

**Volume 46, Number 3**  
**Autumn 1996**

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In addition to a plaque commemorating his term of presidential service to ASOR, Meyers was also given an original serigraph entitled "Peace is our gift to you" created by Patty O'Connor-Seger. In expressing warm thanks and congratulations on behalf of the whole ASOR constituency, Seger concluded the presentation stating "Eric, part of your vision is fulfilled! May we all together continue to pursue it!"

## **ASOR SETTLES INTO NEW QUARTERS**

The moving van pulled up in front of 656 Beacon Street on Kenmore Square in Boston on July 18 and by the end of the day ASOR was basically in place on the fifth floor, directly above the offices of the Archaeological Institute of America. A few workers were still busy adjusting the air-conditioning controls and finishing alarms on doors, but the beautiful, newly renovated office space was complete with carpeted floors, partitions, new files, telephones, and more. It did not take very long to get our computers up and running, and to become connected to Boston University's e-mail system. After almost two months, everything essential is out of boxes and into files, but we still need a table for the meeting room and have to finish hanging pictures and bulletin boards.

I can't possibly mention the names of all the people who went out of their way at Boston University to get us settled in. From the President of the University to plant operations, everyone has been great. It is taking time to become familiar with the paperwork, code numbers and who deals with what, but people like Jean Holtman, Assistant Director of Personnel, Dr. Julie Hansen, Chair of the Department of Archaeology, and Evelyn LaBree, Department Administrator, have been a tremendous help. Mark Meister and his AIA staff welcomed us warmly when we arrived, and have been available to help or give advice when we needed it.

We have had some excellent temporary help from Department of Archaeology students until we are able to find a replacement for Pam Turner through the University personnel system. We have contracted with Wallace Niedzwiecki to handle our accounting, so we are catching up with our general ledger, monthly reports and spread sheets, and bills are being paid by someone other than myself. We are looking forward to having our staff set early in October.

The 1996 Evaluation Tour of ASOR-affiliated excavation projects was conducted between June 16 and July 13. Joe Seger, Chair of the CAP Committee, was accompanied by committee member Paul Jacobs for the entire trip. Other committee members, working with their respective field projects were contacted en route. AIAR President Patty Gerstenblith accompanied part of the tour in Israel, and Dr. Tim Harrison, Director of the Tell Madaba project, accompanied the tour to several sites in Jordan.

P. MacAllister  
J. Ross  
J. Seger  
G. Vincent  
W. Rast

P. Burger  
J. Cooper  
N. Frederick  
G. Thompson  
E. Campbell

J. Blakely (Ind)  
W. Dever (Corp)  
W. H. Gibbs (Board)  
H. Hendrix (Board)  
P. Jacobs (Corp-

AGENDA ITEMS: If you have an item you would like to include on the agenda, please send it to the Boston ASOR Office and it will be passed along to the agenda committee.

## **OUTREACH EDUCATION**

For the fifth consecutive year, the Outreach Education Section at the Annual Meeting will offer a half

contact Carolyn Draper, 1295 N. Providence Road, A204, Media, PA 19063. Telefax: 610-566-3823; e-mail: [cfdraper@aol.com](mailto:cfdraper@aol.com).  
*Carolyn Draper and Maria-*

and the e-mail directory. Of somewhat less value were the announcements of fellowships, recent appointments and awards. Job openings seems to be the least valuable aspect of the Newsletter.

*Question #5: Which of the following features not currently in the Newsletter would you like to see included, if any?*

Of the three suggestions for additional features to be offered by the Newsletter, the response was evenly split between including letters to the editor, short topical articles, and internet updates. Additional suggestions included providing information on candidates for election, and an explanation of the by-laws of ASOR and the overseas centers. We hope to comply with all of these requests in the coming issues. To this end, I invite all ASOR members to submit brief bulletins, reports, letters, or anything else that might prove interesting to Newsletter readers.

*Question #6: Are you satisfied with the current Newsletter format?*

A number of respondents who checked "no" seem to have misunderstood the question, which referred to the design and format of the Newsletter. Most had little to say about the current format, indicating only that they were satisfied with it. A handful, however, thought the Newsletter could be more attractive, citing other academic Newsletters as examples to follow. This issue contains a few design changes that I hope will meet with the approval of readers. How the Newsletter looks in the coming issues will depend on the feedback of its readership.

The value of the Newsletter has much to do with the quality of its editors over the years. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Vic Matthews on behalf of ASOR for his six years of service to this Newsletter. The results of this survey are a testimony to his hard work and dedication.

Billie Jean Collins  
ASOR Newsletter Editor

## **FROM THE PUBLICATIONS DESK**

### **Leonard Takes Over as the Chair of ASOR's Committee on Publications**

During the summer, former Chair, Tom Schaub, and Leonard were able to meet at a secret rendezvous in Sonoma County (CA) where they spent a weekend reviewing the history and mission of the committee, as well as tasting several, very fine cabernets.

Leonard sees as one of this main tasks as Chair the maintenance of the high standards of ASOR's journals and series that have been established by their individual editors and, in addition, would like to continue to expand the book publishing program set in place by Jim Flanagan and nurtured so well by Schaub. During his tenure in office, Leonard also plans to emphasize the role of electronic publishing in the production and maintenance of ASOR's sizeable stable of publications.

Leonard is especially interested in receiving input from the ASOR membership, and asks both corporate and individual members to "please write to me directly, or to Billie Jean Collins, our very capable Director of Publications, and tell us how you like what we are doing, how we could do it better, or how we could do it differently. "





flooding due to regional sea-

increased. Increased sedimentation in the harbor would have led to the "silting up" of the harbor in Roman and later times.

All remaining work is in the form of drafting and final interpretation of stratigraphic units based on sedimentology and micropaleontology. After producing geologic cross-sections I will make a Roman period paleogeographic map of the ancient harbor, and possibly paleogeographic maps of the area showing environmental change through time. This fall we expect to submit a report of our findings at Paphos in the form of a Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus (RDAC) In order to report details of the study and to reach a wider audience we intend to submit a paper to a scientific journal.

While in Cyprus I spent some time on each end of my trip at CAARI, which provided room/board and logistical support. Nancy Serwint and staff were exceptionally friendly and helpful. Although I only visited briefly, I was fortunate to be able to attend a lecture and reception, where I met several scholars currently working in Cyprus.

In fact, during my three weeks in Cyprus I was fortunate to meet many scholars and officials from whom I learned a great deal about Cypriot archaeology in general and, in many cases, about the archaeology and history of the Paphos site itself. The opportunity to discuss the Paphos project with people from a variety of backgrounds has given me a perspective on the entire history of the Paphos site and harbor-a history that I can now incorporate into an understanding of coastal environmental change over the last 2000 years. Thanks to the many people and agencies involved, this project is truly interdisciplinary in nature.

## **NEWS FROM CAARI**

CAARI Welcomes Arrival of 1996-1997 Fellows

Research activity at CAARI has been further heightened by the arrival of scholars who have been awarded fellowships for 1996-1997:

Dr. Barbara Kling, Department of Classics at Montclair State University in New Jersey, is the NEH Fellow. Her research project involves a reassessment of the pottery from the Late Bronze Age site of Apliki. Apliki was a copper mining village located in northwest Cyprus, and an investigation of the pottery promises to inform on the expansion of the copper industry in Cyprus.

**Dr. Mariusz Burdajewicz, Keeper of the National Museum in Warsaw and Lecturer at the Institute of Archaeology at Warsaw University, has been awarded a grant from the J. Paul Getty Grant Program. The award is earmarked for scholars from Central and Eastern Europe. Dr. Burdajewicz's research details the arms and armor from Cyprus during the Bronze and Iron Ages. While in residence at CAARI, he will use the CAARI library and study artifacts in the Cyprus Museum as well as from other district museums on the island.**

Michael Mueller is one of two graduate students who have been awarded Fulbright student awards. Michael is a Doctoral Candidate in the Ph.D. Program in Anthropology of the Graduate School of The City University of New York in New York City. His project deals with social reorganization and identity among Greek Cypriot refugees living in the south of Cyprus. Joseph Parvis has also received a Fulbright award. Joe is a Doctoral Candidate in Cultural and

Intellectual History at the University of Michigan, and his dissertation research focuses on the public and private responses to early photographs of Cyprus and its people during the nascent years of British administration of the island.

**New American Ambassador Comes to CAARI**  
Ambassador Kenneth Brill

As the term of my appointment to the Annual Professorship at the Albright comes to an end, it is time to look back and reflect on the accomplishments achieved during this period. The Annual Professorship is awarded for work on a long-term research project that needs to be carried out in Israel, with special benefits afforded by residence at the Albright. In addition, the Annual Professor is responsible for supervising the field trip program, hosting monthly dinners with local scholars, and supporting the Institute Director in maintaining the productive intellectual environment of the Institute. My research involved the study of the daily use of animals in biblical times. While the biblical record was a starting point and served as a framework, extra-biblical documents, ancient artistic representations, zooarchaeological and ethnographic data were examined for supporting evidence and provided additional or clarifying information that was used for illustration and better understanding of the topics under study. I examined information concerning ruminants (small and large cattle), their by-products, their manufacture and uses, pack and track animals, other mammals (dog, pig, cat), birds, insects (bees, locust), water fauna (fish, molluscs), and more. With each of the animals I tried to find its history of relationship with man, its influence on culture and the economy, and examine whether there were any changes through time of the role each animal played in the life of its users, especially the Israelites. Furthermore, I looked at the place wild animals occupied in the economy and dealt with the role of animals in the cult. I have made great progress, to the point of almost completing a manuscript which will be ready for publication within a year.

The Albright's field trips literally covered the country from Dan to Beer-shev

thirty-two field trips in all, to Israel, the West Bank, and Jordan, with visits to over 114 sites and museums. These trips introduced the fellows to the topography and historical geography of ancient Israel, Ammon, Moab, and Edom, allowing them to keep current on archaeological research presently being carried out in Israel and the neighboring countries. Our annual out-of-the-country trip to Jordan was planned and guided by Robert Schick, who has worked in Jordan and is very familiar with the country and its archaeological sites. Assistance was extended to us by the American Center of Oriental Research's director, Pierre Bikai, and his staff, which helped to make the trip so successful. Our itinerary took us from Aqaba northward through Petra to Amman stopping at many out-of-the-way sites. Much of the trip was made possible by special permits issued to us by Ghazi Bisheh, director of the Antiquities Department of Jordan. Other members of the department were also very helpful. A visit in the Dead Sea region and Amman was guided by Muhammad Waheeb, also of the Jordanian Antiquities Department.

In addition to the regular reports and seminars conducted by the Fellows, we hosted several local scholars for dinner and discussion, including Avner Raban and Rachel Hachlili of Haifa University, Dan Bahat of Bar Ilan University, Abraham Malamat of Hebrew University, and Yaakov Meshorer of the Israel Museum. The Fellows visited local institutions such as the Israel Museum, the Bible Lands Museum, and attended the lecture series sponsored by AIAR and HUC at the Rockefeller Museum. Several visiting scholars presented lectures, among them Professor Sava Tutundzic of Belgrade University, Professor Hans J. Nissen of Freie Universität in Berlin, and Dr. Shimon Gibson of the Palestine Exploration Society in London. Some of the visiting scholars were co-sponsored by other institutions, such as the British School of Archaeology and Birzeit University

I wish to thank the trustees of the Albright Institute and its fellowship committee for this award. The opportunities it offered me for my own research and the role it allowed me to play in the Albright's academic community have greatly enriched my scholarly experience. Special thanks are due to the United States Information Agency and the Horace Goldsmith Foundation for their financial support of the Annual Professorship.

## **NEH POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS' REPORTS**

### **The Promontory Palace at Caesarea: Final Studies**

Since my NEH fellowship began in July 1995, most of my efforts at the Albright Institute have been directed toward the preparation of the final publication of the University of Pennsylvania Museum's Excavations of the Promontory Palace at Caesarea, which I direct in collaboration with Barbara Burrell and Ehud Netzer. A secondary project has been to research my contribution for a publication entitled Gardens of the Roman Empire, for which I am the editor of the section "The Gardens of the Roman East." During the year, I brought artifacts excavated between 1990 and 1995 to the Albright for review. Where specialists had not already been assigned, I raised the funds and arranged for appropriate doc

format of the final publication. We anticipate gathering the specialist reports by early 1998 for editing and submission for publication later that year.

My work on the Caesarea material was greatly assisted by interns who helped to process the material as part of a formal academic course requirement. During the course of the winter intensive ulpan at Hebrew University, I met several students majoring in archaeology in the U.S. who were attending the Overseas Program, which requires that students undertake an internship for ten hours each week over the course of the semester. Four students became interns, working at the Albright for Caesarea and Tel Migne-Ekron, and also helping to coordinate other student volunteers to participate on the dig at Masada during the spring vacation, with the Institute of Archaeology at Hebrew University. These interns planned to go on to work over the summer of 1996 as student volunteers at Caesarea, Tel Migne-Ekron, and other sites in Israel. The Director will make the internship part of the formal program at the Albright next year.

Rome was greatly influenced by the gardens and architecture of the eastern provinces. During the fellowship year, I focused my travel opportunities on exploring sites of ancient gardens. In August, I visited Egypt and spent a day driving along the canals near the Nile studying the agricultural fields, groves and gardens, looking particularly at traditional irrigation methods. In early March, I travelled to Jordan to look at Herod's fortress palace at Machareaus and to visit the terraced gardens of the late Hellenistic site of Araq el-Amir, palace of Hyrcanus the Tobiad. Planting season in Jordan was in full swing, and I was able to study a variety of horticultural techniques and methods of cultivation. In April, I spent a week on Masada as a specialist with the Institute of Archaeology's excavations, studying the southern area of the mountain and evaluating evidence on the ground for dramatic marks on early aerial photographs. Six fellows and three interns from the Albright assisted me and the excavation team during the course of the week. The results of this study include two entries for the Oxford Encyclopedia of Near Eastern Archaeology, "Preclassical Gardens" and "Classical Gardens." In November, I co-hosted a conference with Wilhelmina Jashemski at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, "Gardens of the Roman Empire" and presented the results of my research. This conference is now being prepared for publication, and I am editing my own entries and those of other scholars contributing information on gardens of the eastern Mediterranean. Archaeology Magazine has requested an article based on this conference. On April 11, I presented a public lecture at the Albright Institute, "The Gardens of the Eastern Roman Empire." I will be closing my fellowship year by presenting the Annual Lecture in Landscape Architecture at the Technion in Haifa, speaking on the future of archaeological sites in Israel and the role of the landscape architect in their conservation and development.

The success of this year of work is due, in large part, to the quiet, productive atmosphere that prevails at the Albright and, in no small part, to my colleagues and the staff. Afternoon tea and the evening meal were invariably both delicious and congenial. The field trip program was very thoughtfully organized by the Albright Director and effectively led by Annual Professor, Oded Borowski. The lecture and workshop program also enriched my understanding of the archaeology of this region. The guest evenings with important figures in Israeli archaeology were quite special. I joined other fellows in attending another important forum for meeting with Israeli colleagues, the seminar series at the Institute for Advanced Studies, which focussed this year on the topic of "Acculturation in the Graeco-Roman Period."

Finally, I found the staff of the Albright to be gracious, hard working and generous with their assistance, particularly during the stressful period of the "closure." We all enjoyed being part of the great tradition of Omar's cooking, and- no less-Walid's interpretations and new introductions. The fellows all appreciate how a served meal allows for unbroken dinner table discussions; however, during the "closure", Nawal awed us with her wonderful pastries and delicious meals (prepared after a full day of work at Schmidt's College and her cleaning chores at the Albright) and we became closer as a group by pitching in to help. Nadia, Edna, Muneira, and Said also contributed greatly to the comfort of my stay, helping me to locate necessary equipment and facilities. Final thanks go to Albright Director, Sy Gitin, as well as the Annual Professor, Oded Borowski, to whom I am thankful for good advice on many matters of conducting archaeological research in Israel, as well as for offering explanations, translations, and context as many dramatic events unfolded during this difficult and dramatic year in the history of Israel. For me personally, it has been a productive and memorable sabbatical year, and a pleasant prelude to my new academic position at Cornell.

### **Tell en-Nasbeh: The Ceramic Dating of Strata 1 to 5**

My project has its roots in my previous time at the Albright in 1991-1992 when, as the Samuel H. Kress Fellow, I completed the bulk of the text for my Ph.D. dissertation, "Tell en-Nasbeh: A Re-evaluation of the Architecture and Stratigraphy of the Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Later Periods." The wide exposure of the site achieved by W. F. Bad<sup>¶</sup> between 1926 and 1935 makes Tell en-Nasbeh one of the most important sites in Palestine for understanding ancient settlement planning. Due to the immense amount of material excavated at Tell en-Nasbeh, the dating of the revised stratigraphy I worked out then was based on correlations with the known history of Biblical Mizpah of Benjamin, the town with which Tell en-Nasbeh is identified. This historical model suggested that there should be a settlement on the site from I1 0 0 1 186.62 374.

installations cut by walls of later strata, other relatively homogenous deposits from unsealed cisterns and from rooms in an area of clear super-imposed stratigraphy in the southwest corner of the site.

The dating of Stratum 1 is difficult as it consists of isolated features just below topsoil apparently of the Hellenistic to Roman periods, though with some remains into the Ottoman Period. The most significant result achieved to date has been the identification of half a dozen deposits of different types with ceramics which conclusively demonstrate the existence of a Babylonian to Persian Period phase at Tell en-Nasbeh, known as Stratum 2 in the revised site stratigraphy. Materials from sealed cisterns demonstrate a late seventh to early sixth century date for the end of Stratum 3. The dating of Stratum 4 (and thus the dating of the beginning phase of Stratum 3) is problematic as relatively little ceramic material was recorded from the scores of rock-cut installations assigned to this phase. However, the several dozen Philistine sherds of local manufacture, the collar rim pithoi and the Iron I cooking pots found in fills, clearly indicate that Tell en Nasbeh was settled in the Iron I (ee)6(ntur)4( t)hx-3( sout)e-3(c)4( as)7(tum10(ne)d)-9(a)4(t-3(c)9(of St)



special boon, making my inspection of the Nasbeh material held there very convenient. The Albright staff was supportive, as always. Special commendation must go to Nawal Ibtisam Rsheid who cheerfully and almost effortlessly not only handled most of the cleaning but all of the cooking during much of the spring Closure. I look forward to the opportunity of returning to the Albright at some future date to continue my research on Tell en-Nasbeh.

## **SAMUEL H. KRESS FELLOW'S REPORT**

**The Military Interaction of Egypt with the Southern Levant During the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age Transition**

investigation. Appendix A was a supplement to this chapter providing a concordance of the Egyptian military terminology. This is followed by the investigation of archaeological sites (Akko, Aphek, Ashkelon, Beth-Anath, Beth Shan, Gezer, Hazor, Kadesh, YenoÈam) lands/regions (Moab, SeÈir-Edom) and other socioethnic and political entities (Israel, <sup>a</sup>3sw) mentioned in Egyptian military documents. This investigation includes: (1) an evaluation of the context of the toponym in Egyptian documents; (2) a suggested identification of the toponym with a known site; (3) an outline of the history of archaeological investigation of the site; (4) a description of the archaeological data, including the correlates for destruction, the chronology and stratigraphy, and the degree of continuity/discontinuity from one phase to another; and finally (5) an assessment of the possibility that this can be associated with Egyptian military tactics. The references made in this chapter provide the archaeological basis of comparison with Egyptian texts and reliefs.

Since this basic research is now complete, the textual, iconographic and archaeological data will be combined to provide a suggested paradigm for Egyptian military policy in the southern Levant. This will provide archaeologists with a systematic methodology that can be used to evaluate discontinuity in the archaeological record during this period. The final chapter will provide the conclusions of this study.

Results of this study will be presented at the SBL/ASOR annual meetings in New Orleans,

## **The Bureaucracy of Trade in the Late Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean**

Imported objects, royal and personal archives stacked with commercial documents, and shipwrecked cargoes provide evidence for widespread contact and exchange in the Late Bronze Age (LB) eastern Mediterranean. Attempts to reconstruct the patterns and motives for this trade usually concentrate on studies of the documents and the trade items themselves. One category of evidence that, although frequently noted, has not been subjected to rigorous examination, is the secondary marks with which objects—ingots and pottery, for example—were labelled in the course of exchange. Signs incised or painted on pottery are a particularly good source of information, since the widely-exported ceramics have often survived the ravages of time. By tracing how and where the vases were marked, it may be possible to learn something specific about the routes that the vases travelled, the people who carried them from place to place, and the administration of trade.

Trade marks are usually isolated signs, often unassociated with any known formal script. It is, therefore, difficult to "read" the mark itself, and interpretation depends on deciphering patterns of occurrence in the vases and contexts where marks of a particular type appear. Marks on pottery transported from one region to another add another wrinkle, for it is impossible to judge their meaning without first understanding marking systems in the place whence the pot came, where it ended up, and through which it passed along the way. The important first step, therefore, is to define local marking practices. Only then can the fun begin of figuring out when, where and why the pot was marked, and what that tells us about the general organization of trade.

I recently spent two months as a Barton Fellow at the Albright Institute, learning about

contexts. Those few vases that are marked usually fall into one of two categories: either they are imports (most often, Mycenaean) or they are large storage/transport containers alternately referred to as amphoras, "Canaanite" jars or store jars. The assemblage from Tell Abu Hawam—where more Mycenaean and Cypriot pottery has been found than any other site in Israel—best illustrates how the imports were marked. The fact that only fourteen (out of at least two hundred) Mycenaean vases were marked, underscores the rarity of their occurrence in LB Israel. Most of these bear incised (rather than painted) signs that, when they are distinctive enough to be identified specifically, are clearly derived from Cypro-Minoan, the script in use on LB Cyprus. This link between the incised marks on Mycenaean pottery and Cyprus is strengthened by the fact that it was common practice for the islanders to mark their ceramics, whereas this was not



locally-

Education Abroad Program in Israel, which helped to introduce undergraduates not only to archaeological fieldwork, but also to the post-excavation laboratory analysis of discovered artifacts. Since 1992, Levy has also conducted the Department's Anthropology-Archaeology Field School in Israel during the summer, and each year has taken approximately twenty UCSD and other UC students to participate in the program.

"This hands-on research program has sparked interest in the Department's expanding archaeology program," said Tuzin, "and it has inspired many students to pursue graduate studies in the field."

Tuzin also credits Levy with the design and establishment of an archaeology lab in the new Social Sciences Building. The laboratory, which houses state-of-the-art computing equipment, is geared to accommodate the needs of undergraduate research projects.

"Not only has Professor Levy made a difference in the lives of many undergraduate students, he

committee established as its first project the Joint Concordia-ASOR Excavation at Tell Taanek (Biblical Taanach) in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Three seasons of excavation were conducted in 1963, 1966, and 1968.

In addition to participating in field work, sponsoring educational activities, and publishing a newsletter, the Concordia Archaeological Society will also develop resources for archaeological research and maintain a museum display on the St. Louis campus. For more information about the Society, please write to Dr. Maxwell in care of Concordia Seminary, 801 DeMun Avenue, St. Louis MO 63105.

## **Breaking New Ground for an Archaeology of the Ottoman Empire**

### **A Conference Held at SUNY Binghamton on April 20, 1996**

Tobacco pipes, Iznik wares, shipwrecks, architecture, agricultural production, and the politics of nationalism were some of the topics discussed at "Breaking New Ground for an Archaeology of the Ottoman Empire: A Prologue and A Dialogue," a conference held at SUNY Binghamton on April 20, 1996.

Bringing together archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians who have studied the period during which the Ottoman Empire ruled the eastern Mediterranean (roughly the fifteenth through twentieth century), this first attempt at constructing an archaeology of the Ottoman Empire was a great success. The enthusiasm, ideas from extant fieldwork, goals and ideas from the participants



The gathering was small in number, most closely resembling a seminar. Nine people presented papers and prepared comments; about thirty people engaged in the discussions. Those present represented the disciplines of archaeology, anthropology, history, sociology, and classics. Participants came from as far away as the University of Chicago, North Carolina, and Bilkent University of Turkey. The archaeological sites ranged from Crete to the Red Sea, with much discussion centering on Ottoman Palestine.

The day began with a presentation by Neil Asher Silberman. He introduced a challenge to the study of the Middle East: to fully consider the period that the Ottoman Empire ruled the region and to move away from commemorating the "Golden Age" of the distant past. Silberman set the tone by combining a critique of past practices with a vision of new directions. Following Silberman were a series of theoretical and empirical papers.

The morning papers focused on agricultural practices on Crete (Allaire Brumfield), a shipwreck in the Red Sea (Cheryl Haldane), the excavation of a village in Palestine (Ghada Ziadeh-Seeley), and observations on the use of light in the Ottoman mosque style (Alison Snyder). The afternoon presentations focused on foodways in Jordan (Oystein LaBianca), consumption and commodities in Palestine (Uzi Baram), and ceramics and consumption in Anatolia (Lynda Carroll). Ottoman historian Donald Quataert led the discussion both by raising questions regarding the papers and by introducing issues for the group to consider.

The discussion was a dialogue among historians, anthropologists, and archaeologists on the potential of archaeological research into this recent past, the avenues that might provide the most success, debate on understandings of the Ottoman Empire, consideration of "history from below"-a view from the masses rather than the elite, and future directions. The politics of archaeology and the implications of this study of the past for the nation-states of the eastern Mediterranean were elucidated.

One of the directions agreed upon by the assembly was to continue the dialogue. The papers are being organized for publication. And while crossing disciplinary boundaries is always difficult-especially when the places we are studying have ideological reasons for opposing certain questions-the goal of richer, more holistic interpretations of the Ottoman past seems within reach. While some new ground was broken by this conference, more work, more discussion, and even more debate is necessary *f* and welcome.

For more information, contact Uzi Baram, Department of Anthropology, Machmer Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; email: [uzib@aud0u.um 0 0 1 1351 TQ q0S.er005700480 g00](mailto:uzib@aud0u.um 0 0 1 1351 TQ q0S.er005700480 g00)

research may include Late Antiquity, early Byzantine studies or the Ancient Near East. Ability to contribute to a broad curriculum in ancient Mediterranean studies is a must.

Applications must include a letter of application, curriculum vitae and at least three letters of recommendation sent to the address below by the deadline. In addition, candidates are encouraged to send writing samples (30 pages maximum), evidence of excellence in teaching, and for recent Ph.D.'s a graduate school transcript. Please include a statement of availability for possible informational conversations in New York City, Dec. 28-30. All materials must be postmarked by Nov. 15, 1996 and addressed to: Professor George Sheets, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Classical and Near Eastern Studies, University of Minnesota, 330 Folwell Hall, 9 Pleasant St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0125.

The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

## **CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT**

### **"The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium" Organized by the University of Cincinnati Cincinnati, 18-20 April 1997**

The Classics Department of the University of Cincinnati and the Cincinnati chapter of AIA are pleased to announce a three-day international conference to be held 18-20 April 1997 at the University of Cincinnati. The Semple Symposium will honor the seventieth anniversary of the arrival of Blegen and

For more information, including a conference registration form and a preliminary program, please write: Dr. Diane Harris-Cline, Dr. Eric H. Cline, Conference Coordinators, Classics Department, M.L. 0226, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0226.

## **Albright Wedding Bells**

Dr. Jeffrey Zorn and Dr. Kathryn Gleason, who met at the Albright Institute as NEH Fellows in the spring of 1996, are pleased to announce that they were engaged on July 18, 1996. Their wedding took place in Sage Chapel at Cornell University on September 29, 1996. Kathryn is Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, and Jeff is Visiting Scholar in the Near Eastern Studies Department at Cornell. They may be reached at 1422 Hanshaw Rd., Ithaca, NY, 14850, (607) 257-5114.

In August the Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon gave an outdoor picnic for over seventy guests. Pictured here, left to right, in the Albright kitchen are Ashkelon Director Lawrence Stager, and staff members Norma Dever and Ross Voss. They made and served Larry's potato salad, Norma's baked beans, Ross's lasagna and Gary Hunter's barbecued hamburgers and hot dogs, American style. Polly Munson's homemade brownies, Omar's potato chips and fresh watermelon added to the picnic around the grill near the old tennis court. Ashkelon was saying thanks to Barbara Johnson, who was leaving the position as Director of the Ashkelon Lab, and a big welcome to Todd Sanders, Cheryl and baby Marcel, as Todd will be the new Ashkelon Lab Director.

## **HOT OFF THE PRESS**

### **Luce Foundation Gives \$1.5 Million for New Center for Study of Religion**

Religious Studies News, a publication of the American Academy of Religion and the Society of Biblical Literature, carried an article in the September 1996 issue announcing the awarding of a \$1.5 million grant by the Henry Luce Foundation for the construction of a new building to house the Scholars Press Consortium. The new three-story, 24,000 square foot structure will house Scholars Press, the executive offices of the American Academy of Religion and the Society of Biblical Literature, the Publications office of ASOR, and certain programs of the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. ASOR is among the sponsor's who have pledged financial support for the building.

The article said that the new center's mission will be fourfold: "(1) to collect and analyze data on the study of religion and use that information to advance the case for more, better-funded higher-education programs in religion; (2) to strengthen faculty teaching and research by providing pedagogical workshops, an extensive World Wide Web library of course syllabi, and information on resources for research funding, and by facilitating the training and recruitment of scholars from underrepresented racial and ethnic minorities; (3) to expand the audience for scholarly research by internationalizing scholarship, making research accessible on-line, and improving the broad public understanding of religion; and (4) to enhance and broaden scholarly publishing, both electronic and traditional." The building is scheduled to be completed by January 1998.

### **Royal Temple Inscription found at Philistine Ekron**

The following press release summarizes a story that appeared in the New York Times, Tuesday, July 23, 1996, B5-6.

Jerusalem, July 10, 1996 - A royal dedicatory temple inscription that bears the name of a Biblical city and its kings has been discovered for the first time in Israel in excavations carried out this season at Tel Migne-Ekron. The inscription provides conclusive evidence of the identity of Ekron, one of the five capital cities of the Philistines.

The name Ekron and the kings Achish and his father Padi were found in a five-line inscription, written in Phoenician script, on a large block of stone excavated from the ruins of a temple that formed part of a monumental palace. The palace and the entire city were burned to the ground in 603 BCE during the campaign of the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar.

The discovery of the inscription was made by an archaeological team headed by Professor Trude Dothan, Director of the Philip and Muriel Berman Center for Biblical Archaeology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Professor Seymour Gitin, Dorot Director and Professor of Archaeology at the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem.

The Tel Migne-Ekron excavation is a joint project of the two institutions and is supported by a consortium of 22 North American and Israeli institutions, the Dorot Foundation, and the Berman Center for Biblical Archaeology.

This is the thirteenth and last of the current series of archaeological excavations at the site, which is located near Kibbutz Revadim, some 25 miles south of Tel Aviv.

The newly discovered inscription states that Achish, the son of Padi, king of Ekron, built a temple dedicated to a goddess. Achish corresponds to the name Ikausu, who is mentioned in the Assyrian annals of the seventh century BCE as the king of Ekron.

An earlier Achish (not the one referred to in the inscription) was the name of a Philistine king mentioned in the Bible in the books of I Samuel and I Kings during the period of King David and King Solomon.

Ikausu was one of the twelve kings of the Mediterranean seacoast called upon by the Assyrian King Esarhaddon in the first quarter of the seventh century BCE to provide building materials

based on new data supplied by Natan Aidlin of Kibbutz Revadim, suggested the identification of Tel Mique as Philistine Ekron.

### **A New Hittite Monument Found in Turkey**

Reported to the Newsletter for Anatolian Studies (June 1996) by Peter Ian Kuniholm - On Friday, May 31, 1996 at the XVIII International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry held in Ankara, Ali Dinçol announced that in the village of Hatip about 17 km south of Karahuyuk by Konya, a rock relief rather like the Karabel monument has been found. It shows a Hittite king striding to the right. In his outstretched left hand is a vertical spear. On his head is a tall, conical hat. Over his right shoulder hangs a bow. He wears a kilt and a short sword stuck through his belt. On his feet are shoes with curly pointed toes. Behind him is the inscription: KURUNTA, GREAT KING, HERO, SON OF MUWATALLI, GREAT KING, HER. The KURUNTA part is very clear: a deer, which one reads as HRUN or KURUN, and then a foot above it, which is the -TA suffix.

### **'Royal grave' at Tell Banat**

Reported to the ANE discussion list in the Spring of 1996 by Anne Porter and Thomas McClellan -

surface column foundation. On the second terrace, a series of rooms are arranged around a 7m x 7m floor of baked brick tiles mortared by bitumen, from which steps lead on both the north and south to the rooms situated on the third terrace.

The construction of this building should be dated to the mid-third millennium. It was demolished and a second building of a different orientation was erected over it, reusing the floors of the earlier one. The gravel platform overlays a structure that at this stage of excavation looks very similar to White Monument II (McClellan and Porter, *Orient Express* 3, 1994, and McClellan, Subartu, forthcoming), an artificially constructed mound approximately 3FaaBT/.