

Volume 47, Number 3

Dinner on November 18 during the Annual Meetings at the Napa Valley Marriott Hotel. A festive evening and an exciting program is planned. Former ASOR Chairman of the Board Gough Thompson will be our honorary host for this special event. Dr. Avraham Biran, a senior member and long time friend of ASOR, will speak on the topic "Biblical Archaeology Then and Now." The \$125 a plate dinner will feature a special menu and includes a \$75 donation to the fund to support our Centennial events. Your invitation to this special dinner will be included with the Annual Appeal materials. Bring a friend and share the festivities!

ASOR 2000 A Commitment for the New Millennium

ASOR is committed to the promotion and fostering of continued exploration, research and educational outreach in all disciplines serving the recovery of the history, religions and cultures of the ancient Near East by:

- * Advocacy and support of affiliated overseas research centers and research committees operating in the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean area.
- * Encouraging and initiating high calibre research and excavation projects.
- * Maintenance and promotion of a significant scholarly and public-orientated program of professional publications.
- * Generation and provision of scholarship and fellowship opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students, and for junior and senior post-doctoral scholars

Accordingly, CAMP is following the prudent course which involves searching for the best option or options with respect to ambience and economic value in a location for fully independent meetings again next year. I am convinced that this will prove to be most positive for ASOR. It was clear from discussions and actions in New Orleans that a majority of our members feel it is time to affirm ASOR's self standing identity. The substantial program involvement and registration for the Napa meeting already provides good reason for optimism in regard to our ability to manage on our own, and a second year of independent meetings should help to clarify further ASOR's course for the future.

Joe D. Seger
ASOR President

News from CAARI

CAARI 15TH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM. On Saturday, July 26th, CAARI hosted its annual summer archaeological symposium. Traditionally, the workshop is a day-long event at which international as well as Cypriot archaeological teams present short reports outlining the results of their season's research. The workshop is designed as a forum for foreign scholars to meet with their Cypriot colleagues in order to pose questions, discuss research strategies, present new ideas, and reflect together on issues of common concern. This year's workshop attracted record attendance and twenty-four papers were presented by specialist participants. The workshop was held at the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation in Nicosia, and in the evening CAARI hosted a reception for participants and attendees in the CAARI garden. The program included:

Welcome and Introductory Remarks - Dr. Nancy Serwint, Director of CAARI, and Dr. Demos Christou, Director of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus
Khirokitia - Dr. Alain Le Brun (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris)
Maroni-Tsaroukas - Dr. Joanna Smith for Dr. Sturt Manning (University of Reading)
Hala Sultan Tekke - Dr. Paul Astrom (University of Goteborg)
Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios - Ms. Alison South (Vasilikos Valley Project)
Alassa-Paliotaverna - Dr. Sophocles Hadjisavvas (Department of Antiquities of Cyprus)
Kourion City - Dr. Demos Christou (Department of Antiquities of Cyprus)
Idalion-Ampileri - Dr. Maria Hadjicosti and Mr. Georghios Georghiou (Department of Antiquities of Cyprus)
Ayia Varvara-Almyras - Dr. George Constantinou for Mr. Walter Fasnacht (Schweizerisches Landesmuseum, Zurich)
Polis-Marion and Arsinoe - Dr. William Childs (Princeton University)
Athienou-Malloura - Dr. Michael Toumazou (Davidson University)
Aradippou-Panayia Ematousa - Dr. Lone Wriedt Sorensen (University of Copenhagen)
Rantidi Forest - Ms. Bonny Bazemore (University of Indianapolis)
Idalion - Dr. Pamela Gaber (University of Arizona)
Kition-Bamboula - Mr. Eustathios Raptou for Mme. Marguerite Yon (Maison de l'Orient Meditteraneen, Lyon)
Yeronisos Island Excavation 1997 -

Catania)

Amathus: Temple, Palace, City Walls - Ms. Claire Balandier for M. Pierre Aupert and M. Pierre Leriche (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)

Kourion-Amathus Gate Cemetery - Ms. Danielle Parks (University of Missouri at Columbia, Department of Antiquities of Cyprus and CAARI)

Polis Pyrgos Archaeological Project - Dr. Nancy Serwint for Dr. Dariusz Maliszewski

Sotira Archaeological Project - Dr. Stuart Swiny (State University of New York at Albany)

Western Cyprus Project-Prastio Agios Savvas tis Karonos Monastery - Dr. David Rupp (Brock University)

Sydney Cyprus Survey Project - Dr. Bernard Knapp (University of Glasgow)

Conservation in the Cyprus Museum: Recently Discovered Archaeological Objects - Mr.

Andreas Georghiades (Department of Antiquities of Cyprus)

Paralimni-Nissia - Dr. Pavlos Florentzos (Department of Antiquities of Cyprus)

Friends (\$1,000 or more)

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Peter Feinman
Jodi Magness
Irving Saginor

ASOR would also like to acknowledge grants from the following foundations in support of its various programs:

Catholic Biblical Association
Concordia Archaeological Society
Dorot Foundation
Endowment for Biblical Research
Lindstrom Foundation
Replogle Foundation
Samuel H. Kress Foundation

From the Publications Desk

This has been an exciting year for ASOR's publication program. New initiatives in the form of a new identity for ASOR's premier journal *Biblical Archaeologist* (now *Near Eastern Archaeology*) and plans for the establishment of a fund to support and encourage the publication of final excavation reports have infused new energy and direction.

The move of the Publications Office into the new Luce Center at Emory University is still planned for Spring 1998 and will mark a turning for Publications. Two offices are dedicated for ASOR in the new building. The space will allow us to begin to expand our personnel. Plans are underway to establish a permanent full time Composition/Typesetting position. This individual will be expected to take over the composition of NEA and the three book series as well as to help with preparation of advertising as part of our new marketing initiative.

ASOR's three journals continue to flourish, maintaining a steady circulation base. The simplified membership categories that took effect last month now allow ASOR professional level members to select JCS in addition to NEA or BASOR. This change not only gives ASOR members a wider choice, but will help increase the circulation of JCS, the only American journal dedicated to cuneiform studies. Volumes 48 and 49 of the journal are scheduled to appear early in 1998.

BASOR continues to maintain its status as one of the premier American scholarly journals in archaeology. Editor James Weinstein reports that the remaining volumes for 1997 will appear in the next few months and as of 1998, the journal will be fully on schedule.

After six years of unflagging dedication to the production of *Biblical Archaeologist*, David Hopkins' tenure as editor will come to an end in December of 1998. The Committee on Publications is actively soliciting suggestions for a new editor to fill Hopkins' shoes. Anyone who would like to be considered should contact COP Chair, Albert Leonard, Jr. Perhaps Hopkin's most lasting legacy to the journal will be its new identity. Look for a preview of the new *Near Eastern Archaeology* magazine at the ASOR table in Napa in November.

Also on display in Napa will be the latest volume in the ASOR Archaeological Reports series, *Res Maritimae: Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean from Prehistory to Late Antiquity*. This volume represents the first of the CAARI Monographs to be published in this series. Discounts of up to 40% will be available to ASOR members at the meeting.

Also slated for publication in the next few months is the ASOR Annual vol. 54, *Ancient Naukratis*, by Al Leonard, Jr. A number of other manuscripts have been accepted for publication or are under review.

Sales of book and back issues were vigorous last year and have left us with a healthy positive surplus of funds for the seventh year in a row. The proposed budget for 1997-98 has us operating at a loss for the first time. This is due in part to the anticipated cost of setting up the Luce Center offices, but also because we have made the decision to dedicate additional funds for marketing and publicity. t

Chris Holland, Mississippi State University

Alice Hudiburg, Vanderbilt University

Judith Kenworthy, Texas A&M University

Jonathan Lawrence, University of Notre Dame

Seth Sanders, Johns Hopkins University

Elizabeth Ann Willett, University of Arizona

W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, Jerusalem: Project Descriptions of Albright Appointees 1996-1997

EDITED BY SEYMOUR GITIN

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The following is a report on the activities of the 1996-1997 Appointees of the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. These are brief summaries of the Appointees' activities. There were 47 Appointees (one with a double appointment) - 15 named Professorships or Fellowships; 31 Associate Senior, Post-Doctoral, and Research Fellowships; and one Honorary Fellowship (Social Science Research Council).

1. The Tel Miqne-Ekron Silver Caches: The Assyrian and Egyptian Connections

Seymour Gitin, Dorot Director and Professor of Archaeology, Albright Institute

Six caches containing 259 silver ingots, hacksilber, and pieces of silver jewelry have been excavated at Tel Miqne-Ekron. The caches or hoards are singularly important because they were found in sealed deposits in monumental buildings that were part of a well-defined town plan of one of the largest Iron Age cities excavated in Israel. This city can be dated to the seventh century, based on associated material culture finds, the newly discovered Ekron royal dedicatory inscription, and extra-biblical texts. The caches are securely dated to the last phase of the seventh century which was destroyed in the 603 BCE campaign of the Neo-Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar.

Ekron was one of five Philistine capital cities. In the seventh century, it became a vassal city-state of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, the economic policies of which stimulated the development at Ekron of one of the largest olive oil production centers in antiquity uncovered to date. As such, it

and, ultimately, the impact of the Muslim conquests. Nevertheless, a conventional history of later Roman Palestine (second to seventh centuries CE) cannot be written. Literary texts are too episodic and reflective of too widely divergent biases (primarily Jewish and Christian), and the material evidence from archaeology generally too specific to the particular site, to allow the reconstruction of a historical narrative of the various groups and actors and their interaction in later Roman Palestine. Given the constraints of the sources, alternative strategies both of research and of presentation are necessary.

Ultimately, the goal the project is to ask to what extent the massive religious, ethnic, and social changes in late antique Palestine were shaped or constrained by the geographical or structural organization of economic production and trade, by correlating the archaeological evidence for economic organization with the distribution of other institutions such as courts, schools, or places of worship, and with the distribution of different ethnic or religious communities in Palestine. The project builds upon extensive and comparatively well-published excavation and surveys that offer some insight into the hierarchical organization of cities and villages and hence, to some extent, into the hierarchical organization of agricultural production and trade. Furthermore, in an age without mass media, trade was a primary vehicle for the exchange of information and frequently the occasion for other kinds of social interaction as well. As such, this material offers a grid against which to plot the kinds of interactions in which the literary texts are most interested. The advantage of this approach is that it is uniquely suited to the state of the evidence about Roman Palestine. The narratives of the literary remains (especially rabbinic texts) frequently locate specific small-scale events (visits to a sage or holy man, events in the marketplace, court cases) in particular locations. Hence, this kind of analysis makes it possible to correlate different bodies of information that reflect different levels of social,

Mediterranean. Thus the project has resulted in a new understanding of the settlement and subsistence of northern Sinai during this period.

The interval from 20,000-10,300 BP was the time period when frequent and rapid climatic changes spread over the earth, effecting the environment in various ways. While in Europe it was quite cold and relatively dry (sea level was down 50-200m), in the Levant it was generally cooler and more humid than today. This climatic type, which promoted a temperate seasonal environment, facilitated the movement of populations out of the Mediterranean northern Levant into the newly formed grasslands and Oak-Pistachio forests of the central and southern Levant. Notable within this expansion was the increased distribution of wild grasses, such as wheat and barley, into the Negev and, probably, northern Sinai. It is within this context that the terminal Pleistocene occupation of northern Sinai took place.

century BCE This will be accomplished by applying the model of "complex chiefdom" social systemic structure to the realia of twelfth and eleventh century highland Palestine in order to provide an anthropologically-guided historical reconstruction of "Epimonarchic" Israel.

Ethnographic evidence from diverse cultures shows a high probability for complex chiefdoms immediately to precede state formation, thus suggesting the model for the communities that preceded state formation in the highlands of Palestine ca. 1000 BCE. While chiefdom models

incomplete Greek graffito ("Synagogue of the Hebrews") and a limestone capital with carved representations of seven-branched lampstands, palm fronds (lulavim), and a citron fruit (etrog). With the completion of Lapp's on-site visitation of late antique synagogues, museum collections, and archival research, he intends to publish his findings in *Hesperia: Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*.

8. The Archaeological Sites and Architectural Monuments of Jerusalem

Robert Schick, Islamic Studies Fellow; Professor of Islamic Archaeology, al-Quds University

For the 1996-1997 year, Schick's principal research project involves the study of the archaeological sites and architectural monuments in Jerusalem. The results of his work will be incorporated into an expanded English edition of Bieberstein and Bloedhom's three volume German study.

Klaus Bieberstein and Hans-

complete the exposure of a fifth century glass furnace in the University of South Florida area. The two glass workshops offer an opportunity to compare two industries and determine how they may have competed. In addition to the Sepphoris glass, the vessels from the Upper Galilee site of Nabratein will also be prepared for publication. By comparing the Sepphoris and Nabratein glass it is hoped that a model for production centers vs. trade centers can be created for use in interpreting glass finds in the future.

10. Iron Age II Textile Production: The Development of Commercial Textile Production in the Levant

prominently during the era of Philistines' settlement in the area and during their later conflicts with the neighboring Israelites. Examining what species were consumed in which proportions, as

books, are called pesharim, written about the middle of the first century BCE. Events mentioned in the prophetic texts refer in the pesharim to the history of the community. Earlier research focused on this group of exegetical texts. However, examples of the 'pesher' are to be found also in other works of Qumran, written prior to the pesharim. It seems that the use of the method pesher in various Qumran works reflects a longer intellectual tradition. Both the "isolated peshers" and the prophetic pesharim use a common vocabulary that originates from a source apart from the interpreted text, and seems to be the language of a distant tradition. One focal point of the analysis is to disclose the vocabulary and possible origin of that tradition, and to show changes in the form of the "pesher."

Another form of Qumran exegesis is represented by certain narrative texts. They are discontinuous narratives written with special exegetical purpose. They retell (or refer to) select stories of the antediluvian and patriarchal tradition. The pericopae are selected in order to set

an axis with the inner doors to the antecella and the cella itself. The cella is a "broadroom" with the entrance and cult-niche on the long sides of the room.

During the Chicago excavations 280 cuneiform tablets at Ishchali were recovered. This text group is complemented by another composed of 169 texts. They were identified by S. Greengus in the Chicago "Frankfort collection", which were purchased in 1930 by Henri Frankfort for the Oriental Institute and came from illegal digging in Ishchali. The third group of Ishchali tablets come from the "University of California collection". They were identified by Lutz and also originated from illegal digging.

The Ishchali tablets include a range of text types, including the usual receipts for tools, building materials, records of loans, lists of gifts made to the gods, and other administrative memoranda. There are also numerous letters, a number of legal records, and school texts. These texts can be arranged in five categories: letters, legal documents, administrative documents, literary and school texts, miscellaneous and unclassified texts. The study of the text group from Ishchali can bring a new knowledge in the discussion about changes in the economic life in beginning of the second millennium B.C. in Mesopotamia, and can contribute to the understanding of the socio-economic development and role of the temple in the Old Babylonian period.

15. Agriculture, Irrigation, and Salinization in Ancient Mesopotamia from Phytolith Analyses of Archaeological Sediments

Arlene M. Rosen, Senior Fellow (Weizmann Institute of Science Fellow); Researcher, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheba

This study concerns the development of a new technique for the identification of salinization in ancient fields. Recent research has shown that phytoliths from ancient cereals occurring in the sediments of archaeological sites can attest to the farming microenvironment of plant growth. These microfossils are indicators of irrigation or dry-farming. Phytoliths bearing the "irrigation signal" have been used as indicators of irrigation (floodwater) farming in Chalcolithic and Early

Taha's project involves the publication of the 1996-1997 salvage excavations of the Kh. Belameh water tunnel, directed by Hamdan Taha. Kh. Belameh is located at the southern entrance of Jenin, ca. 1.5 km. south of Tell Jenin. The site guards the southernmost pass to the Marj Ibn Amer (Jezreel plain). Kh. Belameh is identified with Ibleam, one of the ancient cities of Canaan, mentioned as a royal city in the Egyptian Archives and named in the list of the Palestinian cities conquered by Tuthmos III in the fifteenth century BCE. In the Biblical tradition, it is mentioned as the city of Issacher, which was given to Menasseh, and from which the Menassites were unable to drive out the Canaanite. In the Roman period, the site was known as Belmont. At the foot of the ancient mound lies the spring of Bir es-Sinjib - Bir es-Sinjil - from where water was brought to the city by means of a tunnel cut into the rock, which provides a safe passageway. The tunnel was apparently cut during the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and was reused during the Roman-

Michael Rosenbaum, Post-Doctoral Fellow; Brandeis University

The study of Biblical Hebrew at the end of the twentieth century is still largely dependent upon grammars that were written or have their roots in the nineteenth century. The purpose of this project is to further our un

Brooke's work is inspired by the seventeenth and eighteenth century vedute (viewpainting) tradition of Vermeer, Piranesi, and Canaletto which came to the Holy Land in earnest in the nineteenth century. It was brought by clergymen seeking to validate Bible narrative, scholars (from many disciplines) enamored of the past, travelers fascinated by the exotic, and professionals hoping to profit from Western curiosity. Among them were British Protestant artists who favored biblical sites in the immutable open landscape, and French Catholics who depicted architecture and monuments emphasizing religious practice. Their work demonstrates a firm command of the compositional disciplines of the Dutch and Italian vedutisti that are also the core of Brooke's work (see *Views of Rome*; Rizzoli, 1995).

Travel photography also came of age during this time. Early photographers looked to Jerusalem for scenes that would fit the conventions of the vedutisti and yet convey the documentary sanction that painting could not. They sought to find and depict the foundations of Christian belief as an antidote to Western rationalism. For them, the Bible was a hypothesis that the land itself had to validate. Many works were based on a fundamental belief in the absolute power of specific sites, particularly those sanctified by sacred event. Both engraver and photographer embodied the era's romantic tradition: an awareness of history, an appreciation for nature, a fascination with exotic lands and ruins, and a fondness for church and monarchy. Jerusalem offered them devotional as well as "oriental" sites, and a mutable ideological fabric that could be reinvented by each new artist. Though inspired by the earlier vedute tradition, Brooke has unique, late twentieth century problems to solve. These include dramatically constricted classic viewpoints, tragically neglected antiquities, the unavoidable backdrop of incongruous contemporary architecture, and capricious restrictions on access to religious sites. Brooke uses the nineteenth century engravings as antecedent material to examine the viewpainting tradition in Jerusalem itself. Many of Brooke's views reflect the fact that, even without the nineteenth century artist's agenda of confirming biblical narrative, it is impossible to escape the crush of history associated with nearly every boulder and hill.

20. Late Iron Age II 'Basket Pendants' in the Mediterranean Region: Origin, Distribution, Chronology and Significance

Amir Golani, Research Fellow; M.A., Hebrew University

Basket pendants are a specific form of jewelry that originated in the southern Levant during the

Aegean interaction with the east is well-documented, especially during the thirteenth century BCE in Canaan. The most ubiquitous evidence for this contact is Mycenaean IIIB pottery, the majority imported from mainland Greece and the western Aegean, which has been uncovered at most LB IIB sites in Syria-Palestine including Tel Mique-Ekron, Deir el-Balah, and Beth Shean. Containers, or closed forms such as stirrup and piriform jars, amphoroid kraters, flasks, and alabastra, are by far the most common imported types. Aegean material culture imported from mainland Greece disappears in Canaan at the end of the Late Helladic IIIB period. However, Aegean-inspired objects continue to appear sporadically during the twelfth century BCE at several sites, such as Beth Shean, and in overwhelming quantities at Tel Mique-Ekron. At Beth Shean, the small numbers of non-mainland imported Aegean-style vessels, termed Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery, are usually containers, mainly stirrup jars and flasks. In contrast, Aegean-inspired pottery forms, which are locally produced at Tel Mique-Ekron and are also referred to as Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery, are usually tablewares and cooking pots.

Egyptian-style objects, so common in thirteenth century levels at sites in Canaan, especially southern Canaan and Beth Shean, continue to appear in significant amounts in post-Late Bronze II levels at sites such as Beth Shean. A well-developed potters' craft, producing Egyptian-style ceramics identical to that produced in later New Kingdom sites in Egypt, flourishes into the mid-twelfth century BCE. Due to the typological and technological similarities with Egyptian pottery produced in Egypt, a significant Egyptian presence is suggested at Beth Shean and

Surveys and excavations conducted in the 1980s within the region of the southern Hermon have revealed many cult and settlement sites. Among these is Har Sena'im, situated along the southern Hermon ridge, which has provided many interesting and enigmatic finds.

Two standing limestone stelae found in situ in what has been labelled "Structure 7" close to the Upper Cult enclosure, will provide the central focus for this research and thesis. A full study of their significance and the historical sanctity of the region will assist in understanding Ituraean cult practice and ethnic identity.

24. The Pottery of Early Bronze Age Tell Taannek

Mark Ziese, Research Fellow; Ph.D. Candidate, Andrews University

It is the purpose of this project to prepare for publication the Early Bronze Age ceramic corpus from the Joint Concordia-ASOR Excavations at Tell Taannek (Taanach) conducted between

26. Aegean Affinities of Philistine Material Culture: The Iron Age I at Ekron: Trude Dothan, Senior Fellow; Professor Emerita, Hebrew University.
27. Hellenistic to Late Roman Pottery in the Syro-Palestinian Area: Barbara Johnson, Senior Fellow; Independent Researcher.
28. The Complexity and Ideology of the Book of Leviticus: Jacob Milgrom, Senior Fellow; Professor Emeritus, University of California at Berkeley.
29. An Evaluation of the Philological Evidence for the Canaanites: Khaled Nashef, Senior Fellow; Director, Palestinian Institute of Archaeology, Birzeit University.
30. Culture and Polity in Ancient Israel: Shalom Paul, Senior Fellow; Professor of Bible, Hebrew University.
31. Final Publication of the 1982-88 Seasons of Excavation of the University of South Florida Excavations at Sephoris, Israel: James Strange, Senior Fellow; Professor of Religious Studies, University of South Florida.
32. * Tel Megadim Publication Project: Samuel R. Wolff, Senior Fellow; Archaeologist/Researcher, Israel Antiquities Authority.
33. * Tel Yaqush Publication Project: SeJin Koh, Post-Doctoral Fellow; Jerusalem University College.
34. Harbor and Hinterland: Territoriality and Regional Exchange on the Phoenician Coast during the Iron Age: Gunnar Lehmann, Post-Doctoral Fellow.
35. Ancient Samaria: History and Society: William Schniedewind, Post-Doctoral Fellow; University of California-Los Angeles.
36. * The Phoenicians on the Northern Shore of Israel: A Reappraisal: Carolina Aznar, Research Fellow; University Complutense of Madrid.
37. Islamic Numismatics: 'Isa Baidun, Research Fellow; Institute of Islamic Archaeology, al-Quds University.
38. Women's 'Extra-Familial' Economic Roles in Ancient Israel: Ann Fritschel, Research Fellow; Emory University.
39. The Fourth Millennium BC: The Development of Pastoral Society: Avner Goren, Research Fellow; Hebrew University.
40. Exterior Stonework of Selected Old City Religious Sites: A Visual Study: David Kurtzer; Yale University.

Scholars Press has announced the appointment of Rex D. Matthews as Editorial Director of the Press effective September 15, 1997. The position of editorial director is a new one for the Scholars Press consortium. It carries responsibility for giving leadership to the consortium publishing program in its broad spectrum from acquisitions through the marketing process.

Matthews, who has been with Abingdon Press since 1986, served as Senior Editor there for the past eight years. At Abingdon, he provided strategic leadership in building the list of academic books in religion. He earned his B.A. degree from Birmingham-Southern College where he majored in philosophy and religion, graduating in 1972. Both his M.Div. and Th.D. degrees are from Harvard Divinity School.

At Scholars Press, Dr. Matthews will assist sponsors in their publication programs. He will act in an advisory capacity to the many editors who serve the consortium, will facilitate the acquisitions process, and will assist in recruiting and training new editors. In addition, he will oversee the marketing process and will assist the Press and its sponsors in defining and scheduling overall marketing strategy.

EXHIBIT

Michael C. Carlos Museum

Sepphoris in Galilee: Crosscurrents of Culture

January 24 to April 12, 1998

This exhibition spans many centuries in the life of Sepphoris, from the Late Bronze Age to the Byzantine period, and focuses more specifically on the following topics: rulers and rabbis; synagogues; tombs and burial customs; languages; the Jewish, Graeco-Roman, and Christian religions in Sepphoris; as well as daily life in the Roman and Byzantine periods. The show will display a good selection of objects coming from the thorough excavations of the site by American and Israeli teams, including mosaics; bronze, silver, terracotta, and stone sculptures and objects; terracotta and glass vessels; jewelry; coins; and lamps, as well as great didactic material, including architectural models, maps, and photographs. This exhibit is currently on view at the North Carolina Museum of Art.

[Publications](#)

[Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research \(BASOR\)](#)

[Journal of Cuneiform Studies \(JCS\)](#)

[Near Eastern Archaeology \(NEA\)](#)

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