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American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter

ASOR

ASOR at Boston University, 656 Beacon Street, 5th floor, Boston, MA 02215-2010

ASOR Joins Other Archaeological Organizations in Sponsoring Events for Massachusetts Archaeology Month

This October, residents of Massachusetts enjoyed a wealth of programs, lectures, open houses and museum tours showcasing archaeology for the interested public. The Massachusetts Historical Commission traditionally supports an "Archaeology Week" in October, but this year's programs were expanded to an entire "Archaeology Month." Organizations and museums around the state held over one hundred events for students, teachers and the public and ASOR contributed by providing several events in the Boston area.

ASOR joined other archaeological organizations in the area in sponsoring lectures, open houses and a symposium on archaeology in the Old World and the Americas. The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), which has its office in the same building as ASOR, as well as the International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History (ICEAACH) located next door and the Archaeology Department at Boston University collaborated to organize the events.

These programs included:

- A lecture by Dr. Frank McManamon, National Park Service, on "Kennewick Man and American Archaeology" on October 6th at Boston University. McManamon discussed the history of the Kennewick Man controversy and the actions and options of the legal, scientific and tribal interest groups interested in the skeleton. Though the remains were found in Washington state in 1996, legal action has continued into early 2004 over the is-

sue of whether the remains are culturally affiliated with modern Native Americans. McManamon also lectured on this topic in Worcester and Amherst, MA as part of the AIA local society program.

- A lecture by Dr. John Russell of the Massachusetts College of Art on "Recent Looting in Iraq" on October 27th at Harvard University. Russell is the former Deputy Senior Advisor to the Iraqi Minis-

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Participants in the cultural heritage symposium discuss the presentations during a break in the program. From left to right, the event featured Liz Gilgan (Archaeological Institute of America), Michael Danti (Boston University and University of Pennsylvania), Rafique Mughal (Boston University), Christina Luke (Boston University), Ricardo Elia (Boston University), Bob Murovchick (International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History), and Rowan Flad (Harvard University). Photo courtesy of Michael Hamilton.



try of Culture and worked in Baghdad last year to help recover missing artifacts and restore the Baghdad Museum to working condition. He reviewed the artifacts still missing from the Museum and showed aerial images of severe looting taking place on archaeological sites in the countryside of Iraq. Co-sponsored by several departments and the Semitic Museum within Harvard University, we are pleased to report that this event drew close to one hundred fifty attendees.

- A symposium on cultural heritage worldwide, entitled "The Future of the Past: A Public Symposium on International Heritage Management" on October 21st at Boston University. This event drew scholars from the local community to discuss preservation of sites and artifacts in many areas of the world. The evening began with discussions of threats to cultural heritage such as dam building, urbanism and rampant looting in China and Southeast Asia by Dr. Rowan Flad (Harvard University) and Dr. Robert Murowchick (ICEAACH). These talks were followed by summaries of site destruction and various factors that hamper excavations in central Asia and the Near East, by Dr. Rafique Mughal (Boston University) and Dr. Michael Danti (Boston University and University of Pennsylvania). Lastly, Dr. Christina Luke (Boston University) and Ms. Liz Gilgan (AIA) gave presentations on the effect of bilateral agreements and other international legislation on preservation efforts in Honduras and Belize. The evening's program was moderated by Dr. Ricardo Elia of Boston University, a noted scholar on the problems of looting and the art market. This event drew many students from the area and represented what we hope will be the first in a series of annual symposia organized by our affiliated organizations.

- Open houses for all three of our organizations on October 21st. We opened our Boston office for the day and welcomed guests with cider and refreshments. Attendees included members of ASOR, a local high school student and interested archaeology students from Boston University. We handed out brochures and copies of some of our publications to heighten our visitors' interest in ASOR and perhaps recruit a few new members. Besides the printed materials, we also showed a PowerPoint presentation on how finds from our excavations are processed once we return from the Middle East. We were pleased to meet several ASOR members in person and show them around our facilities and hope that we can involve some of the students in our work here in the future.

Other events were scheduled as well but did not occur due to illness (lecture by Dr. Robert Murowchick on "Making Silent Sentinels Speak: The Archaeology of China's Buried Armies of Clay") or low registration numbers (a Teacher's Workshop at ICEAACH and the MFA). We hope to offer similar programs next year and promote the Teacher's Workshop event more widely.

The entire series of events was a great success in reaching the Boston area public and promoting our organizations. The ASOR Boston office staff would like to thank our friends at the AIA (Ben Thomas, Liz Gilgan and Bonnie Clendenning), ICEAACH (Polly Peterson and Bob Murowchick), Harvard University (Joe Greene), and the MFA (Laura Gadbery) for their help in putting together this diverse program. Next October we will also plan a series of events, so watch this Newsletter and our website for announcements.



Laura Gadbery (AIA Local Society President), Frank McManamon (Chief Archaeologist, National Park Service), Douglas Clark (ASOR Executive Director), and Ben Thomas (AIA Education and Outreach Coordinator) discuss McManamon's lecture on Kennewick Man. Photo courtesy of Polly Peterson.

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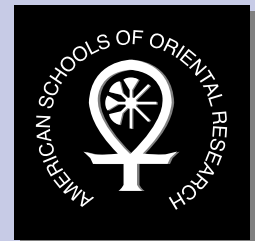
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ASOR
656 Beacon Street, 5th floor
Boston, MA 02215-2010
Tel. (617) 353-6570
Fax. (617) 353-6575
E-mail: asor@bu.edu



The ASOR Newsletter

Billie Jean Collins, Editor
Katie Chaple, Chris Madell,
Britt Hartenberger, Assistant Editors

825 Houston Mill Road
Atlanta, GA 30329
Tel. (404) 727-8989
Fax. (404) 727-4719
e-mail: asorpubs@asor.org

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ASOR is Seeking a Development Director

ASOR (The American Schools of Oriental Research), a Boston-based non-profit archaeological research organization dedicated to the study of the ancient history and culture of the Middle East, is seeking a Development Director, who will work independently and collaboratively with ASOR's Executive Director and Development Committee in planning, implementing, and overseeing ASOR's fund-raising program.

Responsibilities: identify, cultivate, and solicit individuals, particularly at the major gifts level, and actively seek to expand the base of individual support. Manage and direct ASOR's Annual Fund effort. Serve as liaison for selected foundation and corporate prospects. Create, plan, and implement a wide range of fund-raising activities.

Qualifications: B.A./B.S. or equivalent, advanced degree preferred. Four (4) to

six (6) years fund-raising experience, with a working knowledge of all phases of a development program. Proven ability to work with diverse groups of institutional constituents and a keen understanding of government, corporate, and foundation giving cultures. Experience in managing budgets and communication programs. Knowledge of information technology to help set and accomplish fund-raising goals. Excellent verbal and written communication skills. Travel within the U.S. and abroad may be required. Interested candidates should send resumé and cover letter to ASOR, 656 Beacon Street, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02215. Tel 617-353-6570; Fax 617-353-6575; email asor@bu.edu. Submissions requested by January 31, 2005.

(ASOR is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.)

JSTOR Update

As reported in the Spring 2004 issue of the ASOR Newsletter, *Near Eastern Archaeology*, the *Bulletin of ASOR* and the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* have been selected for inclusion in JSTOR, the not-for-profit digital archive. Further details of JSTOR are available on its website <http://jstor.org>. ASOR thus joins some 120 participating publishers making their journals available on-line to over 2,300 institutions worldwide.

The major benefit for ASOR is that a complete digital archive of all the journals we have published will be created and maintained at no cost to the organization. To ensure continuity of current print subscriptions, JSTOR maintains a "moving wall" whereby only issues published three years ago or more are available on-line.

Since the Spring, we have been working with JSTOR to furnish copies of back-issues for scanning. This process is now almost complete, and JSTOR is propos-

ing to go live with the collections early next year. Of the some seven hundred individual issues needed, and thanks to the generosity and co-operation of ASOR members in donating or lending issues, we are now in need of only six. If anyone has, or has access to, *BASOR* volumes 17 and 67, and *JCS* volumes 2/4 (1948), 20/1 (1966), 35/2 (1983) and 42/2 (1990), that they would be prepared to donate or loan, please contact Chris Madell in the ASOR Publications office at 866-727-8380 or cmadell@bu.edu. Any loaned issues will be rebound by JSTOR and returned after scanning.

Special thanks are due to Piotr Michalowski for suggesting we approach JSTOR and to all those, especially Nancy Lapp, who have helped furnish copies to JSTOR for scanning. In addition, it has been a pleasure working with the JSTOR staff, particularly Jenny Mckillop, Kimberly Lutz, Heidi McGregor and Allison Lorentzen.

The Ship Has Been Righted

ASOR President's Report
Lawrence T. Geraty
December, 2004

My title for this end-of-year report is not meant to imply in any way that the ship ASOR has been floundering of late, only that it has been through some pretty rough waters, negotiated them successfully, and, in my opinion, is headed into smoother waters and a more certain landfall! Why does this analogy "work"? Here is some of the evidence:

1. With Rudy Dornemann's retirement, new leadership was not easy to secure. But with Doug Clark, in the tradition of the Red Sox, ASOR hit a "home run"! Working part time through the end of the summer, he kept the organization on an even keel, but now that he has made the move to Boston and is full time, great strides are being made and the direction is sure. He leads a great team at the Boston office which, thanks to David Rosenstein's generosity, is now connected through iMIS software to our Atlanta office! And a number of new committees have been formed that are moving ASOR's agenda forward.

2. ASOR ended the most recent fiscal year in the black (until the auditors forced a one-time adjustment!). Thanks to B.W. Ruffner and our office staff, we can understand and trust the financial reports we receive. We're not "out of the woods" yet, but "hey," we're living within our means! That is more than can be said for the federal government. (But let's not get into politics!) ASOR needs to thank P.E. MacAllister, Martha and Artemis Joukowsky, David Rosenstein, and many other trustees and members for their crucial support during this time of transition. In the interim, before a new development director is hired, Dick Ballou, retired Brown University development officer, has given generously of his expert service to the staff.

3. I spent three weeks in August going from coast to coast visiting in person more than thirty trustees, friends of ASOR, and potential new supporters. I had substantive phone conversations with another

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INSIDE: 2005 ASOR Annual Meeting Call for Papers

Report of the Committee on the Annual Meeting and Program (CAMP)

Eric H. Cline, Chair

For a report on the 2004 Annual Meeting, see the page opposite.

The Lecture Series committee continues to do superb work under the leadership of Ann Killebrew and has planned 12 ASOR-affiliated public lectures for the 2004-2005 year. Under the aegis of this committee, five co-sponsored lectures are planned to be hosted at Emory University. Two have already taken place this fall—Douglas Clark lectured on “Housing and Houses in Early Israel” and Avraham Faust gave a presentation on “Town Planning in Iron Age Israel.” Several other co-sponsored events are planned for the Boston/Cambridge area. Two of these lectures will discuss Mesopotamian archaeology and antiquities, and the first one, given this past October, featured John Russell on “Recent Looting in Iraq.” We would like to thank outgoing committee members Steven Fine, B.W. Ruffner, and Andrew Vaughn for their service and welcome Joe Greene to the committee.

The Outreach Education Committee, under the leadership of Gloria London, also continues to do great work. They were responsible for the Teachers Workshop, which took place at SAMA (San Antonio Museum of Art), on Saturday Nov. 20, during the ASOR annual meetings. A total of 15 teachers and other professionals heard presentations from Ellen Bedell, Beverly Chiarulli, Neil Bierling, and Peter Feinman. The committee was also responsible for organizing the Public lecture by Bethany Walker on Islamic pottery, which took place at SAMA, and for recruiting local Texan and award winner Pam White to speak at the “Communicating Archaeology to the Public” session. We thank outgoing members Oded Borowski, Judith Cochran, and Carolyn Draper Rivers for their hard work and welcome Stephanie Elkins to the committee.

The various Regional Affiliations are thriving, as is the Committee that oversees them, ably headed by Suzanne Richard. Seven of the eleven regions seem primed for continued growth in the future: the Pacific Northwest, Southwest, Great Plains, Eastern Great Lakes, Central

States, Southeast Region, and the Pacific Southwest regions. Two regions, Mid-Atlantic and New England are beginning fledgling efforts in the Baltimore/Washington DC and Boston areas. Many programs are in the works, particularly joint programs in the Midwest and Upper Midwest Regions with the AAR/SBL and the AOS/SBL.

The Honors and Awards Committee has been reconstituted, since most of the committee members had completed their terms of service. We thank outgoing Chair Martha Risser for all of her hard work, as well as Joan Branham, Rudy Dornemann, and Michael Toumazou. Øystein LaBianca has been appointed the new Chair of the committee; he will be assisted by new committee members Norma Dever, Nancy Serwint, James Strange, Sandra Scham and Barry Gittlen. The committee will be considering the implementation of some new awards; look for an announcement sometime soon.

As for CAMP itself, which oversees all of the above subcommittees, we have been busy regularizing the structures and roles of those committees, in terms of rules, regulations, terms of service, and various other administrative details. CAMP members who have rotated off include S. Thomas Parker, B.W. Ruffner, and Jane Waldbaum; we thank them for their years of service and welcome in their place new committee members Sharon Steadman, Morag Kersel, Jodi Magness, Aaron Brody, Jimmie Hardin, and Chris Rollston.

All of us are already hard at work preparing for the 2005 annual meetings, which will be held in Philadelphia, PA, as well as for any number of individual events which will take place in various parts of the country throughout the year. Stay tuned!

NEWS IN BRIEF

NSeymour (Sy) Gitin, Director of the Albright Institute in Jerusalem, has been awarded the Israel Museum's Schimmel Prize for distinguished contributions to the Archaeology of Eretz-Israel and the Lands of the Bible. The award, one of the highest honors given in the field of archaeology in Israel, was conferred during a public ceremony at the Israel Museum on December 22, 2004. The spring issue of this Newsletter will carry a full report.

Report of the Committee on Publications (COP)

Larry G. Herr, Chair

Work on ASOR's various publications continues apace with *BASOR*, *NEA* and *JCS* not only thriving, but making headlines!

Since the 2003 annual meeting in Atlanta, COP has implemented a much-needed increase in the institutional subscription rates for ASOR's three journals beginning January 2005 (*BASOR* from \$120 to \$150, *NEA* from \$75 to \$100 and *JCS* from \$55 to \$75). This is the first rate increase in several years and will help the publications program to keep pace with increasing costs as well as allow it to carry out plans for improvements.

Two at-large members of the committee, Ann Killebrew and Michèle Daviau have completed two terms on COP and their participation is much appreciated. In San Antonio in November, COP voted unanimously to bring Elizabeth Carter (UCLA) and Liz Friedman (Illinois Institute of Technology) on as new members. Ann Killebrew agreed to serve on COP in a new capacity, working with Sandra Scham on building *NEA*'s readership. On the *BASOR* editorial board, Ziony Zevit, whose term ended on December 31 will be replaced by Bill Schniedewind of UCLA. Finally, James Weinstein was renewed for another three-year term as editor of *BASOR*; the new term will end on June 30, 2007.

A number of exciting monographs are in the works for the upcoming year, including the collection of *NEA* articles to be published together in a single volume currently entitled *The Archaeological History of the Southern Levant*. Other projects include *Cult Image and Divine Representation in the Ancient Near East* (edited by Neal Walls; ASOR Books 9) and *The Archaeology of Difference: Gender, Ethnicity, Class and the "Other" in Antiquity, Studies in Honor of Eric M. Meyers* (edited by Douglas R. Edwards, and C. Thomas McCollough), to be published as ASOR Annual volume 59.

Finally, conversations went on in San Antonio about the possibility of suspending printing of this Newsletter and making it available in electronic format only. No conclusion was reached but the discussion will continue.

San Antonio, 2004

Continuing the tradition of success established by past meetings, the 2004 ASOR annual meeting at the Westin Riverwalk in San Antonio (November 17–21) was a complete triumph. Thanks to Rachel Hallote and her hardworking Program Committee, the program was once again full to bursting with 48 academic sessions, including many new and interesting sections and papers. Highlights included the Plenary Address by Ian Hodder on his recent work

at Çatal Höyük, a Neolithic site in Anatolia, the public lecture at the San Antonio Museum of Art (SAMA) by Bethany Walker on “The Literary and Spiritual Worlds of Medieval Persia: Exploring SAMA’s Islamic Ceramic Collection,” the presidential forum on Mel Gibson’s movie “The Passion,” the very well attended Writing Workshop organized by Billie Jean Collins, the Outreach Education session on “Communicating Archaeology to the Public,” and the Ethics session, as well as our traditional sessions covering the various areas of the ancient Near East from the Neolithic through the Late Antique periods. We welcomed approximately 550 attendees from fourteen different countries. In addition, nine members received awards in recognition of their various contributions to the field.

Several members of the Program Committee have now rotated off and we thank them for their hard work over the past few years: Elizabeth Bloch-Smith, Mark Chavalas, and Gunnar Lehmann.

Martha Sharp Joukowsky, ASOR Vice President, Susan Cohen and Jill Baker talking shop.



A mini-reunion, as former Gezer team members Suzanne Richard, James Weinstein, Larry Herr and Oded Borowski (class of '71) reminisce over sangria.

New committee members who began their term on January 1st are Yorke Rowan and Laura Mazow; we welcome their coming contributions.

Congratulations are also due to the ASOR staff, Britt Hartenberger, Holly Andrews and Chris Madell, for their hard work throughout the year to provide our membership with such a copacetic environment in which to meet.



Above: Piotr Michalowski, editor of the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, and Peter Machinist, Harvard University. Below: Sandra Scham, editor of *Near Eastern Archaeology*.

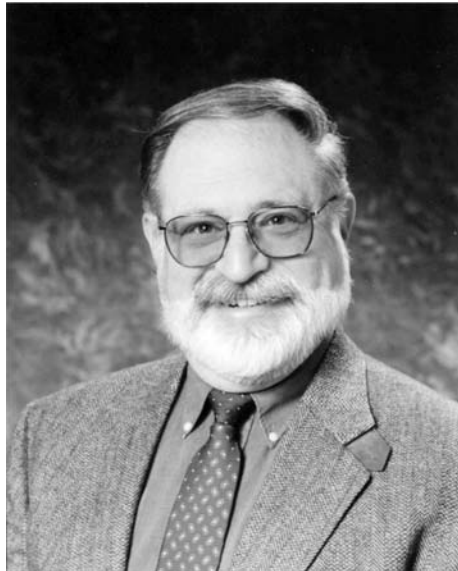


Meet the New Trustees



◀ Gary P. Arbino (Institutional Rep., Class of 2005) is Associate Professor of Archaeology and Old Testament Interpretation at Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary in California where he has taught since 1995. He received his Ph.D. in 1996 from Golden Gate Seminary. In addition to digging at Tel Rehov, Tel Bet Shemesh and Tall al-Umayri, he spent five seasons at Tel Miqne-Ekron and is currently participating in the publication of material from that site. Much of his publication has been focused in the denominational magazine devoted to biblical backgrounds and archaeology, *Biblical Illustrator*. Arbino has been a member of ASOR since 1989, attending the national meetings yearly and representing his institution at the Membership meetings. He is also a member of SBL, AIA and NAPH.

▶ Barry M. Gittlen (Institutional Rep., Class of 2006), Professor of Biblical and Archaeological Studies at Baltimore Hebrew University, has spent the better part of his life in the pursuit of the past. As Field Archaeologist and Archaeological Coordinator for the Tel Miqne/Ekron Excavations in Israel (1982–1996), he has helped recover the fascinating history of this Philistine urban-industrial giant. Combining the disciplines of Archaeology and Biblical Studies, Dr. Gittlen strives to bring Israel's past to life and to reach new understandings of the Israelite populace which produced Biblical Literature. In addition to his recently published *Sacred Time, Sacred Place: Archaeology and the Religion of Israel* (Eisenbrauns 2002), Dr. Gittlen is preparing *Tel Miqne-Ekron: Report of the 1984–1996 Excavations in Field III*. In Baltimore, Dr. Gittlen was co-principal investigator for the Fells Point Synagogue Archaeological Project and for the Lloyd Street Synagogue Excavations. Named Baltimore Hebrew University's "Most Popular Professor" by Baltimore Magazine (January 1997) and the 1993 recipient of the President's Award for the Professor Who Most Exemplifies the High Ideals of the Baltimore Hebrew University, Dr. Gittlen has served on the boards of the Association for Jewish Studies, the Albright Institute for Archaeological Research, Hillel of Greater Baltimore, Kehillah, and Colltown - the Organization of Baltimore Area Colleges and Universities. Dr. Gittlen also served as Chairman of the ASOR Annual Meeting Program in 1988–1992. Dean for Academic Affairs of BHU from 1995 to 2002, Dr. Gittlen spent the 2002–2003 academic year on sabbatical. During this time he was flown to Egypt by the BBC to be filmed for a BBC/Discovery Channel program on Joseph in Egypt which aired in October 2003. In September 2003, the BBC filmed him for a program on David and Goliath which aired in January 2004.



▲ Jennie Ebeling (Individual Rep., Class of 2005) has been Assistant Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology and Art History at the University of Evansville since 2002. Before coming to Evansville, she spent several years in Israel and Jordan researching and writing a dissertation for the Department of Near Eastern Studies at the University of Arizona (PhD awarded 2001) with the aid of a Fulbright and a USIA Junior Research Fellowship, and conducting post-doctoral research at Hebrew University in Jerusalem with the aid of a Lady Davis Fellowship. Her excavation experience includes several years as Assistant Field Supervisor at the Tel Hazor Excavations in the mid-late 1990s. She remains the ground stone specialist for this ongoing excavation project, and is currently working on a dozen other ground stone assemblages from sites dating from the Pottery Neolithic through the early Islamic Period in Israel and Turkey. Recent and forthcoming publications include articles in *Near Eastern Archaeology* on ground stone tools in the southern Levant; a forthcoming book that she is co-editing with Yorke Rowan for Equinox Publishing entitled *New Insights from Old Stones: Recent Studies of Ground Stone Artifacts*; a chapter entitled "Archaeological Remains of Daily Life Activities" in *Life and Culture in the Ancient Near East* (CDL Press); several ground stone specialist's reports; and dictionary and encyclopedia entries. She is currently in the process of expanding her dissertation, which focuses on the use of ground stone tools in Middle and Late Bronze Age temples in the southern Levant, for publication.

dozen individuals who will be visited in person later. Together, these nearly fifty individuals and couples represent only half the names and addresses I was working with. Out of this group, the Nominating Committee recommended to the Board in November and they voted four new lay trustees who will bring ASOR new wisdom, work, and wealth: John Anderson, MD, of New York City; Fred Cornforth of Caldwell, ID; Wilfred Geschke, MD, of Portland, OR; and Nader Rastegar of Atlanta, GA. More information about these new trustees will be available in the Spring issue of this Newsletter.

4. ASOR's three key committees (COP, CAP and CAMP) are functioning beautifully with advances on every front. For instance, what the Atlanta office has done in terms of bringing membership fulfillment "in house" successfully plus making major strides in catching up our periodicals is nothing short of remarkable. Though many summer field projects were affected by the turmoil in the Middle East, research and publication proceeds at a fast pace. And those of you who came to San Antonio for the Annual Meeting (one of the most successful ever, by the way!) saw first hand a wide array of reports by the membership.

5. Loren Basch's feasibility study, profiting from the strategic planning done at Joe Seger's meeting in Atlanta and P.E. MacAllister's session in Chattanooga, provides a well-researched plan of action for ASOR in the next few years, one that will strengthen our support of the three centers (AIAR, ACOR, and CAARI). Many of you will find your "finger prints" on this important document, which will receive careful review, analysis and implementation during the coming year, aided by the formation of a new committee focused on strategic planning.

While much has been done, even more remains to be done! The important thing is that the ship ASOR is indeed coming

out of rough seas into calmer waters and the direction is sure. What are some of the initiatives receiving top priority attention? They include:

1. Having a Development Director in place as soon as possible with a goal of solidifying our plan for sustained fundraising for both operations and endowment. Two thirds of the money for this initiative has already been committed and a search committee is at work.

2. Completing the expansion of the board of trustees with energetic and supportive "new blood."

3. Increasing both institutional and individual membership within ASOR through the work of a reorganized membership committee led by Joe Seger, Martha Joukowsky and Steve Ortiz.

4. Academic agenda enhancement that will catch the imagination of the membership.

5. Staff development with an eye to sound financial management and reporting (communication and PR).

I recently came across this interesting statement by William Cullen Bryant, the well-known American poet and editor: "The press, important as is its office, is but the servant of human intellect and its ministry is for good or evil, according to the character of those who direct it. The press is a mill that grinds all that is put into its hopper. Fill the hopper with poisoned grain and it will grind it to meal, but there is death in the bread." This points to the importance of getting human intellect involved on ASOR's behalf by those of sterling character. One of the things I'm so thankful for is the GOOD people already involved in ASOR. And as most of you know from an email to the membership inviting volunteers, we are looking for more so the work of ASOR can be spread more broadly. So bring your ideas and suggestions "to the table" so we can face 2005 with increased confidence and faith that our hundred-year-old association is serving us well and doing it ever better!

And the Winner Is ...

This year, nine ASOR members and supporters were honored in San Antonio with awards in recognition of their various contributions to ASOR and to the field of Near Eastern archaeology.

The P.E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award, which honors an archaeologist who, during his/her career, has made outstanding contributions to ancient Near Eastern and Eastern Mediterranean archaeology was awarded this year to Gary Rollefson.

The G. Ernest Wright Publication Award, which is given to the editor/author of the most substantial volume(s) dealing with archaeological material, excavation reports and material culture from the ancient Near East and eastern Mediterranean went to Larry G. Herr, the driving force behind the Madaba Plains Project seasonal report series, of which 5 very substantial volumes have now been published.

The Frank Moore Cross Award is presented to the author or editor of the most substantial volume(s) related to Near Eastern and Eastern Mediterranean's epigraphy, texts, and/or traditions. This year's recipient is Ziony Zevit for his volume, *The Religions of Ancient Israel: A Synthesis of Parallaxic Approaches*.

The W. F. Albright Award honors an individual who has shown special support or made outstanding service contributions to one of the overseas centers, or one of the overseas committees. This year two W.F. Albright Awards were awarded, the first to Vathoulla Moustoukki for her contributions to CAARI, and the second to S. Thomas Parker for his contributions to ACOR.

The ASOR Membership Service Award recognizes individuals who have made special contributions on behalf of the ASOR membership, through committee, editorial or office services. This year there were two recipients, Jonathan Tubb and Albert Leonard, Jr.

In addition, this year two individuals were given Special Recognition Awards. Elizabeth Stone for her tireless efforts to protect Iraq's cultural heritage. And Dick Ballou, recently retired Development Officer at Brown University, who has generously contributed his time and expertise to assist ASOR in its fund-raising efforts.

Full award citations are available on the ASOR website at www.asor.org/awards04.htm.

ASOR 2005 Annual Meeting

Hyatt Regency Penn's Landing, Philadelphia, PA

See pages 10-13 of this Newsletter for the
Call for Papers

ASOR/CAP-AFFILIATED PROJECTS, 2004-2005

CYPRUS

Field (2):

Lampeter Archaeological Research Project (L. Steel – Univ. of Wales Lampeter)
Lycoming College Expedition to Idalion (P. Gaber – Lycoming College)

Publication (4):

Excavations at Kourion's Amathus Gate Cemetery (D. Parks – Brock Univ.)
Sotira-Kaminoudhia (S. Swiny – Univ. at Albany)
Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project (M. Given, V. Kassianidou, A. B. Knapp, and J. Noller – Univ. of Glasgow)
Vasilikos Valley Project (K. Todd and A. South)

New Projects (2):

Neolithic Voyagers: Interdisciplinary Investigations at Neolithic Ais Yiorakis and the Colonization of Cyprus (A. H. Simmons – Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas)
The Pyla Koutsopetria Archaeological Project (R. S. Moore – Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania)

ISRAEL

Field (4):

Byzantine St. Stephens (S. Sheridan, R. Haak, and M. Driscoll – Univ. of Notre Dame)
Excavations at Tel Kedesh of the Upper Galilee (S. C. Herbert and A. Berlin – Univ. of Michigan)
University of Puget Sound Excavations at Khirbet Qana (D. R. Edwards – Univ. of Puget Sound)
The Zeitah Excavations (R. E. Tappy – Pittsburg Theological Seminary)

Publication (13):

Combined Caesarea Expeditions (K. G. Holum – Univ. of Maryland)
Gesher (S. L. Cohen – Montana State Univ.)
Joint Sepphoris Project (E. and C. Meyers – Duke Univ.)
Lahav Research Project Phases I-II (J. D. Seger – Mississippi State Univ.)
Lahav Research Project – Tell Halif (P. Jacobs and O. Borowski – Mississippi State Univ.)
Meiron Excavation Project – Nabratein (C. Meyers and E. Meyers – Duke Univ.)
The Neo-Assyrian Empire in the 7th Century (S. Gitin – Albright Institute and CAORC)
Sepphoris Regional Project (E. and C. Meyers – Duke Univ.)
Tell 'Ein Zippori (E. Meyers, C. Meyers and J. P. Dessel – Duke Univ. and Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville)
Tell Gezer – Studies of the Middle Bronze Age and Later Fortifications (J. D. Seger and J. W. Hardin – Mississippi State Univ.)
Gezer VI: The Objects from Phases I and II (W. G. Dever, G. Gilmour, and J. D. Seger – Hebrew Union College)
Tel Miqne-Ekron (S. Gitin and T. Dothan – Albright Institute and Hebrew Univ.)
Tell el-Wawiyat (B. A. Nakhai and J. P. Dessel – The Univ. of Arizona)

JORDAN

Field (13):

Bioarchaeology of North Jordan – Ya'amun (J. C. Rose and M. Y. El-Najjar – Univ. of Arkansas and Yarmouk Univ.)
Bir Madhkur Project (A. M. Smith II)
Expedition to the Dead Sea Plain (R. Thomas Schaub – Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania and Notre Dame Univ.)
Humayma Excavation Project (J. P. Oleson – Univ. of Victoria)
Jalul – Madaba Plains Project (R. W. Younker and D. Merling – Andrews Univ.)
Karak Resources Project – Khirbat al-Mudaybi' (G. L. Mattingly and

J. H. Pace – Johnson Bible College)

Petra Garden and Pool-Complex Excavation (L.-A. Bedal – Pennsylvania State Univ.)
Petra Great Temple Project (M. S. Joukowsky – Brown Univ.)
Tall Hisban – Madaba Plains Project (O. S. LaBianca and B. J. Walker – Andrews Univ.)
Tell Madaba Archaeological Project (T. P. Harrison and D. Foran – Univ. of Toronto)
al-'Umayri – Madaba Plains Project (D. R. Clark and L. G. Herr – La Sierra Univ. with a consortium)
Wadi Arabah Earthquake Project (T. Niemi – Univ. of Missouri, Kansas City)
Wadi ath-Thamad Project (P. M. M. Daviau, R. Chadwick, and C. M. Foley – Wilfrid Laurier Univ.)

Publication (7):

Archaeological Expedition to Khirbet Iskander and its Vicinity (S. Richard and J. C. Long, Jr. – Ganon Univ.)
P. W. Lapp's Excavations at Araq el-Emir (N. Lapp – ASOR)
P. W. Lapp's Excavations at Tell er-Rumeith (N. Lapp – ASOR)
Roman Aqaba Project (S. Thomas Parker – North Carolina State Univ.)
Tall Hisban (O. S. LaBianca and L. Geraty – Andrews Univ.)
The Tell Nimrin Project (D. W. McCreery and J. W. Flanagan – Willamette Univ. and Case Western Reserve Univ.)
Village on the Edge: Investigations at Ghwair I (A. Simmons and M. Najjar – Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas)

Completed (2):

The Middle Paleolithic of Northwest Jordan (J. Shea – State Univ. of New York at Stony Brook)
Tafila-Busayra Archaeological Survey Project (B. MacDonald – St. Francis Xavier Univ.)

New Projects (2):

Origins and Development of Early Agricultural Communities in West-Central Jordan (J. Peterson and M. Neeley – Marquette Univ. and Montana State Univ.)
Tall Dhiban Excavation and Development Project (B. Routledge, B. Porter, and D. Steen – Univ. of Liverpool, Univ. of Pennsylvania, and Stanford Univ.)

SYRIA

Field (1):

Excavations at Tell Qarqur (R. H. Dornemann – ASOR)

TUNISIA

Publication (1):

Child Sacrifice at Carthage: Publication of the ASOR Punic Project (L. E. Stager and J. A. Greene – Semitic Museum, Harvard Univ.)

TURKEY

Field (1):

Tell Atchana (K. Aslihan Yener – Oriental Institute, Univ. of Chicago)

WEST BANK

Publication (1):

Taanach Excavations (N. Lapp and H. Salem – ASOR/Concordia Seminary, St. Louis and Birzeit University)

Total (53) • Publications: 26 • Field: 21 • Completed: 2 • New: 4

Submitted by Burton MacDonald, CAP Chair, December 2004

Notice of New Policy on Cuneiform Texts from Iraq

**American Schools of Oriental Research
30 November 2004**

At its most recent Annual Meeting in San Antonio, Texas, in November 2004, the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) adopted an exception to its current policies to permit the publication in ASOR journals and books and the presentation at its meetings of undocumented cuneiform texts from Iraq (numbering likely in the hundreds of thousands) under limited circumstances. These circumstances include obtaining consent of the Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Heritage and depositing the texts in certain United States museums and research institutions for the purpose of restitution to Iraq once conditions in Iraq make such return feasible. This exception to ASOR's stringent policy regarding unprovenanced artifacts, which parallels the policies of other archaeological organizations and UNESCO guidelines, is designed to preserve the historical information contained in these texts, while acknowledging the intellectual and ownership interests of Iraq in its cultural heritage.

Eric Meyers, Duke Professor and former ASOR president, and Patty Gerstenblith, Professor of Law at DePaul University in Chicago, co-chaired an ASOR committee of specialists in archaeology and ancient texts that passed the resolution. According to Meyers, "the two wars in Iraq, the 1991 Gulf War and the current Iraq War, have created an emergency situation that is unprecedented." He reported "that approximately 150,000 or more cuneiform tablets are currently being looted and illegally smuggled out of Iraq per year and tens of thousands more of partially preserved ones are being thrown away because they fetch a lower price on the open market. This has resulted in the pillage of an unprecedented number of archaeological sites and the incalculable loss of historical information."

In view of this desperate situation, the American Schools of Oriental Research has adopted this limited exception to its policy with regard to publishing unprovenanced artifacts. During a very spirited meeting in San Antonio, ASOR decided that it was important to save whatever survives of ancient Mesopotamian history, while continuing the fight against looting and the trade in illegal antiquities. The text of the new policy reads as follows:

Policy with Respect to the Publication of Undocumented Textual Material from Iraq

(passed unanimously by several ASOR committees as well as the Board of Trustees, 18–20 November 2004):

Publication and presentation at ASOR meetings would be allowed if the following two criteria are both met before the study and publication occur:

1. The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage of Iraq [SBAH] gives its consent.
2. Materials to be published are returned to Iraq and are in the ownership and custody of the SBAH.

Note: Because of current conditions in Iraq, "return to Iraq" would include temporary placement of the material on loan with an academic research institution in the United States which is approved by the SBAH, does not acquire undocumented antiquities, and commits in writing to transfer such material to Iraq at any time upon request from the SBAH. Such material will be numbered and photographed and this information shall be transmitted to the SBAH before publication or presentation. Under no circumstances could such material be sold or title transferred to any institution outside of Iraq. The ASOR Baghdad Committee can make a determination as to when conditions in Iraq permit the immediate return of materials to Iraq and this provision for temporary placement in a US institution would then no longer be applicable.

3. In addition, the ASOR-sponsored publication and any future ASOR-sponsored publication of this material must include a reference to the fact that the published texts are unprovenanced. Additional facts that are known concerning the acquisition or appearance of the texts in the United States should also be included.

The American Schools of Oriental Research, founded in 1900, is a nonprofit organization located at Boston University. ASOR's stated objectives are to initiate, encourage and support research into the cultures of the Near East from the earliest times, and to help the public understand these findings. ASOR fosters such original research as archaeological excavations and explorations, and encourages scholarship in the basic languages, cultural histories and traditions of the ancient Near East. ASOR also publishes one of the most prestigious journals on cuneiform texts, the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, founded more than fifty years ago. For more information, please visit www.asor.org, email asor@bu.edu or call (617) 353-6570.

Douglas R. Clark
ASOR Executive Director

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

2005 ANNUAL MEETING CALL FOR PAPERS

Hyatt Regency Penn's Landing, Philadelphia, PA

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Members of the American Schools of Oriental Research are invited to submit abstracts of papers or to propose new unit sections for the 2005 Annual Meeting of ASOR in Philadelphia, PA on **November 16-19, 2005**.

A. INDIVIDUAL SUBMISSIONS

Individual submissions should be directed to the chair of the section most appropriate to the research. See the list of academic sections (opposite). Please see www.asor.org/AM/am.htm for Participation/Abstract and Preregistration forms and more information on the meeting. Presentations that do not fit into established sections or new sections are also invited. If you would like to submit your paper individually, please write "Individual Submissions" in the Section Title box on the online Participation/Abstract form. If you have questions about the appropriateness of your paper for this section, please contact the Chairs of the Individual Submissions section, Elizabeth Bloch-Smith, 123 Upland Terrace, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004, 610-664-7829, bloch-smith@msn.com and Laura Mazow, 2 Dexter Row, Charlestown, MA 02129, lauram@email.arizona.edu.

Deadline for submission of presentation proposals to Section Chairs is April 1, 2005.

B. NEW SECTION PROPOSALS

The Program Committee invites proposals for new academic sections that focus on special topics for the November 2005 meeting (as well as for future Annual Meetings). Normally, new sections will have a life-span of three years, with the option of renewing for a second three-year term. New sections will usually consist of only a single session in their inaugural year; an additional session (for a total of two sessions on the same theme) can be added in the second or third year, if there is enough interest. Individuals interested in organizing such sections are encouraged first to contact the Chair of the Program Committee, Rachel Hallote, School of Humanities, History Program, Purchase College, SUNY, 735 Anderson Hill Road, Purchase, NY 10577, rachel.hallote@purchase.edu (e-mail); (914) 251-6516 (phone); (914) 251-6559 (fax). Please note that new session proposals are far more likely to be accepted if they are submitted with a slate of speakers tentatively scheduled for the first year.

Deadline for submission of new section proposals is March 1, 2005.

C. RULES FOR PARTICIPATION

1. Membership: Membership in ASOR (either Individual or Institutional) is a prerequisite for participation in the Annual Meeting program. Participants must include their membership number or list their affiliated member institution on their Participation/Abstract Form. A list of member institutions is available at www.asor.org/corpmem.html.

2. Preregistration: Preregistration is a requirement for all participants in the Annual Meeting Program. All program participants must submit a Preregistration Form with payment (see page 12) to the ASOR Boston office prior to April 1 and proof of their preregistration will be checked by their section chair using the list of preregistrants on the ASOR website.

Visiting non-North American scholars and scholars whose main area of research is not Near Eastern archaeology may be exempted from one or both of the membership and registration requirements but only if they have not participated in the Annual Meeting in recent years. It is the Section Chair's responsibility to review the Participation/Abstract forms for waiver requests and ask for approval of any waivers from the chair of CAMP (Eric Cline; ehcline@gwu.edu).

3. Two Appearance Policy: Members may present one paper and either chair one session or be a respondent/discussant/panelist in one section. Persons may participate only two times on the program in any capacity. (Business meetings and receptions are exempt.)

4. Normal Length of Presentations: The Program Committee recommends that presentations normally fit into 30-minute time slots, allowing 25 minutes for the paper and 5 minutes for discussion.

5. Two sets of student scholarships are available for students presenting papers at the Annual Meeting. Details on the Dorot and Lindstrom Scholarships are available on-line.

Deadline for Lindstrom Student Service Scholarships and Dorot Annual Meeting Travel Scholarships application: September 16, 2005.

List of Sessions for 2005

Ancient Inscriptions: Recent Discoveries, New Editions, and New Readings
Ancient Foods and Foodways
Ancient Mediterranean Trade
Arabia
Archaeology and the Public
Archaeology of Anatolia
Archaeology of Cyprus: Ethnicity
Archaeology of Iran
Archaeology of Israel—New Developments
Archaeology of Jordan
Archaeology of Mesopotamia
Archaeology of Syria
Art and Artifacts of the Ancient Near East: Context, Content, Contacts
Artifacts: The Inside Story
Egypt and Canaan
ETANA (Electronic Tools and Ancient Near Eastern Archives) Workshop
The Ethics of Collecting and Communicating the Near Eastern Past: Unpublished archaeological excavations
Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Remote Sensing, and Archaeology
Hebrew Bible, History and Archaeology
Individual Submissions
Landscape Archaeology
Maritime/Nautical Issues
Material Culture and History: Tribal and Supratribal Polities of Material Culture of Ottoman Syria-Palestine (Bilad es-Sham)
New Technologies and their Uses in Archaeology (Poster Session)
Organic Approaches to Near Eastern Archaeology
Outreach Education
The Persian Levant in Transition
Prehistoric Archaeology
Problems in the Archaeology of Central Transjordan
Problems in Ceramic Typology
Reports on Current Excavations—ASOR-Affiliated
Reports on Current Excavations—Non ASOR-Affiliated
Roman and Byzantine Palestine: The Galilee in the Hellenistic through Byzantine Periods
Theoretical and Anthropological Approaches to Near Eastern and East Mediterranean Art and Archaeology
Workshop on Caesarea Maritima
Workshop on the Roman Aqaba Project
The World of Women: Gender and Archaeology

(See website for additional detailed information on each of the sections listed above, including contacts)

II. PROCEDURE AND DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING ABSTRACTS BY INDIVIDUALS

Section chairs will accept papers for presentation strictly on the basis of the quality of the abstract and its conformity to the following guidelines regarding content, format and deadline. Standards for acceptance will be the same for all abstracts submitted. The content of the paper should focus on the significance of the material or on proposed solutions to specific problems rather than on a descriptive narrative. Section chairs who solicit papers for their sessions should inquire if the invitee has already submitted a paper to another session, and if so, should withdraw their invitation to avoid having the person give more than one presentation.

Abstracts for all papers that fit into the Sections described above should be submitted via the Abstract/Participation form on the ASOR website. The form will be forwarded to the correct Section Chair based on the Section listed on the form. We strongly suggest that you telephone or communicate with the Section Chair in advance to determine the theme or other specific requirements of the Section. Participation/Abstract Forms are available online at: www.asor.org/AM/am.htm.

If your interests are not met by an existing section, we suggest that you contact people with interests similar to yours and that you propose a new Section (see below). Any further questions regarding the academic sections should be addressed to the Chair of the Program Committee, Rachel Hallote, School of Humanities, History Program, Purchase College, SUNY, 735 Anderson Hill Road, Purchase, NY 10677, rachel.hallote@purchase.edu (e-mail); (914) 251-6516 (phone); (914) 251-6559 (fax). Proposers will be notified of acceptance or rejection of their papers by the individual Section Chair, not by the Program Committee. Any questions concerning the status of papers similarly should be addressed to the relevant Section Chair and not to the Program Committee.

PARTICIPATION/ABSTRACT FORMS MUST BE SUBMITTED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 2005. THOSE PARTICIPATING MUST ALSO PREREGISTER OR ASK FOR A WAIVER BY THIS DATE.

III. NEW SECTION PROPOSALS

See website for instructions on submission of New Section Proposals (deadline is March 1, 2005) and final submission of materials (due May 1, 2005).

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION CHAIRS

Go to www.asor.org/AM/am.htm for guidelines on preparing your session. Submissions are due to the ASOR office by May 1, 2005.

ASOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

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 Permanent Address Change
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(payable to ASOR)
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Circle level of membership desired below.
 (If a student or retired, proof of status must accompany this form.)

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Complete this order form and return it with your payment to **ASOR Member/Subscriber Services**, P.O. Box 133117, Atlanta GA, 30333-3117. Phone (toll-free): (866) 727-8380; (404) 727-8989. Fax: (404) 727-4719. Payment may be made by charge, or by check drawn on a U.S. or Canadian bank in U.S. funds.

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US Resident	\$250	\$110	\$85	\$50
Non-US Resident	\$250	\$130	\$105	\$60
Professional Members, select two of the following:			<input type="checkbox"/> JCS	<input type="checkbox"/> NEA
			<input type="checkbox"/> BASOR	

Membership Benefits

Sustaining Individual. Receives BASOR, NEA, JCS and ASOR Newsletter, and special recognition in ASOR publications. Member discount on books and Annual Meeting registration. Eligible to present papers at the Annual Meeting and serve on editorial boards and academic committees. Eligible to apply for ASOR fellowships and grants. Eligible to vote as member of ASOR Corporation.

Professional Individual. Receives two of BASOR, NEA or JCS, and ASOR Newsletter. Member discount on books and Annual Meeting registration. Eligible to present papers at the Annual Meeting and serve on editorial boards and academic committees. Eligible to apply for ASOR fellowships and grants. Eligible to vote as member of ASOR Corporation.

Associate Individual. Receives ASOR Newsletter. Member discount on books and Annual Meeting registration. Eligible to apply for ASOR fellowships and grants. Not eligible to serve on editorial boards and academic committees. Not eligible to vote as member of ASOR Corporation.

I DO NOT WISH TO JOIN ASOR BUT I WANT TO RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION(S) AT THE SUBSCRIPTION RATE(S):

	Individual	Institutional	Overseas add	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Near Eastern Archaeology</i>	\$35	\$100	\$10	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>	\$60	\$150	\$10	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>	\$45	\$70	\$5	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Newsletter of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>	\$20	\$35	\$10	\$ _____

2005 ASOR ANNUAL MEETING PREREGISTRATION

NOVEMBER 16–19 • PHILADELPHIA, PA

PREREGISTRATION DEADLINE: NOVEMBER 1, 2005

MEMBER ID# _____ (from your mailing label or call ASOR Member/Subscriber Services at 866-727-8380)

or MEMBER INSTITUTION NAME _____

Check box if you have applied for membership in the past 30 days

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Institution (for name badge) _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____ Country _____

Home Tel. _____ Work Tel. _____ Fax No. _____ E-mail _____

I would rather not have my name listed on the ASOR website as preregistered for the meeting.



Please check if you require special assistance to participate fully. Attach a written description of your needs.

PAYMENT:

My check or money order payable to ASOR is enclosed in the amount of \$ _____

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TAX DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS:

\$25 \$100

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PREREGISTRATION FEE (check appropriate box(es)):

2005 dues must be paid by November 1 to preregister at the member rate. Only members of ASOR receive the member rate.

Member - \$115

Retired Member - \$75

Student Member - \$65

Nonmember - \$140

Spouse/Partner - \$75 (Applicable only if member and spouse/partner register together on same form.)

S/P's Name _____

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One Day (date): _____

Member - \$65

Retired Member - \$45

Student Member - \$40

Nonmember - \$75

Spouse/Partner - \$45

Refund Policy: All refunds must be requested in writing by November 10, 2005. A \$25 administrative fee for members and non-members and a \$20 administrative fee for students will be assessed per registration.



MAIL FORM TO:

ASOR Annual Meeting Preregistration
 ASOR at Boston University
 656 Beacon Street, 5th floor
 Boston, MA 02215-2010
 Fax: 617-353-6575

On-site Fees

Two or More Days:

Member: \$135

Retired Member: \$85

Student Member: \$75

Nonmember \$145

Spouse/Partner \$75

One Day:

Member: \$70

Retired Member: \$45

Student Member: \$40

Nonmember \$75

Spouse/Partner \$45

ACOR

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Fellows' Reports 2003-2004

Constructing Nabataea: Identity, Ideology and Connectivity

Björn Anderson
(University of Michigan)
Samuel H. Kress Fellowship

While a fellow at ACOR in Amman, I pursued work on my PhD dissertation for the University of Michigan. The project, entitled "Constructing Nabataea: Identity, Ideology, and Connectivity," explores cultural identity in the kingdom of Nabataea through a trans-disciplinary approach to textual, art historical, and archaeological evidence. Nabataea, centered at Petra in south Jordan, operated as an independent polity from at least 323 BCE until the Roman annexation of Arabia in 106 CE. During this time, it was the major intermediary in the trade of luxury aromatics produced in South Arabia and consumed throughout the Mediterranean. The kingdom lay at the eastern edge of the Hellenistic-Roman sphere of influence, and found itself entangled in the cultural and political developments of the period.

Nabataea, usually overlooked by Classicists as a marginal peripheral state, has repeatedly fallen victim to colonial approaches to its history and archaeology. Hellenistic and Roman cultural legacies are given primacy, with the result that Nabataea is often seen as a subordinate environment drawing upon the influence of a dominant tradition. It is this lamentably Eurocentric approach to identity that I seek to address in the dissertation. I argue that Nabataean cultural identity is a complex construction, the result of dialogue with both western and eastern

expressions of ideology and status. Close examination of the textual and archaeological sources reveals that external manifestations of culture were actively adapted to fit the specific setting in Nabataea, and not merely assimilated.

Through disentangling the several layers of identity evident in the Nabataean historical/archaeological record, it is possible to approach the problem in a much more nuanced fashion. The project's value extends beyond the specialized field of Nabataean studies. When viewed in terms of method and theory, it is a model of interaction particularly suited for study of Hellenistic-Roman expansion into the Near East. Nabataea's encounters with the west, both cultural and political, afford a unique perspective from which to view the Mediterranean world in a larger context.

The dissertation formulates a series of questions, both theoretical and empirical. The historical and environmental setting of the Nabataean kingdom is probed, with special attention to the role of nomad-sedentary interaction in the formulation of the state (Chapter 1). This analysis reveals that there is no single satisfactory identifier (i.e. ethnic, cultural, linguistic) that can be used to define the group. Rather, Nabataeanness was variously engaged at both individual and community levels. As a result, cultural identity is understood as a series of fluctuating responses to both internal and external pressures.

Critical avenues of inquiry include the role of environment and space in defining local and national identities (Chapter 2), gender and family relations (Chapter 3), kingship ideology and its reception (Chapter 4), and the interplay between memory and self-definition (Chapter 5). Textual, epigraphic, visual, and material evidence is balanced to reveal a sophisticated picture of cultural identity as expressed and experienced across the spectrum of Nabataean society.

The Analysis of the Chipped Stone Assemblage from Tell esh-Shuna North, Jordan

Tiffany Raszick
(University of Liverpool)
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

Tell esh-Shuna North is a multi-period site located in the north Jordan valley, sit-

uated on the northern edge of the Wadi 'Arab. The aim of this research is to document the development of chipped stone industries from the fifth to the fourth millennia BCE (calibrated) in well-stratified sequences. Lithic reports that cover this period are often limited. When analysis has been done, the detail is often generalized and presented as a typological catalog. In many cases the analysis is done using Neolithic typological sequences; however, most Chalcolithic and EBA types do not fit easily into Neolithic classificatory schemes.

Collection methods employed at Shuna provide a representative sample of the total lithic assemblage (for discussion of recovery procedures see Baird and Philip 1992: 73). During the excavation, the project directors determined contamination levels. These ranged from 1 (most contaminated) to 5 (no contamination). Only material from those units with contamination levels of 3 (derived material probably present), 4 (derived material possibly present) and 5 (primary deposit) were examined. Dr. D. Baird originally began examining a portion of the lithic material in 1991. The data collected by him will be incorporated into the final chipped stone report.

A total of 30,898 individual pieces were collected from four areas on site dated to the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (EBA) periods. Chips (general knapping debris) less than 2 cm in size made up 49.7% of the total. Lithics were collected from: Area A (35.3%; including Shuna 4A, 0.87%), Area D (63.18%), Area H (0.62%), and Area I (0.03%). In Area A, 7% of the material collected derives from Early Chalcolithic contexts and 93% is from the Early Bronze Age. Shuna 4A is an occupational layer that lies on top of Chalcolithic deposits and most probably contains the earliest EB I material. Area D is dated to the Early and Late Chalcolithic periods, and Areas H and I have material from the Early Bronze Age only.

The goals of the analysis are to examine changes occurring within each period, as well as discern differences between periods, including changes in reduction strategies and raw material choices. Debitage from core preparation and rejuvenation are fairly abundant, especially in the Early Chalcolithic. A variety of reduction strategies were employed at Shuna but flake production from single, multiple, and opposed platform cores is dominant. This is indicative of an *ad hoc*,

in-house industry. However, not all reduction strategies were present on site; Canaanian blade and tabular scraper production is most likely taking place at specialized workshops off-site. There is the possibility of on-site specialist production at Shuna. During the late EB I there is the appearance of a very specific type of small, fine point, called Shuna Points. Half of the late EB I Canaanian blades derive from the same contexts as the Shuna points, indicating they may be used as blanks for the points. These points were made on the truncated distal portions of small blades and have a fairly restricted size and shape range and standardized modification.

- Baird, D., and Philip, G.
1992 Preliminary Report on the First (1991) Season of Excavations at Tell esh-Shuna North. *ADAJ* 36: 71-88.
1994 Preliminary Report on the Third (1993) Season of Excavations at Tell esh-Shuna North. *Levant* 26: 111-33.

Embedding Civility: The Middle East, Voluntary Organizations and Global Civil Society

Jessica Lieberman
(George Washington University)
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

My fieldwork in Jordan traced two human rights campaigns: the development of Jordanian efforts to protect women from gender-based violence (1993-2003) and a series of struggles over the last decade to address repressive press laws. I focused on three different types of transnational human rights initiatives in order to illustrate the scope of impact: international activity (political mobilization that occurs outside of Jordan and/or focused on an external target), mixed-actor initiative and "pure" civil society campaign. In each, the networks strive to hold the government accountable to its discursive commitments to human rights and democratization; I also study how networks bring new political frames, albeit ones consistent with other aspects of Jordanian culture, in order to maximize their constituency.

Throughout my fieldwork, two questions framed my broad dissertation inquiry: How do global advocacy networks—collections of NGOs and other organizations working simultaneously in different political arenas to bring about

social or political change—emerge in the Middle East? Why are some advocacy networks dramatically more successful, that is, effective in altering political agendas, institutions and attitudes?

One of my broadest findings is that external actors and events are necessary but not sufficient to bring about domestic political change with respect to human rights. In fact, a number of activists have told me that they select international partners very carefully and prefer not to work with them at all. This is interesting, in light of the literature from other regions that suggests that where assistance is available, local actors are eager to engage it. Rather, my research shows that the adoption of international standards is not universal among Jordanian NGOs and therefore only goes so far in explaining the elevation and deepening of NGO work.

I also believe that norms regarding women's rights give Jordan a pretext for improving their image overseas since Western governments view the protection of women as a very favorable step towards modernizing. By taking advantage of causes on the international agenda Jordanian activists are able to place issues on their government's domestic one, turning governmental obligations to international institutions into local initiatives and concrete programs on the ground. In contrast, freedom of the press is a highly cherished norm in democratic states; but the absence of a recent focal point such as an international conference, treaty or other attention, makes it more difficult for journalists and activists in authoritarian regimes to pressure the government to make substantive change with respect to this issue. Moreover, the government's appeal to national security, heightened by the United States' "war on terror," has contributed to the lack of pressure from the international community on a broad level; violations against journalists on an individual basis have nonetheless been championed by the international community. It remains to be seen whether new international initiatives that have sprouted in the past year will contribute to the development of a more lenient legal climate vis-à-vis the press.

Arab Prophets of the Quran and Bible

Brannon Wheeler
(University of Washington)
ACOR/CAORC Senior Fellowship

Muslim historical tradition and Quran exegesis identifies four "Arab" prophets: Hud, Salih, Shuayb, and Muhammad. Despite consistent claims on the part of Muslim scholars that these prophets are also biblical figures, most Bible scholars do not recognize and thus fail to take account of these Arab prophets. The research that I conducted while a Senior CAORC Fellow at ACOR in Amman focuses on the historical and historiographical status of these Arab prophets, and is divided into three main areas: (a) Jewish, Christian, and Muslim attitudes in the study of the Quran and Bible, (b) evidence for prophetic activity in pre-Islamic Arabic and other closely related sources, (c) tombs of the Arab prophets.

Jewish, Christian, and Muslim attitudes are pervasive, if not always acknowledged, in the study of the Quran and Bible. Biblical scholars ignore the Arab prophets Hud, Salih and Shuayb because they do not acknowledge the claims of Muslim exegetes that these prophets are mentioned in the Bible and should be ascribed the same historicity as other biblical patriarchs and prophets. Muslim scholars of the Quran and Bible often draw attention to this ignorance as evidence of the incomplete character of the Bible and the Jewish and Christian traditions used for its study.

In this area, my research in Jordan has focused on ethnographic and textual research. Ethnographic work has been conducted in a non-systematic fashion among local religious leaders, scholars, and others interested in issues of intertextual and inter-religious issues centering on the question of prophethood. My work has also been sponsored by the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies here in Amman, which has provided a unique forum for the discussion of such issues. In addition, a number of significant books have come to my attention through the careful browsing of numerous local bookstores. Such publications, largely defensive of Islamic notions vis-à-vis Judaism and Christianity, are often disregarded as "popular" in orientation but draw upon a long tradition within



Tomb of Noah in Kerak-Nuh, Beqaa Valley, Lebanon (30 meters in length).



Tomb of Joshua b. Nun in Zayy, near Salt, Jordan (about 10 meters in length).

Islamic scholarship, and serve to demonstrate the continued vitality of Muslim interest in and study of the Bible.

A Qualitative Assessment of Domestic Violence in Amman, Jordan: A Case of Gender-based Violence

Cari Clark
(Harvard School of Public Health)
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

Spurred by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo and the 1995 World Conference on Women in Beijing (UN 1994, 1995), many countries around the world have increased their efforts to examine gender-based violence. Other countries, however, such as Jordan, still face a paucity of data on domestic violence, the most

pervasive form of gender-based violence experienced by women (Garcia-Moreno 2002). This study addresses this gap in knowledge by investigating the issue of domestic violence through focus group discussions with women in Jordan. The research was purposely designed to ask questions that would not only fill a gap in the academic literature on domestic violence in Jordan, but to also provide data directly useful to the planning efforts of organizations working on the issue in Jordan. The discussions centered around local definitions of domestic violence, familial and social factors related to the occurrence of domestic violence, the effects of violence on the family and society, and perceptions about the most appropriate way to assist affected families. In total, seventeen focus group discussions were conducted with the assistance of a local focus group moderator and note-taker/translator. The focus group discussion participants were recruited with the as-

sistance of several local United Nations and non-governmental organizations, and represent a variety of income and educational levels, stratified by marital status. The data will be analyzed using two approaches. The first approach is to describe the range of perceptions on the above mentioned topics, combining all of the transcripts into one data set. The second approach is to explore the variation among focus groups, comparing and contrasting along major socio-demographic characteristics, primarily marital status. The preliminary results will be provided to the participating UN agencies and NGOs in both English and Arabic to facilitate feedback. Their feedback will be incorporated into a final report that will be disseminated in both English and Arabic to the network of organizations working on women's issues in Jordan.

In Search of the Ancient Harbor of Aila in Aqaba, Jordan

Alivia J. Allison
(University of Missouri - Kansas City)
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

My ACOR-CAORC/ECA fellowship supported geological and geoarchaeological lab and field investigations within the circular area of Aqaba, Jordan to collect the physical evidence necessary to reconstruct the paleoenvironment of Ancient Aqaba through sediment analysis. The main objective of my project was to determine whether ancient clay sediment, first discovered at a depth of 3 to 4 meters in the coastal zone of Aqaba in 2002 by Sawson Fakhri of the Department of Antiquities, represents evidence for an ancient harbor or bay. In the 2003 season of the Wadi Araba Earthquake Project, several sedimentary samples were also collected from below the water table in the circular area of Aqaba; each contained a bluish-gray to green silty clay layer that was believed to represent a marine embayment. In order for this potential embayment to have formed, a beach barrier must have also been present. The depositional and topographical environment of Aqaba has clearly changed over time. Tectonic subsidence of the region and subsequent human-induced siltation probably both caused this major environmental change. The primary goal of this research is to determine the extent of the embayment and to interpret whether the embayment rep-

resents the harbor of Ancient Aila. During my fellowship period at ACOR, I focused my research efforts predominantly on sediment description and microfossil analysis of sediment cores (drilled previously in May 2004 by the National Resources Authority), both of which are large steps toward the reconstruction of the paleoenvironment of the Aqaba Coastal Zone. Additional analysis of the sediment cores will be conducted at the University of Missouri, Kansas City and will include both Coulter particle analysis and x-ray diffraction (XRD).

Research on Domestic Contexts in Aila

Joseph A. Stumpf
(Montgomery College)
ACOR/CAORC Senior Fellowship

Since 1994, the Roman Aqaba Project has been uncovering evidence of the ancient Nabataean and Roman port of Aila. Together with new information about the early Islamic settlement that succeeded Aila, the findings will mark a notable increase in our knowledge of the history and economy of southern Jordan in the first millennium. I had the privilege of supervising one area of excavations, a lot on the outskirts of modern Aqaba referred to as Area K. Area K, located within the early Byzantine city wall, provided a nearly complete stratigraphic profile of activity on the site, from the first to the tenth centuries. The material and the architectural phases of the first century, the third to fifth centuries, and the eighth to ninth centuries are most strongly attested. The first of these phases reveals early domestic installations and architecture of the Nabataean village. The second phase shows mixed domestic and small-scale industrial activity in a complex originally built in mudbrick and then rebuilt in stone. The third phase shows a moderately sized building, possibly public, of mixed construction, and featuring two wells, opposite a less well defined complex of buildings of probably domestic nature. All the buildings from all periods are arranged along a single orthogonal plan.

Many peculiarities of construction and assemblage were noticed in the excavations. My project for the summer was to utilize the library at ACOR to find significant parallels (and contrasts) for our ma-

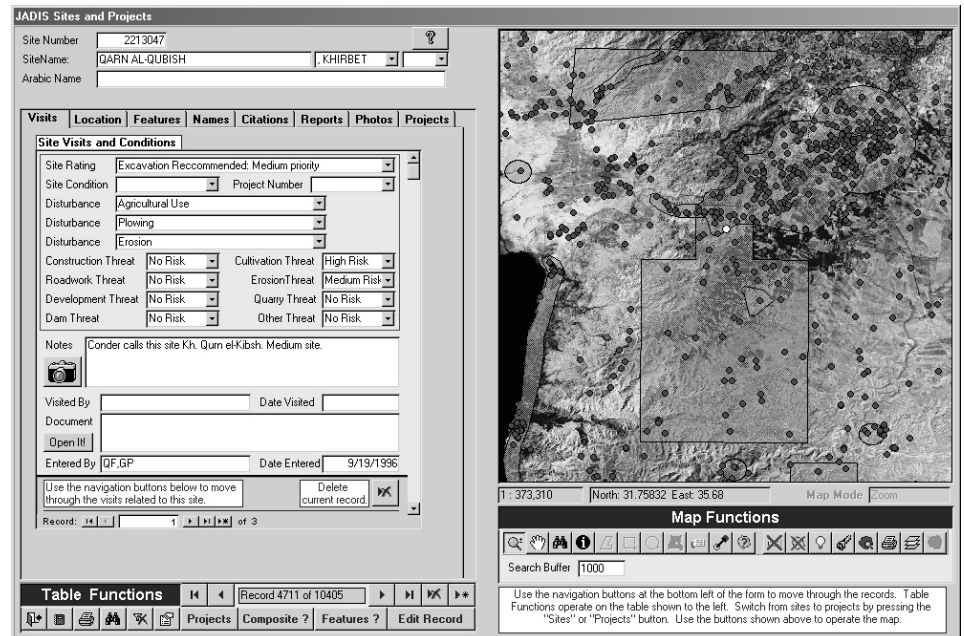
terial, and thereby placing our findings in a wider regional context. Visits to many of these sites (Islamic Ayla, Humeima, the Ez-Zantur complex at Petra, Jerash, Pella, Umm el-Jimal and the Islamic Qasr al-Hallabat), and personal examination and photography of some of the remains has greatly aided this project. Some findings may be briefly stated. Aila's construction and architecture bears little comparison with better known material in the Negev and Petra, because these sites had an abundance of quality stone. Rather, it can be compared with material at other sites in a similar geologic position such as those in the Jordan and Araba valleys to the north and even other Red Sea ports such as Quseir al-Qadim. It is with these ports, rather than the cities of the Negev, or sites such as Petra and Umm el-Jimal, that the orthogonal layout of Aila into apparent insulae should be properly compared. Similarly, the artifact assemblage of the Roman period shows the strong influence of Egypt. In contrast, the early Islamic buildings find more numerous parallels in plan and construction in the Bilad ash-Sham, both near (Ayla) and far (Pella, Qasr al-Hallabat). I was pleased to find several close parallels to smaller features: drains flushing into cisterns at Mamphis and Ayla, stone-lined troughs and bins at numerous sites on both sides of the Jordan, reinforcement buttresses at Beersheba and Humeima, painting styles at Humeima and Abila, and bones used as writing surfaces at Yotvata, nearby in

the Araba. These comparanda and, it is to be hoped, a more nuanced, regional approach to the interpretation of our material will be incorporated into Area K's final report.

Converting the JADIS Archaeological Database to a GIS-Capable Format

Stephen H. Savage
(The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago)
NEH Fellowship

The Jordan Archaeological Data Information System (JADIS) developed by Dr. Gaetano Palumbo at ACOR under a USAID grant originally ran in FoxPro. Although the system foresaw the need to include GIS capabilities, these were not included in the original implementation because GIS technology at the time was prohibitively expensive and cumbersome to use. With the development of ESRI's ArcView GIS format and MapObjects software, and Microsoft Access, it has now become possible to incorporate GIS and mapping capabilities into a newly revised and expanded version of the JADIS program. A new system with these capabilities has been installed at the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, and a read-only version has been set up at the ACOR computer lab. The new system incorporates the following features: 1) A GIS map



The sites and projects form in the new JADIS database.

control is built in to the main data entry screen. The map control lets you pan and zoom across Jordan, and automatically display satellite images or topographic maps, with archaeological sites and projects displayed in their correct locations. 2) The new system supports projects as well as sites, so the system can be used to find out whether some location in Jordan has been surveyed for sites or not. 3) The new system has rearranged some of the information from the older versions of the database. 4) The new system can be used to monitor site conditions over time, by recording multiple visits to a site. 5) The new system supports digital photographs, which can be attached to any site or site visit record. 6) Site reports can be linked directly to site records, so that the document can be opened directly from the JADIS program. 7) An Export/Import function and a Standalone Data Entry program allow researchers to create subsets of the JADIS database for their project areas, add or modify site records in the subset, and then submit it to the JDOA for importing to the main JADIS database. This feature greatly facilitates the entry and updating of JADIS site records.

Holy Places and National Spaces

Kimberly Katz
(Towson University)
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

This fellowship supported the final stage of a book, which will be published by the University Press of Florida in 2005. The book deals with the period between the two wars in Jordan's history (in 1948 and 1967) that produced major changes in the geographic and demographic composition of the kingdom. The territorial focus is on the addition of East Jerusalem (and to some extent the West Bank) to the Kingdom, and the sites of great religious and historical importance to Muslims, Christians and Jews located there. These two wars produced major demographic changes in the kingdom, and in part the study addresses the ways in which the kingdom and its officials reacted to the new reality in which hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees were now under Jordanian rule. Concentrating on the period between these two wars, the book examines the ways that the government and the monarchy, the two main

bodies responsible for identity creation in the modern state, appropriated holy places as they turned to the project of re-configuring national identity in the new geo-historical circumstances.

The work, then, is essentially an examination of the meeting place of religion and nationalism by exploring how the modern Jordanian state has invested sacred sites with national meaning. It addresses how Jordan's leaders sought to define national identity and create national culture by re-configuring the diverse realms of history, culture, politics, education and diplomacy, as well as addressing issues within and among the religious communities in the kingdom, with a strong emphasis on the role that holy places filled in this process. Holy places in Jerusalem and the West Bank are not devoid of historical and religious meanings in the modern nation-state, yet change in the modern period requires that their meaning, as sites holy to the three monotheistic religions, be examined within more complex relationships. In the twentieth century, for example, holy places, as tourist destinations, have come to serve as part of the nation-state's treasures, re-conceptualized to represent the nation regardless of the nation's historical age. These sites the subject of contention and conflicting political agendas; thus, when the geographical and historical circumstances surrounding the sites change, so too does their religious-cum-national meaning.

Official Jordanian institutions re-produced images of holy places in Jerusalem and the West Bank as symbols that served both to depict the nation and legitimize the state. These images appeared on items such as bank notes, postage stamps, medallions, tourism brochures, and in school textbooks. Discourses of legitimacy and authority are gleaned from the symbolic imagery that appears on cultural markers (that is, state-issued, functional paraphernalia that bear symbolic imagery intended to support the national project). To gain a more complete picture of Jordan's modern history and a deeper understanding of the role of a holy city in a modern nation-state, one must analyze these kinds of cultural artifacts for the alternative or previously unconsidered meanings they may provide. In short, by examining both state-issued cultural artifacts depicting Jerusalem's holy places, and the cultural politics of religion and nationalism, this book addresses the role

of holy places in the arrangements and practices employed to secure political and social legitimacy in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Reformation in Contemporary Islamic Thought

Michaëlle Browers
(Wake Forest University)
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

During a short but focused stay at ACOR I engaged in research on two distinct but related projects. The first is a book length manuscript on Islamic reformist thought which examines the writings of a number of individuals engaged in the task of deconstructing, reinterpreting and reformulating what is taken for Islamic orthodoxy toward democratic and liberal ends. Toward this end, I talked with Muhammad Shahrur in Syria, as well as a number of his students and colleagues. Through discussions in Jordan and Lebanon with critics of Shahrur and other similar reformist thinkers, I became aware of an additional facet to the various attempts to reform Islamic thought, that is, the deconstruction of political Islam, which in many ways has reformulated the same orthodoxy Shahrur and others addressed, though with different goals.

The second project explores the basis of alliances I have witnessed in Jordan between such ideologically disparate and historically opposed forces as Arab nationalists, socialists, liberals and Islamists. In recent years, Islamist groups have allied with nationalist and leftist organizations to coordinate protests, stage sit-ins, engage in general strikes and issue joint statements throughout the Arab region. My project addresses the following questions: Do these alliances constitute merely a temporary convergence of interests, undertaken purely for opportunist or strategic reasons? Or alternatively, do these alliances indicate ideological convergences and/or a substantive transformation of traditional political ideologies? What are the implications for the thought and practice of the groups and actors who enter into such coalitions? During my fellowship period, I collected the proceedings of four meetings that have brought together Arab nationalists and Islamists from throughout the region, as well as interview individuals who participated

in these meetings and/or cross-ideological political actions in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Ululation in Levantine Society: Vocalization as Aesthetic, Affective and Corporeal Practice

Jennifer E. Jacobs
(University of Pennsylvania)
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

The high-pitched vocal practice of ululation (*zaghareet* in Arabic) is frequently accorded a descriptive role in literature, ethnography, film, and, more recently, international news and entertainment media. My fellowship tenure in the Middle East has focused on investigating ululation, its meanings, contexts of performance and stylistic variations. Using a variety of ethnographic methods, including participant observation, interviews, and video and audio-taped documen-



tation, I have traced *zaghareet* from its closest associated meaning—an expression of joy—through its nuanced understandings. My findings indicate that despite this sound's wide circulation in the world, its spontaneous performance in the Middle East is contingent on a number of social factors.

Chasing a fleeting sound is a challenge for social research. I spent nearly a month interviewing individuals about the subject of *zaghareet* prior to getting invited to ceremonies where spontaneous performance takes place. Fortunately, summertime across the region—Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt—brought many such occasions, resulting in videotaped social events, in addition to my lengthy interviews and fieldnotes. Though further work involving phonetic description and vocal modeling of *zaghareet* will be conducted in the United States, my firsthand experience trailing this vocalization has elicited much social information regarding the practice.

Knowledge of and competency in *zaghareet* by both men and women is unevenly distributed across the Middle East, since its performance reflects different kinds of social identities (including socio-economic class, region, and gender identities) and expressions of affinity. *Zaghareet* is normally a responsive behavior, and context mediates its performance. Men frequently disavow knowledge of ululation to me (a female American researcher); yet, at venues such as concerts and large public gatherings, young men freely perform *zaghareet*. And while men can be quite skilled at the practice, their *zaghareet* is frequently referred to as “joking,” “playing,” or “not real,” whereas a woman's performance is deemed genuine.

The designation of *zaghareet* as part of local turaath ‘heritage’ necessitates its

Local artistic representation of zaghareet at the Moot Ethnographic Museum, Dakhla Oasis, Egypt. Photo courtesy of Benjamin Porter, University of Pennsylvania.

performance during rituals, especially weddings, baptisms, and songs of tribute. Some funerals—most notably, those of martyrs, very old and accomplished men, and young children—may also warrant the performance of *zaghareet*, though this custom is locally and circumstantially contingent. Aside from expressing emotion, its performance is said to “encourage” other individuals to act or feel. That is, upon hearing *zaghareet*, a person reportedly feels stronger emotions (usually happiness) or is compelled to take some type of action (e.g., dancing, singing or fighting).

Adults who perform *zaghareet* report learning to do so as teenagers (13–16), but I found children as young as four practice the trilling sound, actively mimicking friends and family members, the television and pop music. The rapid side-to-side tongue movement found in one style of Jordanian *zaghareet* is remarkable, and may require an early age of acquisition for mastery. Many adults considered experts in *zaghareet* claim they instinctively began making the noise; meanwhile, other professed non-experts detail their clandestine efforts to “practice.” One young woman describes hiding away in her room, exercising her tongue by flipping it back and forth in front of a mirror. Another woman reportedly would place a jar up to her face while practicing to contain the loud, high-pitched sound.

Commentary surrounding *zaghareet* reveals a concern that performance-knowledge of the practice is fading among younger, urban generations, and that, like other traditions, it should be preserved. The sound itself, however, remains commonplace and identifiable throughout the region, and it is frequently sampled into popular music.

The fieldwork I conducted from March to August 2004 will provide data for my dissertation in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania. I would like to thank the Council of American Overseas Research Centers and the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman for sponsoring this work.

THE AMERICAN CENTER OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH IN AMMAN IS THE LARGEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN AMMAN, JORDAN. EACH VISITOR TO THE CENTER MARVELS AT THE PLEASANT WORKING ATMOSPHERE AND THE EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS PROVIDED BY THE FACILITY AND THE STAFF MANNING THE CENTER. IT IS KEY TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST. THE EXTENSIVE 24,000 VOLUME LIBRARY PROVIDES RESEARCHERS, STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS WITH RESOURCES IN NUMEROUS FIELDS.



Nelson Glueck's Surveys in Eastern Palestine: A Reassessment

Eveline van der Steen
(Groningen University)
Richard J. Scheuer Fellow, 2003–2004

Between 1933 and 1947, Nelson Glueck, then acting director of the American Schools of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, now known as the Albright Institute, conducted a survey of eastern Palestine, with the aim of mapping the settlement history of Transjordan (present-day Jordan). The dating method that he used, that of pottery typology, was relatively new in his time, and had only been applied rarely in the region east of the Jordan Rift Valley, and only in very limited areas. Therefore, Glueck relied heavily on the results of excavations that had been conducted west of the Jordan for the dating of his finds.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Glueck was heavily criticized by scholars working in Jordan, who suggested that his survey methods were flawed and his datings often wrong (notably Franken and Power 1971; Sauer 1986). While praising Glueck as a pioneer, at the same time they dismissed his work as outdated. The purpose of my research in 2003–2004 was to reassess Glueck's surveys in light of new evidence and more recent research methods, and to determine what value, if any, Glueck's research has today.

In the course of his surveys, Glueck identified 1,080 sites, distributed over the western half of Transjordan. If we compare that to the present state of research, the Jordan Antiquities Database and Information System (JADIS), contains a little over ten thousand sites, which means that Glueck found ten percent of the sites that have been located so far in Jordan. Glueck's survey was site-oriented, and his mapping methods may be considered primitive by today's standards. As a result, about one hundred of the sites he identified were not mapped in the JADIS database. I re-examined these sites, using Glueck's own descriptions, and

mapped them in a Geographic Information System (GIS) together with the sites of the JADIS database (kindly provided by the Department of Antiquities of Jordan), using maps that I was provided with by Steve Savage of Arizona State University.

The survey pattern that resulted from Glueck's surveys was compared to the results of later surveys, both site-oriented and random or systematic random surveys. Not considering the desert area, about 45% of the area surveyed by Glueck has been covered by later surveys, which means that for 55% of the region, Glueck's results still provide the only evidence of settlement patterns. Moreover, in recent research, there has been a tendency to conduct 'hinterland' surveys associated with excavation projects, dotting the map of Jordan with isolated concentrations of sites in random places. Thus, the many different surveys, with different scopes and levels of intensity tend to distort the large-scale picture, rather than enhance it, and so in many respects Glueck's survey still presents the best picture of settlement nationwide. In many cases, where archaeologists later revisited Glueck's sites, and determined that his conclusions were not accurate, careful examination of their descriptions and those of Glueck, proved that they actually were mistaken themselves. Apparently, they had visited a different site than Glueck had identified, often due to a shifting of names in the region, or simply because they had ignored his site description. A comparison of Glueck's pottery datings with those from other surveys shows that there are no unusual discrepancies. On average, Glueck identified seventy to eighty percent of the pottery periods represented on a site, the same percentage as in other surveys, and generally dated them correctly. At the same time, Glueck's descriptions of the sites he visited are generally more extensive than those of later surveys, and allow one to draw at least preliminary conclusions about the function of the site in

relation to its surroundings.

One of the major critiques of Glueck's surveying is that he did not date his pottery accurately, and since he published little of it, this is hard to reassess. Glueck published samples of pottery from three main periods: the Early Bronze Age (mainly in his last volumes, Glueck 1939, 1951), the Iron Age (in his earlier volumes (Glueck 1934, 1935), and the Nabataean period (Glueck 1934, 1935). In his earlier surveys in the south, he dated most of the 'Bronze Age' pottery to the Early Bronze Age IV, that is, EB-MB, or MB I, concluding that this period must represent the most extensive settlement period, especially in the south. Later, as a result of his survey in the north, he adjusted his dates somewhat, allowing for earlier settlement. Nevertheless, Glueck's conclusion that the EB IV was a period of settlement and agricultural expansion, a conclusion that has long been ignored, mainly because it did not match results west of the Jordan, has now proved largely correct, thanks to the results of excavations on large EB IV sites, such as Khirbet Iskander, Bab edh-Dhra, Ik-tanu and Umm Hammad.

Glueck dated the Moabite and Edomite pottery too early, largely because this pottery was unique for the region, and there were no parallels in the west, until Glueck's own survey of the Negev provided the first Edomite pottery west of the Wadi Arabah. After his excavation of Tell Khel-eifeh, he reassessed his earlier conclusions, and allowed a much longer use-period for Edomite pottery in the region.

Despite obvious gaps in his research, Glueck's general conclusions for the archaeological history of Transjordan have proven largely correct, as shown by the results of the JADIS database, and the conclusions of later researchers. The fact that about half of the region, which he covered has not been revisited by others, makes his "Explorations in Eastern Palestine" indispensable for future research.

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ASCSA Seeks Associate Librarian

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) invites applications and nominations for the position of Associate Librarian of the Gennadius Library. Founded in 1881, the ASCSA is a primary resource for American and international graduate students and scholars in ancient and post-classical Hellenic studies, and offers two research libraries located on its campus in Athens, Greece: the Blegen, with 87,000 volumes dedicated to the ancient Mediterranean world, and the Gennadius, with 110,500 volumes and archives devoted to post-classical Hellenic civilization. The School also sponsors excavations and provides centers for advanced research in archaeological and related topics at its excavations in the Athenian Agora and Corinth.

Responsibilities of the Associate Librarian include: supervising, building and preserving the collections of the library, including the acquisition, cataloging and indexing of new print and electronic materials; providing leadership for creating and implementing a collection development plan including digital materials, working in collaboration with the Director and Head Librarian of the Gennadius Library, the Head Librarian of the Blegen Library, the Archivist, academic staff and committees of the School; corresponding and exchanging of information with scholars and old book-dealers; providing guidance and information on the library's resources to readers and visiting scholars in the use of print and electronic materials; working with colleagues at related research libraries in Greece and abroad to develop and promote collaborative efforts; overseeing the Library's web presence; writing sections of grant proposals concerning the Library.

Position requirements:

- ALA-accredited MLS;
- BA in classics, history, literature or archaeology;
- Demonstrated skills and experience in relevant information technology, including its use and management, and possessing a comprehensive understanding of the technology-driven information environment;

- Expertise in one of the disciplines of the Gennadeion collection (classics, Greek history, history of archaeology, arts of the book, literature);

- Excellent knowledge of English and modern Greek;

- Understanding of unique needs of a graduate research library and familiarity with current issues in academic librarianship;

- Knowledge of best practices and current trends in managing academic libraries and serving library constituencies;

- Excellent communication, computer, organizational, and interpersonal skills;

- Specific experience working with Ex Libris' Aleph highly desirable.

The salary is commensurate with experience. Benefits include TIAA/CREF, health coverage, group life insurance, a housing allowance, and relocation expenses.

Review of applications begins immediately and will continue until the position is filled. Send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to Prof. Maria Georgopoulou, Director, The Gennadius Library, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 61 Souidias Street, Athens, GR 10676, Greece or email application to SecretaryGenn@ascsa.edu.gr. Website: <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/positions.htm>. ASCSA is an EO/AA employer.

The NEH Announces a New Archaeology Summer Institute for School Teachers

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces a Summer Institute for teachers, "The Archaeology of Jordan and its Western Neighbors." The four-week-long program will take place from June 27 to July 22, 2005. Administered by La Sierra University, it will take place at the Semitic Museum, Harvard University in Cambridge, MA. Also affiliated with ASOR, the program is designed especially for full-time social studies and history teachers (grades 6 through 12) in schools of all types.

The program will bring together world-renowned scholars to present the latest findings and thoughts on issues critical for understanding primary written sources, history and geography of the region.

The NEH offers a stipend of \$3000.00 to the twenty-five teachers who are selected to participate in the program.

For application information go to <http://home.earthlink.net/~galondon>. Or contact G. London, 7701 Crest Dr. N.E., Seattle, WA 98115. Tel 206-522-6426. Email: glondon@earthlink.net. Gloria London and Donald Sharpes, co-Directors.

Application deadline: **March 1, 2005.**

NEWS: Four Indicted on Charges of Running Antiquities Fraud Ring

On December 29th Jerusalem police indicted four antiquities collectors and dealers (and a fifth person, unnamed) for fraud. The James ossuary and the King Yoash tablet were listed among several renowned artifacts labeled as forgeries, and the truth about these items come on the heels of the Israel Museum's discovery that their ivory pomegranate, long believed to have adorned a staff used by Jewish temple priests, was also counterfeit and thought to be crafted by this same group of forgers. Museums worldwide have been asked to reexamine their collections, as these first discoveries are believed only to be a small part of a much larger and complex scheme. Though the items themselves were often authentic, the ring added inscriptions to increase the antiquities' selling value, and apparently, the authorities discovered the plot because the man who crafted the sophisticated forgeries had been boasting of his work in a local bar. The indictment charges seventeen counts against Oded Golan, a collector, and the dealers, Robert Deutsh, Shlomo Choen and Faiz al-Amaleh. All four are free on bail. Robert Deutsch and Oded Golan, in particular, have issued statements protesting their innocence in the matter.

ASOR - affiliated LECTURES

New Orleans, LA

Center for Archaeological Research
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary

January 27, 2005

Gabi Barkay

(Bar Ilan University)

"The Temple Mount: Past and Present"

*Sponsored in part by the Jewish Federation of New Orleans
and the Israel Ministry of Tourism*

February 3, 2005

William G. Dever

(University of Arizona, emeritus)

"The Age of Solomon: Fact or Fiction"

*Part of the NOBTS Manuel Family Lectureship Series on
Archaeology and the Bible*

Cambridge, MA

January 18, 2005, 7:00pm
Harvard Yenching Building

Joanne Farchakh

(Mideast correspondent for Archaeologia magazine)

"Mesopotamia Endangered: Witnessing the Loss of History"

*A reception will precede the lecture at 6:00pm at the
Harvard Semitic Museum*

April 13, 2005, 7:00pm

Sperry Room, Andover Hall, Harvard Divinity School

Lawrence Stager

(Harvard University)

"The Arrival of the Philistines"

Atlanta, GA

Emory University
Michael C. Carlos Museum, Reception Hall

20 January 2005, 7:00 pm

Adolfo Roitman

(Curator of the Shrine of the Book, Jerusalem)

"The Significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls for Judaism and Christianity"

February 24, 2005, 7:00pm

Gary M. Beckman

(University of Michigan)

"Diplomacy in the Ancient Near East"

April 21, 2005, 7:00pm

Harrison Eiteljorg

(Director, Center for the Study of Architecture)

"Buildings on the Athenian Acropolis: Two Approaches to Architectural Planning"

Seattle, WA

Seattle University, Specific Location Here

April 29, 2005, 11:00am

Robert Bull

(Affiliation Here)

"Mt. Gerizim"

*In conjunction with the Pacific Northwest Regional
Meeting of ASOR*

C O N F E R E N C E C A L E N D A R

January 6–8, 2005

Current Research in Egyptology VI will take place at the University of Cambridge. Contact: www.currentresearchegypt.fsworld.co.uk/; email: cre62005@yahoo.co.uk. Current Research in Egyptology VI, c/o Rachel Mairs, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, CB2 1RL.

January 6–9, 2005

Archaeological Institute of America. Boston, MA. Contact: www.archaeological.org.

January 20–22, 2005

A symposium will be held at Columbia University's Wallach Art Gallery in conjunction with the exhibit "**Settlement and Sanctuary on Cyprus from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages.**" Contact: www.learn.columbia.edu/phlamoudhi.

February 18–20, 2005

The AOS/SBL/ASOR Midwest regional conference will be held at Trinity International University, Deerfield, IL. The program is centered on the theme "Ugarit at Seventy-five, its Environs and the Bible." There will be a special archaeology session with David Schloen, John Monson and Yves Calvet presenting papers. The plenary speaker will be Edwin Yamauchi. Please contact K. Lawson Younger for further information (lyounger@tiu.edu).

February 25–26, 2005

"Margins of Writing, Origins of Cultures: Unofficial Writing in the ancient Near East and Beyond." The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Contact: Seth L. Sanders, The University of Chicago Oriental Institute, Room 325, 1155 East 58th St., Chicago, IL 60637-1569. Email: sanders@uchicago.edu. Tel. 773-834-3290. Fax. 773-702-9853.

February 25–26, 2005

People and the Environment in the Ancient Mediterranean. Columbia University, New York. The Center for the Ancient Mediterranean at Columbia University is organizing a graduate student conference on the relationships between human societies and their physical environments in the ancient Mediterranean. The keynote address will be delivered by Michael Jameson, Crossett Professor Emeritus of Humanistic Studies at Stanford University.

February 27–March 1, 2005

Household and Family Religion in Mediterranean and West Asian Antiquity: Comparative Perspectives, hosted by Brown University. The conference will begin with an introductory theoretical and methodological lecture, include sessions focusing on Second Millennium West Asia, First Millennium West Asia, Egypt, Greece and Rome, and end with a roundtable discussion: "Developing Comparative Perspectives." The conference is free and open to the public. Contact: <http://www.brown.edu/familyreligion>.

March 2005

The 2005 meeting of the ASOR West Coast Region, co-convened with PCRAAR/SBL, under the auspices of WESCOR, will be held at Arizona State University, in Tempe. We anticipate two ASOR sessions entitled "The Archaeology of the Ancient Near East." Contact: Beth Alpert Nakhai (bnakhai@email.arizona.edu).

March 11–13, 2005

The regional meeting of SECSOR will be held at the Adam's Mark Hotel in Winston-Salem, NC. Theme: Archaeology and the Ancient World. Contact: Jim Pace (pacejim@elon.edu) or John Laughlin (laughlin@averett.edu).

March 12–13, 2005

The ASOR Southwest Regional Meeting will take place in Dallas, TX (Harvey Hotel, Airport). Contact: Jesse C. Long, Jr. (jesse.long@lcu.edu).

March 18–21, 2005

The 215th Meeting of the American Oriental Society will be held in Philadelphia, PA at the Sheraton Society Hill Hotel, One Dock Street. Contact: www.umich.edu/~aos/.

March 30–April 3, 2005

Society for American Archaeology 70th Annual Meeting, Salt Lake

City, Utah. Contact: web: www.saa.org; email: meetings@saa.org.

April 1–2, 2005

The Upper Midwest Regional ASOR regional meeting will be held at Luther Seminary, Saint Paul, Minnesota. Contact: Mark W. Chavalas (chavalas.mark@uwlax.edu).

April 3–4, 2005

The Annual Central States Regional Meeting of the SBL/ASOR will be held at the Holiday Inn, Westport, St. Louis, Missouri. Contact: Victor Matthews, vhm970f@smsu.edu.

April 7–8, 2005

The Eastern Great Lakes regional SBL/ASOR meeting will be held at the Oglebay Resort, Wheeling, West Virginia. The Plenary speaker at this year's conference will be Dr. Lawrence Shiffman, who will speak on the topic of the Dead Sea Scrolls. As in the past, we will hold two ASOR sessions, one titled "Archaeology and the Bible," and the other titled "Near Eastern and Mediterranean Archaeology." Contact: Suzanne Richard (Richard@gannon.edu).

April 8–9, 2005

The Rocky Mountains - Great Plains ASOR Regional meeting will take place in Denver Colorado. Contact: Rami Arav (rarav@mail.unomaha.edu).

April 29–May 1, 2005

The Pacific Northwest Regional ASOR Meeting will meet at Seattle University. The theme for the session is "sacred places." Contact: Gloria London (glondon@earthlink.net).

May 10–13, 2005

"Mediterranean Crossroads Conference (MCC): New directions in the study of the Mediterranean and its history at the onset of the 21st century." The aim of this conference is to bring together researchers working on different aspects of the Mediterranean region (past and present) and to encourage the sharing and examination of a wide spectrum of themes and problems. Moreover, it will provide an excellent opportunity for interdisciplinary collaboration and will hopefully help to forge and identify new methodologies for dealing with the now widely acknowledged complexity of Mediterranean history. The conference will take place in Athens in the large Conference Complex of "ATHINAI," a modern "multi-purpose" venue in the historic district of Votanikos in Athens, Greece (<http://www.athinai.com.gr/> >www.athinai.com.gr). Contact: Despina Catapoti either by email (pierides1@athinai.com.gr >pierides1@athinai.com.gr) or by phone (00302103480000).

May 19–21, 2005

Religious Pluralism in Ancient Anatolia: From the Post-Hittite Era to the Beginning of the Hellenistic Period. Religionswissenschaftliches Seminar, University of Bonn, Germany. This conference will focus mainly on texts in Hieroglyphic Luwian, Lycian, Lydian and Carian as well as on Phrygian and Urartean. Central themes to be covered by the papers will be religious continuity since the Hittite Empire, but also religious change to new cults or beliefs, and exchange of religious ideas between different areas of Anatolia before the advance of Hellenism. Contact: Manfred Hutter (mhutter@uni-bonn.de).

June 26–July 1, 2005

The 2005 SBL International Meeting will be held at the Meritus Mandarin Hotel in Singapore. The host institution will be Trinity Theological College of Singapore. Contact: www.sbl-site.org.

September 5–9, 2005

Sixth International Congress of Hittitology. Università di Roma - La Sapienza. Contact: rita.francia@tin.it.

November 15–19, 2005

The 9th Conference of the International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics (ICCM) will be held in Tunisia. Deadline for submission of abstracts is Nov. 15, 2004. Contact: Demetrios Michaelides, Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus, Kallipoleos 75, NICOSIA 1678. Email: dmichael@spidernet.com.cy

November 16–19, 2005

ASOR Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency, Penn's Landing, Philadelphia, PA.

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