

Epigraphy.info is also working to construct a single web portal that can serve as a hub for a fruitful exchange of epigraphic data and digital solutions via Linked Open Data. Although there exists a rich ecosystem of online epigraphic content, at present there is no centralized hub through which a user can search for a particular inscription or fragment and receive a comprehensive accounting of the relevant information existing online. Epigraphy.info envisions creating a standard API to improve the ability of the digital epigraphic community to share information. This API would also allow for a centralized search-engine-type website which could provide comprehensive aggregated and indexed results in response to a user query.

Securing a Legacy: Examining the Dennis Stanford Paleo-Indian Collection Project

Catherine Hill, Smithsonian Institution, and *Molly Kamph*, Smithsonian Institution

In 2019, the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History's Department of Anthropology began a collaborative project through the Smithsonian's Collections Care and Preservation Fund aiming to inventory the archival and artifact collections of late Paleo-Indian archaeologist Dr. Dennis Stanford. Through a team of professionals encompassing expertise in Stanford's career and collections, museum practice, and archives, the project continues the Smithsonian's collections strategy of maintaining the association between archaeological collections and metadata during the inventory and eventual cataloging and processing phases to increase the collection's value to future researchers and the public. The project will further establish Dr. Stanford's legacy by establishing the Dennis Stanford National Paleo-Indian Collection, a preeminent national resource for Paleo-Indian scholarship, while making his work more accessible and allowing future researchers to further the field through engagement with Dennis Stanford's collections. The poster will highlight the Dennis Stanford Paleo-Indian Collections Project's goals, methodologies, and challenges as well as encourage discussion about the preservation, physical and intellectual accessibility, and legacy of archaeological artifacts and records while highlighting the incredible career of one of Paleo-Indian archaeology's greatest voices.

Architectural Context and Aspects of Ritual Behavior at Late Minoan IIIC Kavousi Vronda

Kevin T. Glowacki, Texas A&M University, and *Nancy L. Klein*, Texas A&M University

The Late Minoan IIIC settlement at Kavousi Vronda, located in the northern foothills of the Thriphti mountain range in eastern Crete, consisted of about twenty houses clustered in complexes around the slopes and summit of the ridge, a large "special status" building on the summit where communal feasting and drinking rituals took place, a shrine or temple on the southwest slope in which were dedicated numerous terracotta statues of the "goddess with upraised arms," and a kiln. Evidence suggests that the settlement may have been inhabited for four

generations (or around 120 years, ca. 1170–1050 B.C.E.) before being abandoned at the end of the LM IIIC period. As an extensively excavated and published settlement site, Kavousi Vronda has provided insight into domestic activities, architecture, religion, and social organization of a small community during the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition on Crete. In this poster, we present an architectural analysis of the shrine/temple (Building G) focusing on building materials, construction techniques, design, morphology, and spatial qualities that define the physical context for ritual activities. Our approach responds to the methodological framework of earlier scholars, including Renfrew and Prent, who proposed a system of archaeological correlates for cult activity in the prehistoric Aegean. We use Building G as a case study in non-monumental, vernacular architecture to focus on the contribution of the constructed space to ritual activity. In association with terracotta statues and other cult equipment (e.g., snake tubes, *kalathoi*, plaques) found within and around it, the architecture of Building G provides important evidence for understanding the ritual behavior and religious practices of the Vronda community, especially in terms of the construction of space for dedication and display, attention focusing devices, and the potential for participation by members of the community both inside and outside of the building.

Late Bronze Age Central Euboea: An Update from the Swiss-Greek Excavations at Amarynthos / a-ma-ru-to

Tobias Krappf, Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece

The Euboean Gulf was diachronically an important maritime route. Bronze Age sites are located along its two coasts. During the Late Bronze Age, the region was strongly linked to the Boeotian centers with mentions of Euboean place names in the Theban archives. Since the excavation of Lefkandi, Kynos, and Mitrou, it becomes clear that the region flourished after the collapse of the Mycenaean palatial system. While the British School at Athens excavated at Lefkandi, little attention has been paid to the plain further East towards Eretria and Amarynthos, except for some small-scale interventions by the Greek Archaeological Service.

The Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece, in collaboration with the Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea, identified in 2017 the extra urban sanctuary of Artemis Amarysia two kilometers east of modern Amarynthos near the Paleoekklisies hill, which was already known for its Bronze Age occupation. The discovery in 2019 of an inscription mentioning the place name of Amarynthos leaves no more doubt that it is this site that should be identified with Linear B a-ma-ru-to.

A massive wall with associated LH IIIC pottery down the slope, at the place where later Geometric and Early Archaic buildings developed, as well as large quantities of pottery of all LBA phases from slope deposits give first hints about this flourishing Bronze Age site. This excavation project starts shedding new light on the topographical evolution of Central Euboea at the turn of the Bronze to the Early Iron Age with crucial developments taking place before Eretria, whose LBA remains are scanty, was founded half way between Lefkandi and Amarynthos in the eighth century B.C.E.

In this poster a selection of LBA finds from Amarynthos will be presented for the first time, replacing this site in its wider context of the Euboean Gulf.