, <http://www.wirgdata.org/>.

Under the broad heading of the studentship (*the Organisation of Iron Production: the Weald in Pre-Roman and Roman times*) a number of potential research questions can be defined.

- *How does the distribution of production sites correlate with the location of settlements and fortified sites, communication routes and the region's geology, both geographically and chronologically?*
- *What evidence exists for the evolution and dissemination of production processes both geographically and chronologically?*
- *Can slag morphology be used as chronological evidence and, if so, what characterises pre-Roman, Roman and post-Roman contexts?*
- *How has our understanding of the production of iron and organisation of the industry advanced since the publication of Cleere and Crossley's *The Iron Industry of the Weald* in 1985?*

We are seeking candidates with an interest in archaeo-metallurgy and the archaeology of metal production who are able to develop their own research proposal that addresses some aspect of the broad subject area. The research questions above are intended as guidance and candidates are strongly encouraged to familiarise themselves with the work of WIRG and the archaeology of the Weald. This can be done through the WIRG web site and by direct contact in person. We are looking for a proposal that defines clear research aims (without being overly ambitious), engages with existing data and material and describes the methodology that would be applied. Candidates should note that the

emphasis of their project should be weighted towards field and macro-morphological studies rather than complex laboratory analysis, although the latter is not excluded. While academic supervision of the project will be based at Exeter there is an expectation of close collaboration with WIRG throughout the project with an aspiration to publish results, with WIRG support, on completion. The primary supervisor will be Dr Gill Juleff, with a second supervisor from within Archaeology based on compatibility of expertise.

Duration and value of award

The studentship will be for a period of 3 years and will cover full Home/EU tuition fees and an annual maintenance grant of £13,863.

Summary

Application deadline:	26th April 2015
Number of awards:	1
Value:	£13,863 maintenance award plus full Home/EU tuition fees
Duration of award:	per year
Contact: Humanities Graduate School Office, 01392 725306	humanities-pgadmissions@exeter.ac.uk

How to apply

Entry criteria

The successful applicant will normally have a good first degree (at least 2.1 or International equivalent) in Archaeology (or cognate discipline), and have, or be about to complete, a Master's degree (at Merit level or International equivalent) in a relevant field of archaeological enquiry. If English is not your native language then you will need to satisfy our [English language entry requirements](#).

To apply

To be considered for this doctoral award, you must complete an [online application form](#) (please be sure to indicate the correct programme) where you must submit some personal details and upload a covering letter, a full CV, your research proposal, transcripts, the details of two academic referees and, if relevant, proof of your English language proficiency, **by 26 April 2015**.

In addition you must also ensure that your referees email their references to the Postgraduate Administrator at humanities-pgadmissions@exeter.ac.uk by **26 April 2015**. Please note that we will not be contacting referees to request references, you must arrange for them to be submitted to us by the deadline.

References should be submitted by your referees to us directly in the form of a letter. Referees must email their references to us from their institutional email accounts. We cannot accept references from personal/private email accounts, unless it is a scanned document on institutional headed paper and signed by the referee.

Please note that if you have already submitted references to support your application to one of our MPhil/PhD programmes you may re-use these to support your funding application. However, this is not automatic and you must email us at [humanities-](#)

pgadmissions@exeter.ac.uk to confirm that we have two references on file to support your application, and to request that they be used to support your funding application.

All application documents must be submitted in English. Certified translated copies of academic qualifications must also be provided.

More information

For more information contact:

Dr Gill Juleff: G.Juleff@exeter.ac.uk

<http://humanities.exeter.ac.uk/archaeology/staff/juleff/>

Morwenna Hussey, Senior Administrator

Email: humanities-pgadmissions@exeter.ac.uk

College of Humanities Graduate School, University of Exeter

Queen's Building, The Queen's Drive

Exeter, Devon, EX4 4QH

Visit <http://humanities.exeter.ac.uk/archaeology/> for more information on the department

J. S. Hodgkinson, MA, FSA

Wealden Iron Research Group

www.wealdeniron.org.uk



A POST IN METALLURGY AT THE BM

Reference

1454607

Location

London

Closing Date

Tuesday 3rd March 2015 12pm Noon

Additional Information

Salary: £27,089 per annum

Contract: Fixed Term Contract: 12 months in duration (Full Time)

The department of Conservation and Scientific Research, based in the new laboratories at the British Museum, is looking to recruit a Scientist: Metallurgy, to undertake scientific examination, analysis and X-radiography of archaeological and museum objects for material identification and technological investigation using a range of analytical techniques. The role will focus on the scientific examination and analysis of metals and studies into metal technology within the British Museum collection, including research into the raw materials, provenance and deterioration mechanisms of metallic artefacts. The job holder will use scientific techniques and metallurgical knowledge to answer questions from museum curators and conservators and provide scientific services within the aims of the Museum, disseminating results through reports, publication and lecturing to a variety of audiences.

Key areas of responsibility:

- To provide specialist scientific expertise (in response to conservation and curatorial enquiry) in the characterization of metals, including raw materials and technology, using a variety of techniques such as metallographic microscopy, SEM-EDX, X-radiography and XRF
- To be a member of multi-disciplinary project teams (curators, conservators and scientists) investigating the technology, deterioration, storage and conservation of museum objects, predominantly focusing on metal objects
- To be involved in the delivery of Museum-wide projects such as exhibitions, preparation of catalogues and excavation reports
- To assist in the interpretation of data obtained and to document and report the results obtained and disseminate results to a range of audiences as appropriate
- To initiate new projects within the Museum and department research strategies and participate in the development of research collaborations with external museum and HE partners

Person Specification:

The ideal candidate will have a Degree, Masters or equivalent qualification in chemistry, archaeological science, materials science, metallurgy or a related science-based subject. The ability to write to publication standard is essential. The ideal candidate will have experience in a research and/or analytical laboratory environment with practical experience in the use of XRF and some of the following: SEM-EDX, X-radiography,

metallographic microscopy, XRD, Raman, ICP-AES or ICP-MS. The post requires good IT skills, an ability to work independently and to meet deadlines, good organisational skills with the ability to pay close attention to detail, good communication skills (verbal and written English), strong team working ability and an appropriate publication record or other evidence of written capabilities.

About the British Museum:

Founded in 1753, the British Museum's remarkable collection spans over two million years of human history and culture. With over 6 million visitors in 2013, the Museum is the top visitor attraction in the UK, and its world-famous collection includes metal objects from all periods and cultures including the Sutton Hoo ship burial, the Hoxne Roman treasure and cast head of the King of Ife.

The Museum is an equal opportunity employer, supports a diverse workplace and offers a competitive benefits package including:

- Membership of the civil service pension scheme
- Free entry to a wide range of museums and exhibitions
- Participate in private and public Museum activities, including talks by leading curators from around the world and behind-the-scenes opportunities to learn how museums care for and manage their extraordinary collections
- Generous annual leave allowance
- Interest-free season ticket loan
- Child care voucher scheme
- Professional & personal development opportunities
- Employee Assistance Programme
- Discounts on food and gift shop purchases

If you are interested in applying, please follow the "Apply now" link below where you will be directed to complete your application.

Closing date: 3rd March 2015, Midday

If you have any queries regarding this role, please email us at **bm@penna.com** or call **0845 601 1124**. Please quote the job reference number in the subject line of any email and at the beginning of a call.

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS
PREHISTORIC METALLURGY AT BUTSER
(EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOMETALLURGY)
COURSE, FRIDAY 3RD JULY – MONDAY 6TH
JULY 2015

At Butser Ancient Farm, near Petersfield, Hampshire, UK

This course will be held again this year at Butser Ancient Farm. Places are available, and can be booked on-line, or through emailing the organizers: Simon Timberlake or Fergus Milton.

This is a practical and theoretical short course on the use of experimental archaeology in examining the production of metals at the beginning of the Bronze Age. Through lectures on prehistoric archaeometallurgy and daily practical workshops, the course will provide valuable experience for anyone working in this field or interested in it (either at undergraduate or postgraduate level). During the practical sessions students will work in small groups to build, operate and record smelting hearths and then use these to produce metals (principally copper and tin). In addition, these groups will make much of the ancillary equipment such as the bellows, tuyeres, crucibles and moulds used in the production of metals from ores. Students will finish with the casting of small objects such as bronze or copper axes.

During the course there will also be two iron smelts for the entire group to participate in, with one of them taking place during an optional evening stay at the Farm.

The course will be held at the world-famous Butser Ancient Farm in Hampshire and the tutors will be Dr Simon Timberlake of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (University of Cambridge) and Fergus Milton of Butser Ancient Farm.

10 – 12 places available Cost £350 (4 days teaching)

Food and accommodation costs not included – although reasonably priced Bed & Breakfast or hostel type accommodation exists in Buriton and Petersfield within 3 miles of Butser Ancient Farm.

Contact: Simon Timberlake simon.timberlake@gmail.com
 Fergus Milton fergus@fingerbuster.com

GORGAS PRESS 2015 BOOK GRANT

Gorgias Press is excited to announce its 2015 Book Grant! Each year, we award \$500 worth of books to two graduate students who could use them in their research. Please pass the word around to anyone who you know who might be interested.

Here are the details:

2014-2015 Grant Field: Any field within the scope of Gorgias Publications

Application Deadline: March 11, 2015

Grant Date: April 1, 2015

Eligibility

Candidate must be enrolled in a graduate program (Master's or Ph.D.) in an accredited university or an institution of learning in the field of the grant.

Candidate must have the equivalent of a GPA of 3.0 or higher.

Application Process

To apply, please email the following to Christine Kiraz (christine@gorgiaspress.com)

1. A letter indicating your interests in your field and plans for the future.
2. A two-page description of your thesis, or a one-page description of your course work in the case of course-based programs.

Send the following items by mail to: Gorgias Press LLC, Book Grants Program, 954 River Rd., Piscataway, NJ 08854.

3. Official transcripts of the previous 2 years of university education. If the institutions you come from do not give out transcripts, please contact us to make alternative arrangements to satisfy this requirement.
4. Two letters of recommendations from professors familiar with your work (one must be your current supervisor in the field of the grant).

Please bear in mind that all documents, except for official transcripts, should be in English.

In order to be considered for the grant, please submit all documents by March 11 (snail-mail documents should be postmarked by the due date). We'll announce the lucky winners at the beginning of April.

INTERNET SITES

THE NARNIA PROJECT: INTEGRATING APPROACHES TO ANCIENT MATERIAL STUDIES, OPEN ACCESS E-BOOK BY THE MEMBERS OF THE NARNIA PROJECT

This book introduces the research work conducted in the four-year lifespan of the European Marie Curie Actions Initial Training Network (FP7-PEOPLE-Marie Curie Actions-ITN-Project no. 265010) *New Archaeological Research Network for Integrating Approaches to ancient material studies*, with the acronym NARNIA which has concluded after four years. This is currently the largest project to receive funding from the European Commission in the fields of archaeology and archaeological sciences, with a budget over 4.5 million Euros and 20 recruited research fellows.

NARNIA was envisaged and realised on the basis that the most comprehensive archaeological studies are those which combine traditional methods of typological and stylistic classification with analytical techniques deriving from the natural and digital sciences, and that the relationship between fieldwork and laboratory is a critical factor for the successful completion of any project. The ultimate objective of NARNIA, therefore, was the development of a new generation of scholars, who understand the complexities of interdisciplinary projects, and may integrate in their research differing research and methodological approaches for a holistic study of ancient material culture, enhancing our knowledge on different aspects of the history and archaeology of the eastern Mediterranean.

The core research area of NARNIA was focused on the interdisciplinary study of ancient ceramics, glass, copper and its alloys, architecture and building decoration, as well as on techniques of dating and chemical analysis of ancient materials. This requires the full integration of analytical methodologies from the mainstream fields of chemistry, geosciences and engineering in order to develop a supra-disciplinary area of science and technology applied in archaeology.

In the last few months of the NARNIA project, we produced this book as a testimony of the individual and collective work that has been conducted for the past four years by all our fellows and members of the NARNIA partnership. The papers presented by our fellows in this publication, are short summaries of their research, which will be more extensively published in peer-reviewed journals and, hopefully, monographs following the submission of their doctoral theses. We envisage this book to serve as a medium for people outside the network to become acquainted with the research that was undertaken by our fellows under the supervision of the NARNIA scientific staff, but also as a token of the hard work, dedication and passion of all the people that worked hard for NARNIA to become a milestone in archaeological research.

You can download the book from the project's website - <http://narnia-itn.eu/results-publications/>

Professor Vasiliki Kassianidou,
NARNIA Project Coordinator
&
Dr Maria Dikomitou-Eliadou
NARNIA Project Manager

Professor Vasiliki (Lina) Kassianidou
NARNIA Project Coordinator
President of the Board of Directors of the Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus

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Academia.edu web site: <https://ucy.academia.edu/VASILIKIKASSIANIDOU>
NARNIA web page: <http://narnia-itn.eu/>
Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus web page: <http://www.boccf.org/>

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

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All articles in Archaeologia Bulgarica are submitted to peer review.

On the cover: an honorary inscription on a statue base for Marcus Aurelius Asiaticus from Augusta Traiana (modern Stara Zagora, South Bulgaria), second quarter of the 3rd c. AD, Regional Museum of History in Stara Zagora; see the paper of Raycheva in this issue; photo by Nicolay Sharankov.

ISSN 1310-9537 Printed in Bulgaria www.archaeologia-bulgarica.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY VOLUME 44, ISSUE 1 PAGES 1 - 242, MARCH 2015

The latest issue of International Journal of Nautical Archaeology is available on Wiley Online Library

Editorial

Editorial (page 1)

Miranda Richardson

Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12104

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Reviews

A Maritime Archaeology of Ships: innovation and change in medieval and early modern europe by Jonathan Adams 250 pages, 57 b&w illustrations, 16 colour plates, 11 tables Oxbow Books, 10 Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford OX2 2EW, 2013, £29.95 (sbk), ISBN 978-1842172971 (pages 214–217) Eric Rieth Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12097

Prehistoric Archaeology on the Continental Shelf: a global review edited by Amanda M. Evans, Joseph C. Flatman and Nicolas C. Flemming (Eds), with 44 Contributors pp. 307, 95 illustrations, 30 in colour Springer, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013, USA, 2014, £117 (hbk), ISBN 978-1461496342 (pages 218–219) R. Helen Farr Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12091

The Bronze Age in the Severn Estuary CBA Research Report 172 by Martin Bell with 22 Contributors 368 pp., 136 figures, 27 colour plates, summaries in French, German and Welsh Council for British Archaeology, St Mary's House, 66 Bootham, York YO30 7BZ, 2013, £50 (hbk), ISBN 978-1902771946 (pages 219–222) David Tomalin Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12101

Coastal Archaeology in a Dynamic Environment: a Solent case study British Archaeological Reports, British Series no. 568 edited by David J. Tomalin, Rebecca Loader and Robert G. Scaife (Eds) 545 pp., 308 b&w illustrations, maps and tables; CD Archaeopress for BAR, Gordon House, 276 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7ED, 2012, £60 (sbk) ISBN 978-1407310428 (pages 222–224) Valerie Fenwick Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12092

Shell Energy: mollusk shells as coastal resources edited by Geoffrey N. Bailey, Karen Hardy and Abdoulaye Camara (Eds) with 30 Contributors 326 pp., many tables, maps, plans and figures, some in colour Oxbow Books, Hythe Bridge Road, Oxford OX1 2EW, 2013, £50 (hbk), ISBN 978-1842177655 (pages 224–225) Atholl Anderson Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12088

Conservation of Archaeological Ships and Boats: personal experiences by Per Hoffmann with 6 Contributors 187 pp., lavishly illustrated in colour and b&w, with many charts and diagrams Archetype Publications, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ, in association with Deutsches Schiffahrts Museum, 2014, £45/\$95 (hbk), ISBN 978-1904982821 (pages 225–227) Mike Corfield Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12089

Maritime Networks in the Mycenaean World by Thomas F. Tartaron 360pp., 71 b&w figs, 25 maps, 11 tables Cambridge University Press, 32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA, 2013, £65/\$99 (hbk), ISBN 978-1107002982 (pages 227–228) Damian Robinson Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12098

L'Epave de la Première Moitié du XVe Siècle de la Canche à Beutin (Pas de Calais) Revue du Nord, Hors-série. Collection Art et Archéologie No 20 edited by Éric Rieth (Ed.), with È. Armynot Du Châtelet, J.-L. Gaucher, G. Jouanin, C. Lavier, I. Leroy, D. Malengros, P. Poveda, V. Serna, P. Texier and A. Trentesaux 222 pp., 215 illustrations some with colour and line drawings Revue du Nord, Université Charles de Gaulle, Lille 3, BP 601 49, CEDEX 596 53 Villeneuve d'Ascq, France, 2013, €45 (sbk), ISBN 978-2953821697 (pages 229–230) Christer Westerdahl Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12103

Naturalists at Sea: scientific travellers from Dampier to Darwin by Glyn Williams 309 pp, 39 plates (some in colour), 1 map Yale University Press, 47 Bedford Square, WC1B 3DP, 2013, £25 (hbk), ISBN 978-0300180732 (pages 230–232) Margaret Deacon Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12090

Coffins of the Brave: lake shipwrecks of the war of 1812 edited by Kevin J. Crisman (Ed.) with 11 Contributors 440 pp. 114 b&w photos, 90 line drawings, 23 colour plates 5 maps Texas A&M University Press, 4345 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843-4345, 2014, \$60 (hbk), ISBN 978-1623490324 (pages 232–234) Andrew Lambert Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12093

The Coming of the Comet: the rise and fall of the paddle steamer by Nick Robins 186 pp., 154 b&w illustrations, 7 tables Seaforth Publishing, Pen & Sword Books Ltd, 47 Church Street, Barnsley S70 2AS, UK, £25 (hbk), ISBN 978-1848321342 (pages 234–

235) Colin Martin Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12095

Viermastbark Passat, eine Baudokumentation by Thomas Böttcher 141 pp., 125 illustrations many colour Oceanum Verlag, Wiefelstede, for the Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum, 2013, €29.90 (sbk), ISBN 978-3869270128 (pages 236–237) John Robinson Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12100

Deutsches Schiffahrtsarchiv 35 (2012) Yearbook of the German Shipmuseum edited by Erik Hoops (Ed.) with 6 Contributors 354 pp., many b&w illustrations, 63 colour, 1 folded plan Oceanum Verlag e.K., Thienkamp 93, Wiefelstede, D-26215 for Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum, Bremerhaven D-27568, 2014, €23.50 (hbk), ISBN 978-3869270357 (pages 237–238) Timm Weski Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12102

L'épave du Vapeur Prophète au Cap Lardier (Var): approche historique, archéologique, technologique d'un navire naufragé en 1860 Cahiers d'Archéologie Subaquatique Supplement edited by Anne and Jean-Pierre Joncheray (Eds) with many Contributors 281 pp., illustrated in b&w and colour Cahiers d'Archéologie Subaquatique, 1637 avenue de Lattre de Tassigny, 83600 Fréjus, France, <http://cahiersarcheosub.org/>, 2014, €30 (hbk) (pages 238–240) John Robinson Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12099

The Ships of Scapa Flow by Campbell McCutcheon 96 pp., 138 b&w illustrations, mostly contemporary photographs Amberley Publishing, The Hill, Stroud, Gloucestershire, GL5 4EP, UK, 2013, £14.99 (sbk), ISBN 978-1445633862 (pages 240–241) Andrew Lambert Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12094

Between the Devil and the Deep: meeting challenges in the public interpretation of maritime cultural heritage edited by Della A. Scott-Ireton (Ed.) with 23 Contributors xii+ 214 pp., 26 illustrations, 21 in colour Springer, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013 via KNO VA GmbH, Stuttgart, D-70765, 2014, £90 (hbk), ISBN 978-1461481775 (pages 241–242) Danielle Newman Article first published online: 2 FEB 2015 | DOI: 10.1111/1095-9270.12096

Please visit the site: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijna.2015.44.issue-1/issuetoc>

FOUILLES EXÉCUTÉES À MALIA. LES ABORDS NORD-EST DU PALAIS. I. LES RECHERCHES ET L'HISTOIRE DU SECTEUR

The research team *Archéologie du monde grec - Protohistoire égéenne* is happy to announce the publication of a new book:

P. Darcque, *Fouilles exécutées à Malia. Les abords Nord-Est du Palais. I. Les recherches et l'histoire du secteur. Etudes Crétoises* 35, Paris, De Boccard, 202 p.

For a table of contents, see : <http://www.mae.u-paris10.fr/arscan/P-Darcque-Fouilles-executees-a.html>

The book is available for purchase at: <http://www.deboccard.com/fr/category/14054-Produit-9782869582590.html>

Abstract:

This volume is the first in a series publishing the results of the excavations carried out in the area immediately northeast of the palace of Malia. It presents the history of research and a period-by-period overview describing each building, room, and space with a complete inventory of the associated finds, including some ¹⁴C-dated samples. The main results of these researches concern the history of the palace of Malia, as well as the evolution of the entire site. On one hand, the identification of houses-with-workshops of the same date as those of *Quartier Mu* (Middle Minoan II) confirms the homogeneous character of the Malia Protopalatial settlement. On the other hand, the study of the Late Minoan I architectural remains reveals a surprising degree of monumentality for a palace entrance that was previously considered as secondary ; the subsequent changes in its exterior arrangements can be interpreted as a gradual encroachment of the palace onto this area of the town. Moreover a new stratigraphically based Neopalatial pottery chronology is presented.

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ON ANCIENT TEXTILES & GARMENTS

1. <http://www.oxbowbooks.com/oxbow/prehistoric-ancient-near-eastern-aegean-textiles-and-dress.html>

Prehistoric, Ancient Near Eastern & Aegean Textiles and Dress: An Interdisciplinary Anthology Mary Harlow (Editor); Cécile Michel (Editor); Marie-Louise Nosch (Editor)
SBN: 9781782977193 | Published by: Oxbow Books | Series: Ancient Textiles Series | Volume: 18 | Year of Publication: 2015 | Language: English 224p, H279 x W215 Special Price: £28.50

Textile and dress production, from raw materials to finished items, has had a significant impact on society from its earliest history. The essays in this volume offer a fresh insight into the emerging interdisciplinary research field of textile and dress studies by discussing archaeological, iconographical and textual evidence within a broad geographical and chronological spectrum. The thirteen chapters explore issues, such as the analysis of textile tools, especially spindle whorls, and textile imprints for reconstructing textile production in contexts as different as Neolithic Transylvania, the Early Bronze Age North Aegean and the Early Iron Age Eastern Mediterranean; the importance of cuneiform clay tablets as a documentary source for both drawing a detailed picture of the administration of a textile industry and for addressing gender issues, such as the construction of masculinity in the Sumerian kingdoms of the 3rd millennium BC; and discussions of royal and priestly costumes and clothing ornaments in the Mesopotamian kingdom of Mari and in Mycenaean culture. Textile terms testify to intensive exchanges between Semitic and Indo-European languages, especially within the terminology of trade goods. The production and consumption of textiles and garments are demonstrated in 2nd millennium Hittite Anatolia; from 1st millennium BC Assyria, a cross-disciplinary approach combines texts, realia and iconography to produce a systematic study of golden dress decorations; and finally, the important discussion of fibres, flax and wool, in written and archaeological sources is evidence for delineating the economy of linen and the strong symbolic value of fibre types in 1st millennium Babylonia and the Southern Levant. The volume is part of a pair together with Greek and Roman Textiles and Dress: An Interdisciplinary Anthology edited by Mary Harlow and Marie-Louise Nosch.

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2. <http://www.oxbowbooks.com/oxbow/greek-and-roman-textiles-and-dress.html>

Greek and Roman Textiles and Dress: An Interdisciplinary Anthology Mary Harlow (Editor); Marie-Louise Nosch (Editor)

ISBN: 9781782977155 | Published by: Oxbow Books | Series: Ancient Textiles Series | Volume: 19 | Year of Publication: 2015 | Language: English 320p, H279 x W215 (mm) Fully colour illustrated. Special Price: £36.00

Twenty chapters present the range of current research into the study of textiles and dress in classical antiquity, stressing the need for cross and inter-disciplinary study in order to gain the fullest picture of surviving material. Issues addressed include: the importance of studying textiles to understand economy and landscape in the past; different types of embellishments of dress from weaving techniques to the (late introduction) of embroidery; the close links between the language of ancient mathematics and weaving; the relationships of iconography to the realities of clothed bodies including a paper on the ground breaking research on the polychromy of ancient statuary; dye recipes and methods of analysis; case studies of garments in Spanish, Viennese and Greek collections which discuss methods of analysis and conservation; analyses of textile tools from across the Mediterranean; discussions of trade and ethnicity to the workshop relations in Roman fulleries. Multiple aspects of the production of textiles and the social meaning of dress are included here to offer the reader an up-to-date account of the state of current research. The volume opens up the range of questions that can now be answered when looking at fragments of textiles and examining written and iconographic images of dressed individuals in a range of media.

This volume is part of a pair together with Prehistoric, Ancient Near Eastern and Aegean Textiles and Dress: an interdisciplinary anthology edited by Mary Harlow, Cécile Michel and Marie-Louise Nosch, Isbn 9781782977193

ASSOCIATED REGIONAL CHRONOLOGIES **FOR THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST AND THE** **EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. MIDDLE** **EUPHRATES**

Edited by U. Finkbeiner, M. Novak, F. Sakal & P. Sconzo xii + 493 p., ISBN 978-2-503-53495-4

Price: € 119 excl. taxes

More info: <http://bit.ly/1CYtnrG>

The Middle Euphrates region extends between Jezirah and Northern Levant; it follows the course of the Euphrates from the south flanks of the Taurus mountains in Turkey almost to the modern border with Iraq. The settlement area drawn out between steppes in the east and in the west owes its particular character to just that life line with its rich soil but also to the trade routes meeting at the Euphrates Bend and connecting Anatolia to Mesopotamia, and the Syrian east to the Levant. Especially for the 3rd millennium, finds and findings from the area under consideration show great cultural variety and demonstrate the different influences by the neighbouring regions that meet here at the Euphrates river.

The international rescue excavations in the wake of dam projects in Turkey as well as in Syria yielded abundant material. The present study takes into account the results of more than forty sites. In agreement with the principles of ARCANÉ the richly illustrated account is divided along find groups and written by experts who supplemented their specific chronological findings thus arriving at a new periodization and terminology for the 3rd millennium.

Uwe Finkbeiner teaches at the Institute for Ancient Near Eastern Studies (IANES), Department of Near Eastern Archaeology at the Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen. His research focuses on questions of chronology and on the possibilities of pottery analysis to pinpoint periods and their boundaries.

Mirko Novák teaches at the Institute for Archaeological Sciences at the University of Bern. Main topics are architecture and semiotic approach in archaeology.

Ferhan Sakal is the head of archaeological operations at the Qatar Museums Authority (QMA). His research interests cover the art and archaeology of the Bronze Age Near East.

Paola Sconzo is researcher at the Institute for Ancient Near Eastern Studies (IANES), Department of Near Eastern Archaeology at the Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen. Her research mainly focuses on pottery technology of the Bronze Age in the Near East.

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MODERN HUMANS' PALEOGENOMICS AND THE NEW EVIDENCES ON THE EUROPEAN PREHISTORY

Volume 1, Issue 1 (2015), Article ID: STAR2015112054892315Y.0000000002

Iñigo Olalde; Carles Lalueza-Fo

The modern human settlement of Europe is a complex process with overimposed migrations and regionalisation episodes, as well as adaptive processes that shaped the genome of modern populations. New developments in massive sequencing techniques allow now the generation of an unprecedented amount of genomic data, including the genotyping of a large number of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and the generation of complete ancient genomes. These paleogenomic data will have much more resolution for studying the past than genomic data from present-day individuals because migration, admixture and population replacement can confound the interpretation of current genetic diversity. However, their interpretation will require a real multidisciplinary effort, involving population geneticists, archaeologists and anthropologists. Here, we explain how paleogenomics is providing new insights into a wide range of topics such as demography, undetected migrations, mating strategies or adaptive processes of prehistoric European populations.

Statement of significance The study of the prehistoric modern humans' settlement of Europe has been until recently restricted to fields such as archaeology and physical anthropology. However, with the advent of the new sequencing technologies in the last few years, it is increasingly possible to retrieve massive genomic data from these past populations, and to directly test previous hypothesis on human population movements and affinities. We provide here a guideline of the main areas of study of the past that will likely be impacted by paleogenomic studies in the next years.

Data availability The authors confirm that all data underlying the findings are fully available without restriction. All relevant data are contained within the paper.

Keywords: Ancient DNA, Modern human beings, Demography, Adaptation, Migration, Europe

**PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED: "HERACLEA
SINTICA: FROM HELLENISTIC POLIS TO
ROMAN CIVITAS (4TH C. BC — 6TH C. AD)",
PETRICH, BULGARIA, SEPTEMBER 19-21,
2013**

Dear Colleagues,

The Proceedings of the conference "Heraclea Sintica: from Hellenistic polis to Roman civitas (4th c. BC — 6th c. AD)", Petrich, Bulgaria, September 19-21, 2013, edited by L. Vagalinski and E. Nankov, have now been published as volume 2 of the Papers of the American Research Center in Sofia. More information about the proceedings can be found on ARCS website: <http://arcssofia.org/node/505>.

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Best regards,

Emil Nankov

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CAA GR CONFERENCE (COMPUTER APPLICATIONS AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY - GREEK CHAPTER)

Dear Colleagues,

The Proceedings of the first CAA GR conference (Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology - Greek Chapter) have now been published. They include many contributions on Aegean archaeology. The Proceedings can be downloaded for free from this link: <http://www.caa-gr.org/?q=en/content/proceedings>

Best wishes,

Eleftheria

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ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

ARCHAEOLOGISTS EXCAVATE ROMAN AND PUNIC CITY IN TUNISIA

The site of Zita contains remains of a Roman forum and a Punic child sacrifice precinct. Archaeologists excavate Roman and Punic city in Tunisia.

During the summer of 2015, a team of archaeologists and other specialists and students will be exploring a large mound that contains the remains of an ancient city that once commanded the highest point on a peninsula that juts out from the southern coast of Tunisia into the Mediterranean. Visible from the island of Djerba, which was anciently known as Calypso of the Lotus Eaters in Homer's The Odyssey, the mound features the remains from a Roman bathhouse, ceramic kilns, evidence of metallurgy, and a Punic tomb.

Dr. Brett Kaufman of Brown University and colleagues from UCLA and the Institut National du Patrimoine (INP), Tunisia, have been conducting research at the site known as Zita, ("Olive City" in Punic), since 2013. Their first two seasons have uncovered promising signs that will help shed light on the human occupation phases and changes in a location that will see the first archaeological teams at the site since the Arab Spring.

"During our first two seasons in 2013 and 2014," state the project leaders in their project summary, "extensive survey and selected excavations at the site demonstrated occupation levels beginning at least 500 BCE and lasting at least until 400 CE, mostly abandoned around 300 CE. A tophet was identified with numerous stelae and burials well preserved. Also, portions of a Roman forum were exposed, clearly demonstrating continued occupation covering the Punic and Roman cultural horizons." [<http://ifrglobal.org/images/2015/Syllabus/Syllabus-TunisiaZita2015-Final.pdf>]

The team's goals for 2015 include mapping the ancient city, including the surrounding coastal and agricultural areas; and targeted excavation of key areas and features of the site, such as the Roman forum, the Punic sacrificial precinct, and domestic and metallurgical areas. In addition, project leadership states that it intends to "document the socioeconomic, political, religious, and ecological realities of the local populations from prehistory to the post-Arab Spring."*

Individuals interested in learning more about the site and how to participate may go to the project website. Participation at the Zita excavations is being coordinated by the Institute for Field Research.

Please visit the site: <http://popular-archaeology.com/issue/winter-01012015/article/archaeologists-excavate-roman-and-punic-city-in-tunisia>

BRONZE MASK OF ALEXANDER FOUND ON GOTLAND

A bronze mask of Alexander the Great has been found on the Swedish island of Gotland.

The article has two photos of the mask – one at the top and another on the right side (scroll down a little).

Best wishes,

Bjarte Kaldhol
Oslo

Please visit the site: <http://www.helagotland.se/kulturnoje/bronsmask-var-troligen-offergava-10690650.aspx>

POLES RECONSTRUCTED HOUSES OF THE FIRST EGYPTIANS

Virtual 3D model of more than 5 thousand years old Egyptian homes, discovered during the excavations at Tell el-Farcha in the Nile Delta, prepared by Jacek Karmowski, PhD student of the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków.

"We associate the architecture of ancient Egypt primarily with stone construction - due to the most recognizable structures left by this civilization: the pyramids and monumental stone temples" - Jacek Karmowski told PAP. "In fact, the contemporary villages and towns were dominated by houses made of mud bricks" - he added.

Structures built with such bricks are not particularly durable, unlike to those made with stones. Durability of the building material ensured their present, in some cases very good state of preservation. "It must be remembered that the stone architecture is a special, cult type of Egyptian construction, associated with religion and belief in the afterlife" - explained Karmowski.

Work on the reconstruction of non-existent mudbrick structures really began during the excavations - the way of conducting excavations and documenting discovered layers is important. The scientist traced the visible relics of bricks and outlines of houses from the functioning of the settlement with a total station laser and imported to a computer with CAD software - although archaeologists still usually draw on excavations in the classical way, using pencil and paper. With specialized software, he combined these data with photographs taken during field work.

"But this is just the beginning. Then I went to the library and looked for other sources on possible reconstruction of houses. A big help are preserved models of houses from this period and dated a bit later depictions in painting and reliefs, showing different types of residential buildings" - described the archaeologist.

The researcher also studied the ancient Egyptian building tradition. In the Egyptian religious architecture of the Old Kingdom (2686 - 2181 BC), the builders of mirrored less durable materials in stone buildings - including wood and mud bricks. It was another clue. "An important role in the reconstruction had observations made in modern villages, including Gazala, which is near our site" - added Karmowski.

Detailed analyses made by the Polish scientist showed that Egyptians living in the Nile Delta approx. 5 thousand years ago, lived in houses made on regular, rectangular plan, with an area of tens of square meters. Structures were built tightly next to each other. The windows were small and located in the upper part of the wall.

"Their location was probably intended to protect the interior against unwanted intruders, such as scorpions and snakes. On the other hand, a small window clearance allowed for only the necessary amount of light entering the home, so that its interior would not get too heated" - explained the archaeologist.

Lintels and window had support beams - their task was to relieve the empty space, and to protect mud bricks against erosion of and mechanical damage. As is clear from contemporary analogies and archaeological documentation, the lower part of the door had a doorstep, probably placed above the ground level. This type of solution, according to the archaeologist, results from the need to protect homes from water during the periodic river flooding - these occurred in Egypt until the twentieth century, when the Aswan Dam was built. Houses did not have a door - Egyptians used mats to cover door openings instead.

"It was difficult for us to reconstruct the roof - excavations have not provided conclusive information. We turned to modern mud brick buildings again" - said Karmowski.

According to the researcher it should be assumed that the roofs were made of light materials such as boards, branches of small trees, reeds or straw. The roofs were flat.

In addition to the mud brick buildings, a number of other elements can be found in modern cities in the Nile Delta that have analogies in the historic materials and archaeological documentation. An example can be of various types of fences made of organic materials and property walls made of mud bricks. These elements completed the virtual reconstruction.

The site Tell el-Farcha has been studied for sixteen years by the Polish Expedition to the Eastern Nile Delta led by Prof. Krzysztof Ciałowicz of the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University and Dr. Marek Chłódnicki from the Archaeological Museum in Poznań.

The settlement functioned in this place for almost 1000 years, from approx. 3700 to 2700 BC First, there was a strong Lower Egypt local culture centre, then an important centre of power during the formation of a unified Pharaonic state. Tell el-Farcha became famous a few years ago after the discovery of one of the world's oldest brewing centres, two gold statues of rulers dating back more than 5 thousand years, extremely rich temple deposits, which included masterpieces of early Egyptian art - some of them can be seen today in the famous Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

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Please visit the site: <http://scienceinpoland.pap.pl/en/news/news,403626,poles-reconstructed-houses-of-the-first-egyptians.html>

PREHISTORIC GRAVE MAY BE EARLIEST EXAMPLE OF DEATH DURING CHILDBIRTH, BY MEGAN GANNON

Archaeologists say they've made a grim discovery in Siberia: the grave of a young mother and her twins, who all died during a difficult childbirth about 7,700 years ago.

The finding may be the oldest confirmed evidence of twins in history and one of the earliest examples of death during childbirth, the researchers say.

The grave was first excavated in 1997 at a prehistoric cemetery in Irkutsk, a Russian city near the southern tip of Lake Baikal, the oldest and deepest freshwater lake in the world. The cemetery has been dubbed Lokomotiv because it was exposed in the base of a hill that was being carved out during construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1897.

Because the cemetery is partially covered by city development, it hasn't been fully excavated. All 101 of the bodies found so far at Lokomotiv were members of a hunter-gatherer community that roamed the area between 8,000 and 7,000 years ago. It's rare to find transient hunter-gatherer communities who buried their dead in formal cemeteries, but archaeologists have documented this practice at several other sites in northeastern Asia.

Angela Lieverse, an archaeologist at the University of Saskatchewan in Canada, studies these communities with the Baikal-Hokkaido Archaeology Project. In 2012, Lieverse was revisiting some of the bones found at Lokomotiv, which were in storage at Irkutsk State University. The occupants of the grave in question had initially been interpreted as a mother, 20 to 25 years old, and a single child. But when Lieverse pulled out the box of fetal remains, she said she quickly realized there were duplicates of four or five of the fragile bones.

"Within 5 minutes, I said to my colleague, 'Oh my gosh; these are twins,'" Lieverse told Live Science.

The fetal bones were all found within the mother's pelvic area and between her thighs. By analyzing the original placement of the remains, Lieverse reconstructed a traumatic childbirth scenario that even today - with modern medicine and the option of a C-section - would have been risky for the mother and her babies.

It seemed that one of the twins might have been breech (positioned with its feet down) and was partially delivered, Lieverse said. The second twin was positioned with its head down and seems to have remained in the womb. Lieverse thinks the breech baby may have been trapped or locked with its sibling, leading to a fatal obstructed birth.

"It might be a bit circumstantial, but I think it's quite strong," Lieverse said of her interpretation. She added that there has been very little postmortem shifting of the bones found at Lokomotiv, and everything is in place on the mother, even her ribs and little bones in her hands.

What makes the discovery remarkable is that cases of death during childbirth and instances of twins tend to be invisible in the archaeological record. There have been some cases of babies of a similar age buried in the same grave, but even if you had "impeccably preserved DNA," it would still be difficult to tell if these were twins and not siblings or cousins, Lieverse said.

Maternal death would have been common in prehistory. Still, it's hard to find archaeological evidence of a woman dying during childbirth - even if she died with a baby still inside of her. For instance, in ancient Rome, the law known as Lex Caesaria mandated that if a pregnant woman died, her baby had to be cut out her womb before she could be buried. Even if a woman's baby was left in the womb after she died, gas from the decomposing body might force the fetus out in what's known as a coffin birth. Fetal bones are also quite fragile and are less likely to survive than adult bones.

It's hard for archaeologists to know, based on this one burial, what this hunter-gatherer community thought of twins or death during childbirth. The young mother was buried lying on her back with several marmot teeth adorning her corpse - quite typical of the graves at Lokomotiv, Lieverse said.

"It suggests either they didn't know she had twins or that dying during childbirth wasn't so out of the realm of possibility that it would be considered unique," Lieverse said.

The finding was reported in the February issue of the journal *Antiquity*.

Please visit the site: <http://www.livescience.com/49680-siberia-grave-mother-twins.html>

TREASURE HUNTERS FIND LATE ROMAN MOSAICS

Mosaics from the late Roman era have been unearthed by an illegal excavation carried out in a wheat field in the central Anatolian province of Yozgat's Sorgun district.

The treasure hunters, whose identities are not yet known, excavated two spots in the wheat field, which is located five kilometers away from the ruins of Kerkenes.

As a result of the illegal excavation, the treasure hunters unearthed a mosaic structure and a wall one meter under the surface of the field. They had damaged a part of the mosaic, possibly while trying to find valuable treasures that may have been hidden under the mosaics. Following an examination of the area, the Culture and Tourism Provincial Director Lütfi İbiş said legal procedures would begin for the illegal excavations. "Mosaics from the late Roman era were discovered here. We will do our best to get the region declared an archaeological area," he said.

Yozgat Museum Director Hasan Kerim Şenyurt said research and excavations had been continuing on the right side of the Kerkenes Mount since 1993. He said the ruins of Kerkenes could be considered the largest ancient city in central Anatolia.

"The field of the illegal excavations is outside the protected archaeological site. The 240x150 centimeter mosaics have round and diamond shapes. White, green, dark and light brown colors are seen in the small stones of the mosaics. We will work with the Kerkenes excavation team to unearth these mosaics completely," Şenyurt said.

He said they had thought of protecting the mosaics where they are currently located, but that it would not be possible and the mosaics would be carried to the museum. "The mosaics will be damaged if they remain in the open area. It will be better for them to be protected in the museum," he said.

Please visit the site: <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/treasure-hunters-find-late-roman-mosaics-.aspx?pageID=238&nID=78059&NewsCatID=375>

UNTOUCHED MYCENAEAN TOMB FOUND **IN CENTRAL GREECE,** **BY IOANNA ZIKAKOU**

An ancient Greek Mycenaean tomb was unearthed in Amfissa, central Greece, during an irrigation project that required excavation in the area. It is a unique finding, the first of its kind that has ever been found in West Locris and one of the few in central Greece.

The preliminary archaeological study of the findings shows that the tomb was used for more than two centuries, from the 13th to the 11th century B.C..

Within the burial chamber archaeologists found a large amount of skeletal material, which had accumulated near the surrounding walls, while a few better preserved burials were also uncovered.

Furthermore, the excavation revealed forty-four vases with painted decorations, the two bronze fragmented vases, as well as gold rings, brass buttons, fragments of semi precious stones, two bronze daggers, female and animal figurines, and a large number of seals with animal, plant and linear patterns.

The full scientific research regarding the recent finding will be made by a team of archaeologists and it is expected to provide new information about the archaeological and historical development of the region

Please visit the site: <http://greece.greekreporter.com/2015/02/07/untouched-mycenaean-tomb-found-in-central-greece/>

UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY: DIVING 800 FEET IN ANCIENT CATHEDRAL

One of the oldest and largest cathedrals in the world hid a fantastic secret for centuries, one that was often rumored but not confirmed. The vast, splendid Hagia Sophia, which is now a museum, sits atop an ancient series of underground tunnels said to connect the cathedral with the Basilica Cistern, Princes' Islands and Topkapi Palace. Director Göksel Gülensoy has enjoyed a long-standing love of the Hagia Sophia, and he decided to embark on a scuba diving expedition under the building to unlock some of her ancient secrets.

Gülensoy began his documentary project in 1998, but budget concerns and Turkish government red tape delayed its completion until late 2009. His 50-minute film, "In the Depths of Hagia Sophia" (or "Ayasofya'nın Derinliklerinde") shows a side of the historic structure that has never before been explored in depth, let alone filmed. Along with two divers and four spelunkers, the director delved into the mysterious depths to see what, exactly, Hagia Sophia was hiding.

The team began by opening the reservoir doors in the main hall; the two doors had both been shut for quite some time, and never before had a diver been allowed into the reservoir. After studying the small first chamber, the team moved on to the larger second reservoir. There they found flasks thought to have been left behind by British soldiers in 1917, a chain which may have contained a prisoner at one time, and various other bits and pieces of the cathedral. The spelunkers then took over and moved into the two passageways beneath the Hagia Sophia.

Beneath the huge cathedral, the team found sealed passages, a graveyard full of children's bones, and the burial chamber of Hagia Sophia's first priest. Threats of gas leaks, landslides and collapses weighed heavily on everyone's minds, but the entire team emerged safely. For their own peace of mind, and to head off any rumors that might arise in the future, every person who dove beneath Hagia Sophia that day underwent a full-body X-ray to prove that no artifacts had been removed from the site.

After the project, it became clear that Gülensoy and his team had disproven many of the myths surrounding the ancient cathedral. The passages long thought to lead to the Basilica Cistern and Princes' Islands were found to be nonexistent. However, the exploration led Turkish officials and the Hagia Sophia Museum Director to believe that further research should be carried out to see what other mysteries may be hiding beneath this beloved building. If he can gain the necessary government permissions, Gülensoy plans to return to make another film about the hidden history of Hagia Sophia.

Please visit the site: <http://weburbanist.com/2010/02/19/underwater-archeology-diving-800-feet-below-an-ancient-cathedral/>

SEXY SYMBOLS FOUND AT ANCIENT CULT SITES IN ISRAEL

One hundred prehistoric "cult sites," complete with penis stone structures and artifacts with vulva shapes cut into them, have been discovered in the Eilat Mountains, an extremely arid area of the Negev Desert in Israel.

At the sites, which date back around 8,000 years, archaeologists discovered a variety of stone structures and artifacts, including stone circles that measure 1.5 to 2.5 meters across (roughly 5 to 8 feet) with penis-shaped installations pointing toward them. Other findings there include standing stones that reach up to 2.6 feet (80 centimeters) high, stone bowls and stone carvings that have a humanlike shape.

In one area, the team discovered 44 cult sites in a spot encompassing only 0.8 square kilometers (less than 200 acres). "The density of cult sites in this region is phenomenal," the team wrote in an article published recently in the Journal of the Israel Prehistoric Society. [See Photos of the Cult Sites and Stone Structures]

Humanlike stone carvings were found at the 100 cult sites. They reach up to 46 centimeters (1.5 feet) in height. In one instance, a carving was found buried within a circle, an act symbolically associated with death.

These sites were used for ritual activities of some form. Archaeologists know little about what activities went on at these sites, although animal sacrifice, as seen from bones found there, seems to be one of them.

Archaeologists are working to decipher any meaning from the artifacts and structures, noting that both death and fertility seem to be symbolized at the sites. For instance, in addition to the penis-shaped structures, researchers also found that some of the stones have vulva-shaped holes cut into them. The circles that the penis-shaped structures point to also seem to represent females.

"The circle is a female symbol, and the elongated cell is a male one (phallus)," Uzi Avner, a researcher with the Arava-Dead Sea Science Center and the Arava Institute, said in an email to Live Science.

One of the 100 cult sites discovered in Israel's Eilat Mountains reveals a penis-shaped structure pointing toward the remains of a stone circle.

Death is "signified by the burial of stone objects and by setting them upside down," the team members wrote in their paper. In one case, a humanlike stone carving was found buried "with only the very top visible on the surface."

The two symbols identified so far, fertility and death, go hand in hand in many cultures. "Combinations of both are actually well-known in anthropological studies as relating to ancestral cult," the archaeologists wrote.

Please visit the site: <http://www.nbcnews.com/science/weird-science/sexy-symbols-found-ancient-cult-sites-israel-n304081> [Go there from pix]

ARCHAEOLOGISTS UNEARTH POSSIBLE ANCIENT JUDEAN ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER FINDS INCLUDE REMAINS OF WHAT MAY BE A GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

An archaeological team has uncovered remains of what may have been an administrative center during the period when Judahite kings ruled out of ancient Jerusalem.

Led by project director Avraham Faust, an archaeologist with Bar-Ilan University near Tel Aviv, Israel, excavations at the site of Tel 'Eton located on the edge of the fertile Shephelah and the Hebron hill country to its east have revealed structures, artifacts, and fortifications that tell of an ancient city that historically straddled the eastern edge of the lowlands between the biblical kingdom of Judah and Jerusalem in the east and the cities of the Philistines on the Mediterranean coastal plains of the west.

Among the finds was a large, 240 sq.m. 8th century BCE house structure built following a four-room plan typical of ancient Israelite dwellings, featuring high-quality construction and, with its location at the highest point on the mound, commanding a strategic view of all areas below. The ancient building, along with its town context, was strategically located at the cross-roads of important north-south and east-west routes, set above fertile agricultural country.

"The structure was excavated, almost in its entirety, and was composed of a large courtyard with rooms on three sides," stated Faust. "The building was nicely executed, including ashlar stones in the corners and openings. Hundreds of artifacts were unearthed within the debris, including a wide range of pottery vessels, loom weights, many metal objects, botanical remains, as well as many arrowheads, evidence of the battle which accompanied the conquest of the site by the Assyrians."

Near the end of the 8th century, in 701 BCE according to biblical and Assyrian records, invading armies under the Assyrian king Sennacherib destroyed cities and towns throughout the Kingdom of Judah, sparing Jerusalem but utterly devastating the settlements of the Shephelah region, on the eastern edge of which Tel 'Eton is located.

Faust and his colleagues suggest that the building may have been the residence of a Judean governor, responsible for administering a region under its control under the Judahite kingdom centered in Jerusalem.

Tel 'Eton has also been identified with a more ancient Canaanite city known as Biblical Eglon (Josh 10:34-36; 15:39), and Faust's team has uncovered evidence of occupation dating as far back as the third millennium BCE (the Early Bronze Age).

But the most abundant finds for the early periods were dated to the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1550-1200/1150 BCE).

"Remains from this period were unearthed in practically every square in the section in which we dug deep enough," stated Faust, "and in-situ (left in-place by the early

inhabitants) vessels were discovered even down the slopes, signifying that the town was large."

The Late Bronze Age is well documented in Egyptian sources, such as the el Amarna letters, which are mostly diplomatic correspondence on clay tablets that have provided an historical accounting of the affairs, especially as they relate to Egyptian/Canaanite relations, during the Egyptian New Kingdom.

In addition, Faust's team has uncovered a destruction layer dated to the Late Bronze Age town.

"The evidence regarding the end of the Late Bronze Age town hints that it was destroyed, probably in the 1st half of the 12th century BCE," stated Faust in a recent report. "This was part of a wider wave of destructions throughout the region. The causes of the destruction are not clear, [but] various suggestions were raised regarding the identity of the responsible party, including the Israelites, the Philistines and the Egyptians."

Please visit the site: <http://popular-archaeology.com/issue/winter-01012015/article/archaeologists-unearth-possible-ancient-judean-administrative-center>

BUSTS OF THE LIONESSE GODDESS **UNEARTHED IN LUXOR**

Two black granite busts of the ancient Egyptian lioness goddess Sekhmet un-earthed in Luxor Nevine El-Aref

The European-Egyptian archaeological mission headed by famed Egyptologist Horig Sourouzian unearthed two busts of the lioness goddess Sekhmet at the north-eastern side of the pillar halls of King Amenhotep III's temple at Kom El-Hitan on Luxor's west bank.

Sourouzian told Ahram Online that the temple's pillars hall is now a void area filled with dust and sand. He said that the mission is currently working there to see if there is anything to discover amidst the ruins.

"This is not the first time statues of the lioness goddess have been unearthed at Kom Al-Hittan," said Sourouzian, adding that the mission previously un-earthed 64 statues of Sekhmet in different shapes and sizes.

Minister of antiquities, Mamdouh Eldamaty, told Ahram online that the first bust is 174 cm tall and depicts Sekhmet sitting on the throne, while the second is 45 cm tall and features the face of the lioness god Sekhmet.

Such a large number highlights the important role of the goddess during the reign of the 18th dynasty king Amenhotep III, father of the monotheistic king Akhnaten, and grandfather of the golden king Tutankhamun.

Sekhmet was believed to be a protective goddess as she was also the goddess of war and destruction. "Some Egyptologists," pointed out Sourouzian, "believe that king Amenhotep constructed a large number of statue goddess Sekhmets in an attempt to cure him of a specific disease that he suffered during his reign." Sekhmet was well known for her supposed ability to cure critical diseases.

Ten years ago, the archaeologists unearthed a large number of statues of Amenhotep III and his wife Queen Tiye, as well as some parts of the temple's walls.

The team aims to produce a virtual reconstruction of the temple using the latest computer programs, she added, saying that this reconstruction would show the original position of every surviving piece within the original temple.

Please visit the site:

<http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/9/40/123833/Heritage/Ancient-Egypt/Busts-of-the-lioness-goddess-unearthed-in-Luxor.aspx>

LASER TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY AT JEZREEL WAS THE ANCIENT LANDSCAPE SIMILAR TO WHAT WE SEE TODAY? BY NORMA FRANKLIN, JENNIE EBELING

The site of Jezreel has a long and rich history that we are just beginning to understand. Although an important Iron Age military compound was brought to light on Tel Jezreel during excavations in the early 1990s, a comprehensive archaeological survey of the surrounding landscape, including the Spring of Jezreel located in the Jezreel Valley below, was not conducted. Members of the current Jezreel Expedition team had no idea of the extent of the site and any connection that may have existed between the tel and the spring when we decided to initiate new exploration of the site in 2012.

Was the ancient landscape similar to what we see today? Landscapes are changing fast as modern agricultural methods, roads, railways, forestation and deforestation, housing projects, and other modifications to the landscape alter the topography and hide earlier remains, and we knew that time was running out for Jezreel. We thus decided to utilize new technology - LiDAR - to better understand the history of occupation, recognize human impact on the landscape of greater Jezreel, and assist us in choosing areas to excavate beginning in 2013.

LiDAR had already been used with spectacular results at archaeological sites in Central America and in the United Kingdom. Although expensive, it is fast and serves as a base for future archaeological work. We used airborne LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) rather than the terrestrial version and were the first archaeological expedition to do so. The LiDAR equipment is housed below a small engine aircraft, and a dense network of laser beams are directed vertically onto the ground. Point cloud data is collected and processed to produce a 'first pulse' DSM (Digital Surface Model) that includes the top of any vegetation and buildings and a 'last pulse' DTM (Digital Terrain Model) that reflects the actual ground surface.

The result is an accurate geo-referenced 'map' of the terrain. The LiDAR 'map' data can be combined with historical maps and aerial photographs to produce an infinite variety of views of the site that provide clues regarding ancient use of the landscape and lead us to areas of the site to survey and excavate.

The LiDAR scan we commissioned in February 2012 covered 7.5 square kilometers of greater Jezreel and we chose to carry out a traditional foot survey of a core area of approximately three square kilometers the following June with a small group of undergraduate archaeology majors from the University of Evansville.

The results were dramatic. With the LiDAR mapping data in hand and armed with a GPS unit, cameras, chalkboards, and keen-eyed student surveyors, the Jezreel Expedition spent several weeks exploring Jezreel on foot. We focused primarily on the north-facing slope that runs from Tel Jezreel to a large agricultural terrace below and the area of a

newly-identified lower site - Tel 'Ein Yizre'el - just above the spring. We discovered 361 features, including 60 tombs, 57 agricultural installations for processing grapes, olives and cereals, 21 ancient quarries, scores of walls, and nearly 100 cisterns and systematically collected pottery sherds and stone artifacts dating from the late Neolithic period to the 20th century.

Combining LiDAR technology with old-fashioned foot survey confirmed that the site of Jezreel is much larger than previously thought. We identified a new lower tel, extensive cemeteries dating to a number of different periods, and a series of paths or roads that connected different parts of the site to the spring in the valley below. Building on the LiDAR scans and the results of our ground survey, our 2013 and 2014 excavations exposed several phases of an Early Bronze Age settlement; the remains of a monumental Iron Age building on the northern edge of the upper tel with bedrock masonry blocks and an impressive interior water cistern; an intriguing medieval building or monument on a promontory overlooking the valley; and a rock-cut winery complex and other installations that underscore the agricultural abundance that is traditionally associated with the Jezreel Valley.

We will continue exploring Jezreel for the next several years in order to reconstruct the long and complex settlement history of this strategically-located site.

The Jezreel Expedition is directed by Norma Franklin of the Zinman Institute of Archaeology at the University of Haifa in Israel and Jennie Ebeling of the University of Evansville in Indiana, USA.

Please visit the site: <http://www.jpost.com/Not-Just-News/Article.aspx?id=392023>

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER SECRET ROOM IN ANCIENT SIDON TEMPLE, BY MOHAMMED ZAATARI

Dozens of workers were busy covering old Sidon's Frères archaeological site Monday, to protect a major new discovery unearthed by a delegation from the British Museum.

"A small contingent of the British Museum/Directorate General of Antiquities of Lebanon team of archaeologists discovered a new deeply concealed room," read a statement released by the delegation.

The newly discovered monumental room is believed to be an extension of the underground Temple of Sidon, which dates back to the Bronze Age.

This finding comes as workers prepare the foundations of a new national museum, which will be established beside the archaeological site. Construction of the museum led to urgent excavations at the site last month.

Ten years ago, the delegation discovered an underground "holy of holies" room, dating back to 1300 B.C., where ancient residents are believed to have worshipped their gods. The newly discovered room was found adjacent to it, and is thought to be an extension of the site's temple. It is believed to have been used by high-status members of the community.

Claude Serhal Doumit, head of the delegation, described the finding as significant, and said the room had been concealed by later developments built over it.

"Sealed by the imposition of a Persian period building constructed on top of it, this new room is of the highest importance in terms of its monumentality and untouched pottery material, both [domestically produced] and imported from Cyprus and Mycenae," read a statement released by the delegation.

The British Museum delegation conducted excavations at the Frères site for nearly 17 years, after receiving approval from the Directorate General of Antiquities.

The room's walls were constructed with monumental stones to a height of 4.5 meters, while the floor of subterranean room would have been 7.5 meters below street level. Archaeologists unearthed a number of artifacts inside.

"Wooden material, pottery and utensils for ritual celebrations used for eating, drinking and mixing fluids were found," Doumit told The Daily Star.

Sidon MP Bahia Hariri hailed the new discovery, saying it helped reveal the rich history of the ancient city.

Hariri, who visited the Frères archaeological site Monday, praised the excavation work carried out by the Directorate General of Antiquities' Sidon office and the British Museum delegation.

Sidon is a repository of many ruins, which reflect the various civilizations and cultures that inhabited the city. Hariri believes that the finding will contribute to the city's new museum, which in turn will revive south Lebanon's economy and culturally.

Construction on the new national museum has been underway after workers broke ground in November of last year.

Grants by the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development have helped provide financing for its construction. The Kuwaiti Fund has contributed \$4 million to the project, while the Arab Fund has committed \$850,000.

The museum will showcase artifacts and ruins from the various civilizations that inhabited Sidon, some of which date back to 3000 B.C.

"The dream of creating a museum is coming true," Doumit said. "This is will be one of the most important museums in the Middle East."

The museum will be designed to preserve the site's archaeological ruins in situ. Pathways connecting ancient and modern Sidon will be created, in addition to a footbridge in the museum's basement level that will show visitors where the ruins were discovered.

"The ruins will be displayed on the museum's upper floor," said Doumit, who also stressed that every new discovery helps raise the profile of the new museum.

Over the years, the delegation has unveiled numerous archaeological ruins and artifacts, shedding light on the early history of Sidon.

More than 1,000 such artifacts, dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period will be showcased in the new space.

The landmark museum is expected to provide a boost to Sidon, the capital of the south, creating job opportunities for local residents and encouraging tourism in the region.

Please visit the site: <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2015/Feb-24/288518-archaeologists-discover-secret-room-in-ancient-sidon-temple.ashx>

AMERICAN EGYPTOLOGISTS PROVE PHARAOH WAS BRUTALLY KILLED IN A BATTLE AWAY FROM HOME

Elementary studies on the skeleton of Senebkay that was discovered in Abydos last year by the Mission of University of Pennsylvania directed by Dr. Josef Wegner showed 18 injuries on the King's bones as well as vertical cuts in feet, ankles and the lower back beside many injuries on the skull which indicated that the King died in a battle at age between 35 to 49 years old.

The King "Senebkay" was mentioned in Turin papyrus King List as a ruler of Abydos local ruling family for 4 and half years as a part of a family that didn't last for long (1650-1600 B.C.) contemporary to the period of the Hyksos in Delta.

Dr. Josef Wegner, director of Pennsylvania University mission, said that the visible injuries refers that the King death was severe. Also the sizes of the skull injuries show the sizes of axes were used in that battle of the Second Intermediate Period.

The angle and direction of the King's injuries suggest that he was at a higher place when he was injuries and he was close to his attackers. The injuries and cuts on the King's ankles, feet and lower back explain how his attackers managed to knock him down on the ground and also that he was killed far from his residence as it seems that he was mummified after a long time of his death."

The King was probably on his horse when he was attacked and hit at his lower back then ankles till he got on the ground when the attackers brutally killed him with their axes on his skull.

Even though using horses in battles were not common at that time but the ancient Egyptians showed good skills in horse riding during the Second Intermediate Period which is an indication of the great role horses played in the military actions during this period even before the chariots technology in Ancient Egypt.

Dr. Youssef Khalifa, head of Ancient Egypt department in the MSA, said "The studies show that the King "Senebkay" was between 172cm to 182cm tall. The pelvic and legs bones suggest that the King used to ride horses a lot."

Dr. Youssef Khalifa also adds "It is not clear yet if Senebkay died in a battle against the Hyksos, who were occupying Lower Egypt at that time, or not. If future studies proved it so this will make him the first warrior king who fought for liberation even before "Senakhtenre" the founder of 17th Dynasty and the grandfather of "Ahmos" who defeated the Hyksos."

Please visit the site: <http://luxortimesmagazine.blogspot.com/2015/02/american-egyptologists-prove-pharaoh.html>

WHAT IS THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD?

Mark Twain declared that the Indian city of Varanasi was 'older than history, older than tradition, older even than legend'. He was, of course, wrong. So which exactly is the world's most ancient continuously inhabited city?

There was once a city called Crocodilopolis, where they worshiped the crocodile god Sobek. The people of Crocodilopolis paid devotion to an earthly representative of Sobek, a living crocodile they called Petsuchos and covered in gold and gems and kept in a temple, though it is unclear how they did this without loss of life or limb. When one Petsuchos died, they simply replaced him with another, like a fairground goldfish.

Crocodilopolis was established on the Nile, southwest of Memphis, about 4,000BC. The Egyptians called it Shedet (it was the Greeks who, wise to the city's USP, gave it its snappy name), and it was possibly the most ancient city in ancient Egypt. It is now part of the modern city of Faiyum - which makes Faiyum possibly the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world.

But only possibly. Beyond the easy task of immediately discounting every city in North America and Australasia, identifying the world's oldest continuously inhabited city is an uncertain business. There is a mess of claim and counterclaim, myth and legend, architectural digs and disputed evidence.

One reason for the stickiness of this subject is the whole matter of deciding when a settlement becomes a city at all - some argue when it abandons simple self-sufficiency and establishes trade, others when it develops plumbing. There is also a long-running spat in academic circles about whether cities could predate agriculture.

The ancient Roman theatre (built sometime between AD114-117) in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Facebook Twitter Pinterest The ancient Roman theatre (built sometime between AD114-117) in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Photograph: De Agostini/W Buss/Getty But even among places that are undisputedly cities, the claimants stretch from Varanasi, India to Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Varanasi (once known as Benares) can count Mark Twain in its corner - "Benares is older than history, older than tradition, older even than legend, and looks twice as old as all of them put together," Twain said - but its claim seems to rest on the legend that it was established by Lord Shiva in 3,000BC, while all the actual evidence suggests it was founded on the Ganges 2,000 years later. Plovdiv, meanwhile, has a far stronger case, with evidence of continuous settlement dating back to 6,000BC.

But it is the Middle East and the Fertile Crescent that is the most, well, fertile area for antique urbanity. Not that this makes the job of firmly planting a flag on the oldest city any easier. Cities in this region have not shouted their claims, or investigated them, or tried to trade them for the tourist dollar, as energetically as have the big hitters in ancient city fame, such as Rome, Athens or even Cirencester.

Iraq for instance has Kirkuk, once the ancient Assyrian capital of Arrapha, founded around 2,200BC, and with the ruins of a 5,000-year-old castle to prove its bona fides.

Then there is nearby Erbil, capital of the Kurdistan region of Iraq, which claims settlements dating back to 6,000BC.

Iran meanwhile has Susa, now the delightfully named Shush, administrative centre of Shush Country, which has an acropolis - a sure sign of ancient city status - that is carbon-dated to around 4,200BC, and evidence of permanent homemaking going back another 800 years. Susa's claims are somewhat dented, however, by the fact that it was downgraded to "small settlement" between the 15th and 20th centuries.

Jerusalem and Beirut can both claim urbanisation going back to at least 3,000 BC, as can Jericho in the West Bank. Indeed, archeologists have found evidence of 20 successive settlements in Jericho dating back as far as 9,000BC. And they were already building walls around their proto-city: serious 12ft high, 6ft wide walls, a remarkable and unprecedented feat of defensive architecture. Jericho, as the Bible tells us, developed a thing about walls. The city later became a private estate for Alexander the Great, and Herod - that Herod - leased it from Cleopatra, who had been given it by Mark Anthony as a gift. What else do you give the woman who has everything?

Again, though, Jericho has a tenuous grip on the "continuously inhabited" tag, having been largely abandoned for centuries on end. Byblos, a once groovy Mediterranean resort in Lebanon, is possibly the first Phoenician city, founded in 7000BC - not as old as Jericho, maybe, but at least it can claim continuous habitation since 5,000 BC.

Damascus was once a (largely) undisputed shoo-in for oldest city. It was name-checked in Genesis, and there is evidence of settlement going back to 9,000BC. Unfortunately, there is no clear evidence of meaningful activity in what is now Damascus proper until the 2nd millennium BC - a bit like West Bromwich arriving seven centuries before Birmingham. (Herod, by the way, may also have been gifted Damascus. He was clearly doing something right.)

Ironically, it is not Damascus but Aleppo, poor, benighted Aleppo, which is actually Syria's largest city and was once a mighty rival to Cairo and Constantinople, that has a far stronger case for being the world's oldest city. The evidence of settlement goes back to 6,000BC, but excavations north of the city suggest wandering nomads made domestic camps here 5,000 years before that.

Written records show that Aleppo was an important city long before Damascus. It is really only since the opening of the Suez Canal that Aleppo has declined as a major trading city. Until the recent civil war, there had been serious efforts to preserve the citadel, which dates back to the first century BC, as well as Aleppo's mosques and its medieval hammams and souks. All that has now gone up in smoke, and Aleppo's old city is so much rubble and ruin. It may be impossible to say with any certainty what is the world's oldest city - for a very old argument, it is remarkably fluid, with new discoveries all the time - but for now it seems only right to give it to Aleppo, the oldest city currently being fought for and sacked, as all these cities have from the beginning.

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THE LARGEST TREASURE OF GOLD COINS DISCOVERED IN ISRAEL WAS FOUND IN RECENT WEEKS ON THE SEABED IN THE ANCIENT HARBOR IN CAESAREA NATIONAL PARK

The group of divers from the diving club in the harbor found the lost treasure. According to them, at first they thought they had spotted a toy coin from a game and it was only after they understood the coin was “the real thing” that they collected several coins and quickly returned to the shore in order to inform the director of the dive club about their find who in turn reported the discovery to the Marine Archaeology Unit of the Israel Antiquities Authority. After quickly organizing, divers of the Israel Antiquities Authority went together with the group of divers out to where the coins were found and using a metal detector discovered almost 2,000 gold coins in different denominations: a dinar, half dinar and quarter dinar, of various dimensions and weight.

According to Kobi Sharvit, director of the Marine Archaeology Unit of the Israel Antiquities Authority, this is fascinating and rare historical evidence of life in the past which was exposed during winter storms. “The discovery of such a large hoard of coins that had such tremendous economic power in antiquity raises several possibilities regarding its presence on the seabed. There is probably a shipwreck there of an official treasury boat which was on its way to the central government in Egypt with taxes that had been collected. Perhaps the treasure of coins was meant to pay the salaries of the Fatimid military garrison which was stationed in Caesarea and protected the city. Another theory is that the treasure was money belonging to a large merchant ship that traded with the coastal cities and the port on the Mediterranean Sea and sank there. In the Marine Archaeological Unit of the Israel Antiquities Authority they are hoping that with the salvage excavations that will be conducted there, it will be possible to supplement our understanding of the entire archaeological context, and thus answer the many questions that still remain unanswered about the treasure.

According to Robert Cole, an expert numismaticist with the Israel Antiquities Authority, “The coins are in an excellent state of preservation, and despite the fact they were at the bottom of the sea for about a thousand years, they did not require any cleaning or conservation intervention from the metallurgical laboratory. This is because gold is a noble metal and is not affected by air or water. The coins that were exposed also remained in the monetary circulation after the Crusader conquest, particularly in the port cities through which international commerce was conducted. Several of the coins that were found in the assemblage were bent and exhibit teeth and bite marks, evidence they were “physically” inspected by their owners or the merchants. Other coins bear signs of wear and abrasion from use while others seem as though they were just minted.

Kobi Sharvit had this to say about the divers who found the treasure and reported it (Tzvika Feuer, Kobi Tweena, Avivit Fishler, Yoav Lavi and Yoel Miller). These divers are model citizens. They discovered the gold and have a heart of gold that loves the country and its history” Sharvit added, “The Law of Antiquities states that all antiquities

belong to the state and that not reporting or removing antiquities from their location, or selling or trading them is an offense punishable by up to five years imprisonment. In this case the divers reported the find; but in many instances divers take the objects home and that way extremely important archaeological information is lost forever, which cannot be recovered. Therefore the discovery of the treasure underscores the need to combine the development of the place as a tourism and diving site with restrictions that will allow the public to dive there only when accompanied by inspectors or instructors from the diving club”.

The Caesarea Development Company and Nature and Parks Authority welcomed the discovery of the treasure. According to them, “There is no doubt that the discovery of the impressive treasure highlights the uniqueness of Caesarea as an ancient port city with rich history and cultural heritage. After 2,000 years it is still capable of captivating its many visitors, of continuing to innovate and surprise again when other parts of its mysterious past are revealed in the ground and in the sea”.

The Historical Background

The earliest coin exposed in the treasure is a quarter dinar minted in Palermo, Sicily in the second half of the ninth century CE. Most of the coins though belong to the Fatimid caliphs Al-Ḥākim (996–1021 CE) and his son Al-Zāhir (1021–1036), and were minted in Egypt and North Africa. The coin assemblage included no coins from the Eastern Islamic dynasties and it can therefore be stated with certainty this is a Fatimid treasure. The great value and significance of the treasure become apparent when viewed in light of the historical sources. For example, the description of the traveler and geographer Ibn Jubayr who writes that the Muslim residents of the settlements were required to pay the Fatimid government half their agricultural produce at harvest time, in addition to payment of a head tax of one dinar and five carats (twenty-four carats equal one dinar, hence the method used to measure gold according to carats).

Descriptions in the Cairo Geniza from the eleventh and twelfth century CE tell, among other things, of the redemption of prisoners, including Jewish captives from Ashkelon that were transferred to Egypt. According to the documents, the Jewish community paid a sum of about five hundred gold dinars to redeem and return them to Israel.

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