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COMMUNICATIONS

Past Events:
A one-day colloquium was held on the 16th of November 1985 at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, at the Institute of the Science of Materials (Metals). It was organized by Prof. U. Zwicker, Head of the Institute, and was attended by more than 60 scholars from many parts of Germany and other countries as well.

The theme of the Colloquium was "Bronze Age Copper Artifacts from the area of Southeastern Mediterranean and their metallographic investigation". The program included the following communications, which were followed by discussions: 1. Jacques Lagarce (CNRS, Paris): "Herstellung von Kupferrohbarren in Ras-Ibn-Hani". 2. Vassos Karageorghis, Director of Antiquities, Cyprus: "Copper artifacts of Bronze Age Cyprus: Some recent discoveries". 3. U. Zwicker (Erlangen): "Herstellung von Kupfer und Kupferlegierungen in der Bronzezeit im Bereich des südostlichen Mittelmeeres". 4. Z.A. Stos-Gale and N.H. Gale (University of Oxford): "Investigations of Lead Isotopes from ores and artifacts from the area of the Southeast Mediterranean Sea".

The program included also a demonstration of copper ore reduction to blister copper in a furnace crucible of the type known from Enkomi and Kition in Cyprus. Dr. Lagarce described the recent discovery at Ras-Ibn-Hani of a stone mould for oxhide ingots and other metallurgical installations in the area of the Palace. The origin of the copper may have been Cyprus but the possibility of Syrian copper ores is under investigation. Dr. Karageorghis presented some recent discoveries of bronze and copper artifacts from Late Bronze Age Cyprus and in particular a number of bronze vessels from recent excavations in the necropolis of Palaepaphos-Teratsoudhia, where two complete jugs, one complete amphoroid crater of bronze and a bronze figurine of the Astarte type have been found. Professor Zwicker presented the results of chemical analysis which he carried out at Erlangen of a vast number of artifacts from the Chalcolithic period down to the Roman, over a wide geographical area; but his main research concerned Cyprus, where he carried out a thorough metallurgical survey during recent years. Drs. Z.A. Stos-Gale and N.H. Gale presented the results of some recent analysis with the method of Lead Isotopes which they are currently applying at their laboratory at the University of Oxford. Their findings have a far-reaching significance for trade in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean, especially during the Late Bronze Age. That part of their paper which concerns Cyprus will be published in the 1986 Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.

New Periodicals:
Four new periodicals of interest to NESTOR users are to be announced. The first issue of ARCHAEOLOGIA CYPIRIA has appeared. It is published by the Association of Cypriot Archaeologists, P.O. Box 58, Nicosia, Cyprus. Also just issuing its first volume is the NEWSLETTER FOR ANATOLIAN STUDIES, edited by Billy Jean Collins. All communications should be addressed to B.J. Collins, Editor, Babylonian Collection, 324 Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.
The Center for Near Eastern Studies at UCLA has announced the founding of a new journal for Near Eastern Studies: JUSUR. It provides a forum for a wide range of topics: history, language and literature, religious studies, anthropology, art and the humanities. Inquiries should be directed to Editor-in-Chief, JUSUR, Von Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies, 10286 Bunche Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. A further periodical, the JOURNAL OF PREHISTORIC RELIGION is in preparation. Its scope and purpose are announced in the following circular.

JOURNAL OF PREHISTORIC RELIGION

The mind of early man has perhaps always been of less importance than his body, for both the learned and the lay public of much later times. Yet today, even with the unprecedented progress of knowledge about material life in the oldest human societies, their spiritual life is witnessing a steady growth in factual documentation and scientific studies. Archaeological discoveries and controversial theories concerning prehistoric religion appear frequently in the specialist literature as well as in the popular press throughout the world.

There is, however, no serious and regular publication devoted to this subject in particular, which can stimulate research and provide a forum for its participants. The reporting of finds, discussion of methods, and correlation of conclusions—often valuable for further aspects of prehistory in addition to religion—and, finally, the nonspecialist audience, could all profit widely from such a medium of communication. Scholarly fields ranging from anthropology and art to the religions of historic times would indirectly share the benefits.

The JOURNAL OF PREHISTORIC RELIGION (JPR) is intended to meet these needs, in a flexible manner which can expand with the subject's development. It will be produced at Göteborg, Sweden, in conjunction with well-known monographs and other works such as Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology. This is, indeed, appropriate since the study of prehistoric religion was largely initiated in Scandinavia, by authorities like Martin Nilsson, and it continues to advance at an unparalleled rate in regard to the ancient lands around the Eastern Mediterranean. The JOURNAL will, of course, welcome capable contributors from wherever an understanding of the earliest religions is being pursued.

Main details of the JOURNAL are as follows:
-- Issued 1-4 times per year, according to available material.
-- By subscription through SIMA, paid per issue about US $15.
-- Medium format, at least 64 pages, noncolour illustrations.
-- Languages: English, French, German.
-- Content: articles, reviews, letters, news items.
-- Chronological focus: before the advent of historical data according to region (and normally as distinct from later isolated "primitive" religions).
-- Exemplary interests: methodology, comparative study, regional surveys; excavations and interpretation of relevant evidence such as shrines, tombs, iconography, or inscriptions; cult practices, ritual customs, theological beliefs, social and cultural effects; religious continuity in space or time.
-- Contributions: typed, articles normally up to 5,000 words.
-- Remuneration: 20 offprints.
-- Deadline for contributions to first issue: 1 June 1986.
-- First issue date: about 1 January 1987.

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and
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New Museum

The first museum in the world dedicated to Cycladic art will open January 20, 1986, under the sponsorship of the N.P. Goulandris Foundation. Built in memory of Nicholas P. Goulandris -- business and civic leader, sportsman, art patron and philanthropist, the Goulandris Museum will occupy a new specially-designed, four story building incorporating state of the art installation, educational, audio-visual and security technology. The museum, with 15,000 square feet of exhibition and administrative space designed by noted Greek architect Yannis Vikelas, is located in the heart of Athens.

The N.P. Goulandris Collection of Cycladic Art contains more than 200 important objects from the period 3200-2000 B.C., including many unique figurines and vessels of marble, pottery and metalwork. The equally important N.P. Goulandris Collection of Ancient Greek Art, spanning 2000 years from Minoan and Mycenaean pottery to late Roman glass, will also be on display. It includes many important pieces from the Geometric Period as well as Fifth Century classical vases, marble sculptures, gold jewelry, bronze statuary and implements. The distinguished collection of Lambros Evtaxis containing fine bronzes from the Classical and Hellenistic Periods will also become part of the museum’s permanent collection.

Mrs. Dolly Goulandris has stated that it is the aim of the N.P. Goulandris Foundation to promote the knowledge and understanding of Greek art of all periods and to serve as a center for research and study of Greek art, with an emphasis on Cycladic art, the source from which all Greek classical sculpture essentially evolved.

The catalogue of the N.P. Goulandris Cycladic Collection has been written by Professor Christos Doumas, University of Athens, who was the first to catalogue the collection in 1968. The second part of the collection, containing Greek art from the early Minoan to the Roman period has been catalogued by Professor Lila Marangou, Ioanna University. She has been closely associated with the collection since 1978 when the collection was first exhibited at the Benaki Museum in Athens.

The museum will be open to the general public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. five days a week.

Special inquiries should be made to:

President, N.P. Goulandris Foundation
Neofitou Douka 4
106 74 Athens, Greece

Further information, including color transparencies of both the Cycladic and ancient Greek art, is available upon request from:

Mercedes Erickson/George Berry
Rogers & Cowan, Inc.
2550 M Street, N.W., Suite 305
Washington, D.C. 20037 U.S.A.
ERRATUM


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BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS ISSUE

Ancient Greek and related pottery


Zur ägäischen Frühzeit


Archäologie und Geschichtsbewusstsein

Zur frühen Mensch-Tier Symbiose


Zur geschichtlichen Bedeutung der frühen Seefahrt


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