



# ASOR

Winter 2000  
Volume 50, Number 4

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

## Bolder in Boulder

The 2000 ASOR Annual Meeting in Nashville continued the tradition of excellence that has marked ASOR meetings throughout its Centennial Celebration year. There were over 470 registrants for a meeting that included a thought-provoking Plenary Session on Wednesday night featuring Israel Finkelstein, 46 Academic sessions, and six Outreach and Public sessions. ASOR's Centennial Celebration concluded its festivities with the Members Meeting and Reception, staged at the replica of the Parthenon on the Vanderbilt University campus.

A resolution was passed at the Members Meeting and ratified by the Board of Trustees continuing our pattern of meeting in the same city as, but just prior to, the Annual Meeting of SBL/AAR, for an additional three-year period. After two years in this new cycle (2003), the Committee on the Annual Meeting and Program (CAMP) will bring another resolution to the ASOR membership on whether to continue this meeting arrangement. As a result, ASOR will meet in Toronto in 2002, Atlanta in 2003, and San Antonio in 2004. At the Atlanta meeting, CAMP will once again present a resolution on future Annual Meeting sites.

Elections during the Members Meeting included that of Doug Clark as the new CAMP Chair. Doug moves into this office, replacing Victor H. Matthews, having served for three years as Program Committee Chair. The new Program Chair will be Eric Cline. Both Doug and Eric have experience with staging the Annual Meeting and deserve all the support that members can give them.



*Doug Clark takes over as Chair of the Committee on the Annual Meeting and Program.*

The 2001 ASOR Annual Meeting will be held at the Omni Interlocken Resort Hotel (Broomfield, CO). It is located within five miles of Boulder, making it possible for the Outreach committee to schedule activities on the campus of the University of Colorado. Recreational opportunities are plentiful and shopping and a wide variety of dining experiences are within easy access. The hotel has an in-house audio-visual department, excellent meeting facilities, regular shuttle service to and from the airport, and the rate of \$105 per night is also quite competitive. It should be an excellent site for the 2001 Annual Meeting.

*Victor H. Matthews  
Outgoing CAMP Chair*

## In Memory of Anne Cabot Ogilvy

Robin M. Brown and Bert de Vries

Anne Cabot Ogilvy died Nov. 13, 2000, after a brief illness at the age of 69. Anne's life combined family, professional activities, and international travel and research in a nearly classic twentieth century style. She played an active role in Near Eastern archaeological and academic studies as a staff member on several archaeological projects, as a researcher in zooarchaeology, and as an officer and trustee of both the American Schools of Oriental Research and the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman, Jordan.

After receiving her BA in philosophy from Harvard in 1965 and settling in New York City, Anne studied archaeological faunal analysis at Columbia University. As a pioneer zooarchaeologist she participated in several archaeological projects during the 1970s including the notable excavations at the biblical site of Tell Dan in Israel, at the Classical-era site of Caesarea in Israel, and at the Classical-era site of Stobi in Macedonia (former Yugoslavia). Her work and love of archaeology also brought her to Egypt, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. Anne worked closely with faunal analysts Brian Hesse and Paula Wapnish, and they published two joint articles, "The Fauna of

[Continued on page 2](#)

## INSIDE

CAMP Report: "Bolder in Boulder"	cover
In Memory of Anne Ogilvy	
ASOR News	
General Membership Meeting Minutes	3
Mesopotamian Fellow Report	6
CAP Report	7
Statement of General Standards	8
Projects Approved for ASOR Affiliation, 2000–2001	10
Centennial Reception Photo Spread	12
Campaign Roll Out: Passing the Torch	14
Centennial Year Honors and Awards	16
ACOR Fellows Reports	21
Conference Calendar	26

### Anne Ogilvy, continued from page 1

Phlamoudhi-Melissa: An Interim Report," *Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus*, Nicosia, Cyprus (1975) 5–28, and "The 1974 Collection of Faunal Remains from Tel Dan," *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 227 (1976) 35–62.

Through this active career in research and scholarship Anne became an avid participant in the organizations that enabled such work. She was a life member of both the American Schools of Oriental Research and the American Oriental Society, and also belonged to the Archaeological Institute of America and the Middle East Studies Association. Her participation in these organizations constituted a career of leadership and service on boards and committees for more than twenty-five years, and her faith in the missions of these societies was always backed with generous donations.

Anne joined the ASOR Board of Trustees in the early 1970s, which she supported in many capacities, including service on the Jerusalem Committee (as a trustee of the William F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research), the Finance Committee, and the Public Relations Committee. She was also the Assis-

tant Treasurer of ASOR for several of the twenty years that she sat on the board. In 1998, Anne received the ASOR Membership Service Award in recognition of her exceptional contributions to the organization's membership and programs. Anne also took an active interest in those who worked for the research institutes affiliated with ASOR. She spent many hours with Omar Jibrin, the long-serving cook at the Albright Institute in Jerusalem, whose life story she painstakingly documented. On the occasion of Omar's fortieth year of service, she published a letter thanking Omar and describing his work at the Institute during the great political turmoil of the mid-twentieth century: "A Tribute to Omar Jibrin," *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 5 (1980) 5–7.

In 1986, Anne joined the Board of Trustees of the American Center of Oriental Research, and remained an active member of its Executive Committee until her death. Her appointments included Secretary, Treasurer, Finance Committee (at times Chair), and Liaison to the ASOR Board of Trustees. However, her most cherished activity was her long and highly productive service as Chair of the ACOR Library Committee.

continued on page 5

The American Schools of Oriental Research is a nonprofit, scientific and educational organization founded in 1900.

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*Albert Leonard, Jr.*  
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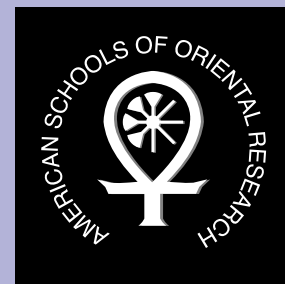
*David McCreery*  
Chair, Committee on Archaeological Policy

*Victor Matthews*  
Chair, Committee on Annual Meeting

*Rudolph H. Dornemann*  
Executive Director

*Billie Jean Collins*  
Director of Publications

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## ASOR General Membership Meeting Minutes The Parthenon, Nashville, Tennessee • November 17, 2000

1. Call to Order, 6:08 pm by P.E. MacAllister, Chairman.
2. The Minutes of the previous Membership meeting were distributed. RESOLVED, that the minutes of the General Membership Meeting of 1999 be approved as distributed. PASSED.
3. The Chairman moved that the Agenda be changed so that Honors and Awards be presented earlier than printed. It was APPROVED by voice vote.
4. President Joe Seger lead the assembly in a moment of silence in memory of the following friends:
 

Jim Sauer	Omar Jibrin
Janet Harris	Said Freij
Anne Ogilvy	Dan Casey
5. Chairman P.E. MacAllister tendered greetings. "I have never seen ASOR better prepared to meet its challenges."
6. **Report of the Executive Director, Dr. Rudolph Dornemann:** Rudy reminded the assembly that the Centennial celebrations in Washington, D.C. were followed by observances in the centers abroad. Planning for the Annual Meeting has taken much office and staff time. Results of that investment are now apparent.
 

Development is expanding. Holly Andrews is working with Development as the staff person. Britt is taking on office duties which Holly Andrews has relinquished. Ingrid Wood has invested much time in developing accounting procedures in this transition period, namely with the demise of Scholars Press and its services.
7. **Jerry Vincent reported for Finance in the absence of Ingrid Wood, Treasurer** (report distributed):
 

Jerry began by reading ASOR's Mission Statement. He stressed that we are in strict adherence to generally accepted accounting principles, which includes the principal that we spend no monies not in accordance with our mission. He pointed out that the cost of the Centennial Celebration exceeded its revenues, but the event is to be understood as a "loss leader." Sponsored programs received about \$197,050 in direct support. The Financial Statement shows benefits of former employees abroad. Looking forward at the stock market, we see that the market is not going well, but we can institute a spending rate of 3% to June 1, then revisit the issue. ASOR has weathered the downturn. The James Nies trust account was on the books, but now is declassified as an asset. ASOR is in a beneficiary relationship to the Trust, but is not the owner.

Jerry Vincent summarized the financial statement as representing a fiscal year of transition for ASOR with many changes.
8. **Jeff Blakely reported for Nominations for Randy Younker.** Ballots were distributed and institutional representatives were asked to vote for candidates for the ASOR Board of Trustees, the Agenda Committee, the Nominations Committee, and for individual member of the ASOR Board of trustees. There were no nominations from the floor. The results of the election were reported later, and are as follows:
 

<b>Class of 2004</b> <b>Institutional ASOR Board</b> Oded Borowski Tammi Schneider Martin Rissen	<b>Class of 2004</b> <b>Individual ASOR Board</b> Nan Frederick Mark Chavalas Kyle McCarter
<b>Class of 2003</b> <b>Agenda Committee</b> Jodi Magness Dave Merling	<b>Class of 2004</b> <b>Nominations Committee</b> Jodi Magness Oded Borowski

CAP Chair—Class of 2004: David McCreery  
 CAMP Chair—Class of 2004: Douglas Clark
9. **Honors and Awards Presentations by Harold Forshey**

The Charles U. Harris Service Award was presented to Philip J. King *in absentia*. Joe D. Seger read the citation.

The P.E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award was presented to Lawrence Geraty *in absentia*. Oystein LaBianca read the Citation.

The W.F. Albright Award was presented to Pierre Bikai, ACOR Director. Bert DeVries read the citation.

The W.F. Albright Award was presented to Seymour Gitin. Joe D. Seger read the citation.

The ASOR Membership Service Award was presented to Robert J. Bull *in absentia* with Jeff Blakely reading the citation, to Billie Jean Collins with Al Leonard reading the citation, and to Lydia Shufro with Robert Kraft reading the citation.
10. **Overseas Centers Reports**

**Pierre Bikai reported for the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman, Jordan:** Hashemite University is at work on the Petra mapping projects. This year all dig directors reported success. There is preservation and presentation of all sites. This year ACOR hosted ten lectures. ACOR had 20 fellows in residence. Their research topics ranged from ancient to modern. Pierre Bikai mentioned that publications from Petra would appear in 2001. ACOR plans to institute a James A. Sauer Fellowship in the archaeology of Jordan.

**Seymour Gitin reported for the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem, Israel:** The current situation is difficult, but there is hope for peace. The Albright is an oasis in this situation. The

Albright hosted 105 events, 50 fellows, and funded \$230,000 in fellowships. The Mellon Stipends fund fellows from eastern European countries such as Hungary, the Czech Republic, Latvia, and Estonia. There are two new categories. The El Quds University Seminar Program brings students to AIAR Seminars. Notre Dame University sponsors an archaeology/anthropology program. Field Trips abroad included Lebanon this year. Computerization of the library continues apace. Tell Kedesh produced 2,400 bullae from the mid-Hellenistic period. Two Centennial volumes will appear: *The House that Albright Built* and a volume co-produced with the Wiener Laboratory in Athens on *Science in Archaeology*. By February two more Field Reports will be in press for 2001. AIAR will sponsor a volume on *The Pottery of Ancient Israel and its Neighbors* from the Neolithic period onward.

**David Dietrich reported for the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (distributed):** New trustees of CAARI include R.C. Ewing of Annandale, VA, G. Feissel of Santa Rosa, CA, J.A. Greene of Belmont, MA, J.S. Smith of New York City, S. Swiny of Dover, MA, and F.B. Wilkins of Washington, D.C.

CAARI has just completed upgrading the internal operations of the library with a grant from the USDOE. The J. Paul Getty Trust has granted funds to change the library records to international electronic access format.

NEH has extended their support one more year. CAARI has applied for a three-year extension beyond this.

The American Overseas Research Program of the DOS (formerly USIA) will partially fund operations in Nicosia.

**Michael Fuller reported for the Damascus Center:** There were nine American-based excavation projects and

one such survey in Syria during 2000. Leadership of the Direction Générale des Antiquités et des Musées has passed to Dr. Abdul Razzaq Moa'za.

The Exhibit "Syria, Land of Civilizations" opened in Québec on May 30, 2000 and will travel to San Jose, CA, New York City, and Denver. The Trustees request that those interested consult this URL: [www.mcq.org/syrie/aaindex.htm](http://www.mcq.org/syrie/aaindex.htm)

**Paul Zimansky reported for the Baghdad Committee:** The Nies Donation enables the Committee to continue with publication of fieldwork and to fund one or two fellowships per year in Mesopotamian Studies. There were two fellows last year. These fellowships stimulate research in Mesopotamian Studies.

**11. David McCreery Reported for the Committee on Archaeological Policy:** There were 64 proposals, of which 62 were approved. The summary is as follows:

- 34 Field Projects
- 28 Publication Projects
- 7 new Projects

Of these, there was 1 project in Tunisia, 1 in Turkey, 8 field projects in Israel plus 13 publication projects.

CAP has revamped and simplified the application process. This year nearly all were electronic applications. CAP also plans to rework the "statement of standards" for future deliberations. CAP plans to produce a booklet or special Newsletter to outline a statement on standards, policy on conservation, etc.

CAP is enlarged with five new members: Three from the ASOR board, two committee heads, namely Damascus and Baghdad. CAP will evaluate proposals to dig directors, write their supervising administrator or director telling of their affiliation and asking for their support. CAP hopes to build the Harris grant to assist digs.

**12. Al Leonard reported for the Committee on Publications:** James Weinstein, editor, has BASOR on time and within budget. NEA has three new issues in two weeks, numbers 62/4, 63/1 and 2. The Committee is discussing revision of NEA. Books are appearing, including B. McDonald's, which is debuting at the Annual Meeting. Four to five manuscripts are ready for publication.

**13. Victor Matthews reported for the Committee on Annual Meeting and Program:** The 2001 meeting will be in Boulder, Colorado at the Interlocken Resort Hotel. We can use the Boulder Campus of the University of Colorado.

The Committee on Annual Meeting and Program recommends continuance of the Annual Meeting prior to the Society for Biblical Literature Meeting and in the same city.

RESOLVED, that the ASOR Annual Meeting will continue in Boulder in 2001, Toronto in 2002, and Atlanta in 2003, after which the issue can be revisited. PASSED with one NO vote.

**14. President's report by President Joe D. Seger:** The President pointed out that the founding societies of ASOR included the American Oriental Society and the Society for Biblical Literature. The President presented a plaque to Billie Jean Collins, representing the American Oriental Society, to Norma Kershaw representing the Archaeological Institute of America, and to Kent Richards representing the Society for Biblical Literature.

**15. Austin Ritterspach made a Presentation on Behalf of the Development Committee, which represented the launching of the Torch Development Campaign for ASOR.** The Development Committee comprises Austin Ritterspach, Chair, Ed Gilbert, John Camp, Eric Meyers, and Stuart Swiny. In addition P.E. MacAllister and Joe D. Seger serve *ex officio*. Vic Matthews, Al Leonard, and David McCreery have been asked to serve when possible as chairs of the operations committees. Holly Andrews will staff the committee.

The Annual Fund has collected about \$96,000 as of Nov 13, 2000. In addition, nearly one million dollars has been pledged or collected for the Torch Campaign as of the time of this meeting.

Austin appealed to the audience to pledge to the Torch Campaign and help find others who will pledge and fulfill their pledges.

**16. Adjournment called** by President Joe D. Seger at 8:29 PM.

*Respectfully submitted,  
James F. Strange, Secretary*

Newsletter Copy Deadlines	
Issue	Copy Deadline
Spring 2001	March 15
Summer 2001	June 15
Fall 2001	September 15
Winter 2001	December 20

In this capacity Anne worked tirelessly to establish a comprehensive academic and archaeological research library at ACOR's institute in Amman, Jordan. She was also a consistent donor to the library. In 1993 a plaque commemorating her dedicated support was placed in the library.

Anne traveled regularly to the Middle East to visit ACOR in Amman, the Albright Institute in Jerusalem, and CAARI (the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute) in Nicosia. She also enjoyed traveling in Lebanon and Syria, and participated in numerous inspection trips organized by

*BOOKNOTE*

**THE PRACTICAL IMPACT  
OF SCIENCE ON NEAR EASTERN  
AND AEGEAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Edited by Scott Pike and Seymour Gitin

Wiener Laboratory Monograph 3

Published in November, 2000, the volume is based on a 1996 conference held in Israel, organized by the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research and the Wiener Lab of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

The monograph, in which 22 scholars from North America, Europe and Israel analyze botanical and osteological remains and geological and other material studies, is an excellent example of the productivity of the interactive exchange between the different approaches of science and the humanities and the growing impact of science on archaeology.

169 pages, 77 figures  
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ASOR's Committee on Archaeological Policy. In 1999 alone, she visited more than sixty sites in Jordan, Israel, Syria, Cyprus, and the West Bank.

Perhaps best-known for her sincere devotion to ACOR, the Albright Institute, and CAARI, Anne was always a welcome guest whose kind and encouraging words touched the many employees of these institutions. Anne's generosity as a supporter of archaeology was matched by her generosity of spirit. She was quick to value the work of her colleagues, and to recognize the unsung heroes whose efforts behind the scenes made archaeology a reality. Anne's remarkable dry wit and rich laughter were a delight at any occasion, and her breadth of knowledge and devotion to literature were astounding. In a serious vein, she would quietly recite poetry or sing in Latin. It seemed natural that Anne was an active patron of the arts.

Anne and her companion of nearly twenty-five years, the late Dr. H. Keith Beebe, Professor Emeritus of Religion at Occidental College, whom she met as a fellow staff member of the Caesarea excavations, shared deep interests in Arab refugee and international Middle East issues. They actively supported education and training for young Arab archaeologists and researchers.

Anne's respect for the culture and people of the Middle East was part of an unflinching dedication to excellence, truth, and justice, manifested both in her commitment to high academic standards and her belief in equal rights for all people. Those who knew Anne well enough to appreciate her ideals, sometimes stood in awe of her uncanny ability to see through any contrivance or pretension. Yet Anne always shared a great personal warmth with her colleagues, whether sitting together on committees, in a vehicle heading to a site, or around her dinner table.

Anne's untimely death is a deep and profound loss for our archaeological community. Her many loving friends will think of ten of her as they continue their research in antiquity. The students and academics who sit in the ACOR Library will, perhaps unwittingly, touch and read many a volume given by Anne in support of their quest for knowledge.

Anne is survived by her three children, Moors, Tom, and Cecily, and by eight grandchildren. We extend our deepest sympathies to her family for their tragic loss. Memorial contributions may be sent to the American Center of Oriental Research Library Fund, ACOR/ASOR Offices, 656 Beacon St., 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02215. ■



*Anne Ogilvy during 1989 CAP visit to Tell Mozan, Syria. Pictured from left are Anne, Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, Walter Rast and Giorgio Buccellati. Photo by Bert de Vries.*

Despite the large number of economic texts known to us in publication from the Late Old Babylonian (LOB) period, still little is understood of this “long century” between the accession of Abi-ešuh and the fall of Samsuditana (ca. 1711–1595 BC). Thousands of such documents are now available, but our standard histories of this time—longer than the entirety of the Ur III kingdom—can assign no certain cause for the presumed weakening of the state, which fell to a Hittite raid two hundred years after Hammurabi first came to the throne. Lacking certain information, many phenomena observed in the *fin-de-siècle*, though neither new nor unique to this time, have been seized upon in order to present this as an epoch of gradual, inexorable decline. Yet a systematic survey of the cataloged texts dated to the three hundred year long era of the First Dynasty of Babylon in the holdings of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities (WAA) of the British Museum reveals that we possess no more plentiful or consistent documentation than for the period Ammisaduqa V to Samsuditana IV (1641–1621 BC).

With the support of ASOR, I was able to spend more than six months in total transliterating 1,100 previously unpublished LOB tablets in the collections of the British Museum. These texts, which derive mostly from the northern Babylonian cities of Sippar-jahrurum and Sippar-amnanum, include many well-known types: harvest labor loan contracts; commodity loans, especially of the type *ana-šám*; distributions of rations, both in private and institutional contexts, real estate documents and administrative texts, especially those related to animals. These 1,100 texts include virtually all the cataloged (and many uncataloged) tablets that are datable or assignable to the reigns of the last three kings of the First Dynasty of Babylon, documenting a 75-year span of time. These add to the  $\pm 2,300$  such texts already published.

Numbering, then, nearly 3,500, these texts still cannot be treated as a documentary corpus. The great majority of them voice no concern for anything beyond the scope of

their immediate purview; and it is a virtual certainty that the tablets in our possession constitute only some unknown fraction of what still lies in the ground. Two modes of analysis can nevertheless be brought to bear on these collected data. In the first instance, many of these texts supplement existing “artificial archives” or help constitute altogether new ones. A study of selected archives should help to illustrate some general economic circumstances pertaining at the end of the period, especially as they represent a broad spectrum of private, institutional and professional interests. (Among this last group may be counted an archive of brewers from Sippar-amnanum, and one of a family of diviners.)

The archive of Šumum-libši, son of Pirhilišu, may briefly illustrate this point, as the unpublished texts fill out a very different picture from the one implied by known texts alone. Thirteen already published texts show a Šumum-libši who, when not appearing as a witness in crown loan texts *ana-šám*, had some real estate dealings, both as lessor and lessee, probably confined to the last half of the reign of Ammisaduqa. Fifteen new texts however show that Šumum-libši had a principal role, mostly late in the reign of Ammiditana, in making loans in and for silver, grain, wool, copper, sesame oil and harvest labor, in association with some other well-known personages attached to royal affairs (including Utul-lištar). Since he never carried an official title nor, until now, was known to act as a principal in concert with royal agents, it is uncertain that Šumum-libši was not acting solely as a private person. Now we can see otherwise. (Interestingly, he almost never appears in any significant capacity in a text outside of British Museum collections.) It will be important to test whether other individuals’ archives demonstrate a similar trajectory, a shift from dealings in commodities to immovables.

A second avenue will be to undertake aspectual studies of commodities, real estate and business practices, in an attempt to evince patterns of economic behavior in the LOB period. We may hope that, in sufficient quantity, the texts may exhibit relative trends

over time. It may become profitable to evaluate seemingly simplistic phenomena such as the amount of silver in transaction per text per year; relative valuation of commodities (including loans *ana-šám*) and the size, availability and “price” (value in exchange or in *biltu*-tax) of real estate. This process is as simple (and as difficult) as graphing out the intersections of all known transaction types across the seven-decade period. Certain overt circumstances already suggest the profitability of such investigations. A complete absence of real estate documents between Ammiditana’s 9th and 27th years, for instance, suggests that certain text types may reveal different kinds of information when systematically divorced from their archival contexts. Another typology can be identified by the physical condition alone of a certain class of pillow-shaped ration texts for workers, which are almost certainly institutional. These texts seem far more likely to have been burned and broken than other text types.

Prior to such analyses, however, one is bound to observe that the overall impression given by the texts stands in direct contrast to the picture we now paint of seventeenth century BC northern Babylonia as a “sick man”-state. Such texts as we already know, depict a mundane business environment largely untouched by the troubles thus far projected on the LOB period (high [and hidden] interest rates? Crop failures? Climatic change?). The new texts may help to sharpen this hazy picture. Administrative texts from the time of Samsuditana demonstrate that the Babylonian crown still retained substantial control over valuable capital, resources and personnel. References to teams of workers, purchased slaves, and contracted resources reveal by Pointillism a geographic horizon that extends in an emphatically northwesterly, mid-Euphratean direction. This should help offset the probably overstated negative view of the loss of southern Mesopotamia to the crown. What may well emerge is a portrait of a mature state of modest scope that the Hittite leadership bothered to sack because it was valuable, rather than because it was destitute.

## *ASOR Committee on Archaeological Policy*

Over the past few months, the Committee on Archaeological Policy (CAP) has grown from twenty-one to twenty-six members. New additions to the committee include Baghdad Committee Chair Paul Zimansky, Damascus Committee Chair Michael Fuller, and three representatives of the ASOR Board of Trustees: John Camp, B. W. Ruffner, and Gerald Vincent. The Committee met for four hours on November 16, 2000 and approved a total of sixty-three projects for ASOR affiliation. Thirty-three are field projects and thirty are publication projects. The breakdown by region is as follows:

**Tunisia - 1 Publication**

**Turkey - 1 Field**

**Israel - 9 Field; 13 Publication**

**Cyprus - 3 Field; 5 Publication**

**Jordan - 19 Field; 9 Publication**

**Syria - 1 Field**

**West Bank - 2 Publication**

See page 10 of this Newsletter for a complete listing of 2000/2001 affiliated projects and their directors.

All submissions for ASOR/CAP affiliation are now being handled electronically through the ASOR web site at [www.asor.org](http://www.asor.org). The process of simplifying and fine-tuning the electronic forms is now complete. This new system has reduced the time and paperwork required of project directors applying for ASOR affiliation and has both cut costs and dramatically improved the efficiency of distributing proposals to the committee members.

Along with modifying the forms for the new digital format, CAP has also updated its Statement of General Standards for Projects Affiliated with ASOR in order to bring that document in line with the recently adopted procedures governing new proposals, annual reports and renewals of affiliation, as well as the ASOR Mission Statement adopted in May 1999. According to the new guidelines adopted on November 16, 2000, new field projects will be affiliated for a period of three years (renewable) and publication projects will be affiliated for a period of five years (renewable). Brief (1–2 page) annual reports, also submitted electronically, are required of all projects. Instructions for applying for ASOR/CAP affiliation, the Statement of General Standards, ASOR's Policy on the Preservation and Protection of Archaeological Resources, and the application forms are all available on the ASOR website (click on Excavations and follow the links). Several of these key documents appear in this Newsletter in order to draw attention to the procedures and standards under which CAP operates.

Similar to the periodical accreditation process to which most universities subject themselves, ASOR/CAP affiliation involves a rigorous peer review of a project's research design, staff, budget, excavation and/or survey strategy and publication plans. In addition to offering professional feedback and advice, CAP seeks to use its influence to assist affiliated projects by strengthening support of the projects with the directors' home institutions, outside funding agencies, and various foreign and domestic governmental bodies.

The annual CAP Inspection Trip is designed to better equip CAP members in their task of fairly evaluating projects, provide project directors with opportunities to discuss problems and strategies with professional colleagues on site, and to meet with local Department of Antiquities officials in order to discuss means of facilitating the work of field and publication projects. CAP's financial resources remain limited but we expect soon to be able to increase the amount of money available from the Harris Endowment for CAP affiliated projects from \$5,000 to \$20,000 per year.

In cooperation with the ASOR Publications Office, CAP will be encouraging project directors to help us update and expand the links to ASOR-affiliated excavations on the ASOR website. These entries provide an inexpensive but effective means of publicizing projects to a worldwide audience. We are also planning on devising a means of identifying specialists and putting them in touch with field projects that are in need of their expertise. As CAP continues to streamline its operation and formulate new ideas for assisting ASOR projects, we welcome any suggestions the ASOR membership might have.

*David W. McCreery*  
*CAP Chair*

### **CAP CLASSES 2000–2005**

David W. McCreery, Chair (July 2001–June 2004)  
[dmccreer@willamette.edu](mailto:dmccreer@willamette.edu)

#### Class of 2000 (July 1 1996–June 30, 2001)

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Elizabeth Stone - [estone@datalab2.sbs.sunysb.edu](mailto:estone@datalab2.sbs.sunysb.edu)

#### Class of 2001 (July 1 1997–June 30, 2002)

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Bert DeVries - [dvr@calvin.edu](mailto:dvr@calvin.edu)  
Alan Simmonds - [simmonsa@nevada.edu](mailto:simmonsa@nevada.edu)

#### Class of 2002 (July 1 1998–June 30, 2003)

Carol Meyers - [carol@acpub.duke.edu](mailto:carol@acpub.duke.edu)  
Nancy Serwint - [nancy.serwint@asu.edu](mailto:nancy.serwint@asu.edu)  
Gary Rollefson - [rollefgo@whitman.edu](mailto:rollefgo@whitman.edu)

#### Class of 2003 (July 1 1999–June 30, 2004)

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Robert Merrillees, - CAARI - [caaridir@spidernet.com.cy](mailto:caaridir@spidernet.com.cy)  
Michael Fuller, DAMASCUS - [mfuller@artsci.wustl.edu](mailto:mfuller@artsci.wustl.edu)  
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Gerald L. Vincent - [glv@fone.net](mailto:glv@fone.net) (ASOR Board Rep.)

# *ASOR Committee on Archaeological Policy*

## STATEMENT OF GENERAL STANDARDS FOR PROJECTS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH (revised 11/21/00)

### **Introduction**

The Committee on Archaeological Policy (CAP) draws its charge directly from ASOR's historic objectives. "ASOR's mission is to initiate, encourage and support research into, and public understanding of, the peoples and cultures of the Near East from the earliest times" (Mission Statement recommitting ASOR to its historic pursuits issued by its trustees in May 1999). Among the specific tasks outlined in this statement, four have special import for the efforts of the Committee on Archaeological Policy. These are first "by fostering original research, archaeological excavation and explorations," second "by encouraging scholarship in the basic languages, cultural histories and traditions of the Near Eastern World," third "by promoting the educational goals of Near Eastern studies disciplines and advocating high academic standards in teaching and interdisciplinary research," and fourth "by maintaining an active program of timely dissemination of research results and conclusions." In order to help achieve these goals, the ASOR Committee on Archaeological Policy has drawn up this statement of general project standards to provide criteria for evaluating projects which seek affiliation with ASOR. In addition, the Committee desires to regularize procedures for obtaining and maintaining this affiliation. The two parts of this document are a set of standards and a set of procedural guidelines, including required formats for the submission of proposals.

### **I.**

#### **Statement of General Standards for Projects Affiliated with The American Schools of Oriental Research**

- A. Preservation and Protection of Archaeological Resources.** ASOR/CAP is strongly committed to the preservation and protection of archaeological resources and therefore requires the director(s) and staff of its affiliated projects to comply with the regulations set forth in the "Statement of ASOR Policy on Preservation and Protection of Archaeological Resources" as adopted by the ASOR Board of Trustees on November 18, 1995.
- B. Conception, Field Strategy, and Budget.** A project, be it large or small, should have a clear purpose, well-defined objectives, and a field strategy specifically related to these objectives. The project budget should be scaled to fit reasonably expected financial resources. Costs of publication must be anticipated and provided for from the beginning.
- C. Requirements of Host Countries.** All projects must conform to the general and specific requirements, including licensing of all the Departments of Antiquities of host countries and to the laws of those countries.

- D. Staff.** The staff of the project, and most especially the principal investigator, must exemplify high levels of scholarship and must have a range of skills and a background of field training and experience adequate for the project. ("Adequacy" of staff in size and competence depends upon the nature and scale of the project—in some cases a staff of one or two may be adequate.)
- E. Method and Recording.** Although methods of investigation vary from project to project, such methods must reflect a high level of concern for the complete, careful, and systematic recovery of evidence, and provide for a complete and clear recording of that evidence in accord with project purposes and objectives.
- F. Conservation, Analysis, and Publication of Material.** Where projects result in recovery of artifacts, samples, and other archaeological materials, such materials must receive careful and orderly storage, conservation by qualified personnel, and competent technical preparation for publication. Preliminary reports must be promptly published, and firm commitment must be made to a reasonable schedule for production of final reports. Although CAP encourages researchers to make their data available via digital media, for the present electronic presentations are not considered a substitute for refereed print publications.

### **II.**

#### **Procedures and Guidelines**

##### **Preamble**

ASOR is concerned that any excavation or field project that seeks affiliation with it reflects the highest standards of archaeological organization, method, and scholarship. However, ASOR does not see its task as one of active supervision of affiliated projects (except in those instances and areas where by mutual consent a project may contract for the facilities and services of the local Institutes). Rather, ASOR functions analogously to an accrediting association, granting or withholding the status of affiliation by action of the Trustees of ASOR (or its Executive Committee) upon recommendation of its Committee on Archaeological Policy. It should be noted, however, that those projects that have been granted the status of affiliation will be given priority with respect to equipment, laboratory facilities, and liaison support of the local Institutes as well as representation to the various Departments of Antiquities and to foundations or funding agencies. Also, the extent to which the facilities and services of the local Centers and Institutes can be placed at the disposal of a newly



affiliated project will depend upon prior commitments to affiliated projects already underway.

The following guidelines are designed to advise initiators of projects in the development of proposals that will meet the general project standards of ASOR. The Committee will meet once a year in conjunction with the Annual Fall ASOR meeting. Projects requesting affiliation must submit proposals to the Chair of the Committee by October 15th of the year preceding their field work. Requests for renewed affiliation should be made periodically as described below (see Section II, Paragraph C), and meet the same deadline. Projects that cannot meet this deadline because of emergency or unusual circumstances should submit a request for delayed action by the Committee to the chairman of the Committee by October 15. All submissions for ASOR/CAP affiliation should be made electronically, using the forms posted on the ASOR website ([www.asor.org](http://www.asor.org)).

### Guidelines for Project Proposals

**A. Field Project Proposals.** New field work projects, and formerly affiliated projects whose affiliation has lapsed, should submit the information requested in the “Format I - Affiliation of New Projects for Fieldwork” form. All archaeological projects involving excavation, soundings or surveys require thorough advance thought and planning. Therefore, whether the project is large or small, the proposal needs to be worked out in considerable detail. The Directors of the Centers and Institutes and the Chair of the Committee on Archaeological Policy stand ready to encourage and assist the applicant by supplying needed information or by consulting on preliminary drafts.

New proposals should be particularly concerned with formulating a clear problem-oriented research design, a field strategy appropriate to the research design, and a realistic budget. Staff structure and responsibilities should be clear and unambiguous. This is particularly important for consortium projects and for joint projects that include co-direction by foreign nationals. The latter projects will be considered for affiliation only if it is clearly shown that the American co-director bears a comparable range of responsibility over all phases of the project (strategy, research, field methods, and publication), and that there is a reasonable balance between American and foreign financial support. Provision should be made on all staffs for the specialists (in ceramics, numismatics, ethnography, geology, paleobotany, paleozoology, etc.) appropriate to the project.

Principal investigators and key core staff should have adequate prior field experience and training. Staff specialists in interdisciplinary projects should be recognized experts in their

fields of competency. A major consideration in the approval of new projects and renewed field work will be the commitment (completion or demonstrated progress) by principal staff members and staff specialists to the publication of the results of other projects or earlier field phase work for which they have responsibility.

Funding sources should list committed institutional funds and grant applications that have been or will be submitted. In the projection of expenses, the Directors of ASOR Centers and Institutes should be consulted for current fee schedules on rentals of equipment and laboratory facilities, and for the provision of local adequate liability and accident insurance for all of those involved in the project. The Committee on Archaeological Policy is particularly concerned that adequate provision for the costs of publication—storage of materials, drawing, drafting, photography, layout, and printing—be included in all budgets, and that adequate resources be allocated for the site protection and preservation in accordance with local antiquities laws.

Projects with field schools and volunteer programs should include a list of institutions supporting these programs and responsible staff, along with a description of the nature of the educational programs. These programs can play an important educational role in “communicating to the general public the results and significance of research within ASOR’s field of interest” (Goal VII of the 1980 Task Force) along with developing future archaeologists. They should be more than fund-raising instruments, and project proposals should reflect standards of accountability for these programs.

All applications that propose field work must include a detailed plan for the publication of preliminary and final reports, including the format and schedule of preparation of such reports. It is expected that approved projects will first offer their preliminary reports to an ASOR publication or a similarly respected publication. Guidelines for Preliminary and Final Reports approved by the CAP committee may be obtained from the Chair. When affiliation for field work is granted, it is valid for three years unless otherwise specified by the CAP committee.

**B. Publication Proposals.** New publication projects or formerly affiliated projects whose affiliation has lapsed, should submit the information requested in the “Format I - Affiliation of New Projects for Publication” form. Affiliation for Publication Status is granted for a period of five years.

**C. Annual Report and Periodic Renewal of Affiliation.** The affiliation of all projects is subject to annual review. The Annual Report (Format III), is a brief 1–2 page progress report.

Affiliated projects that fail to submit an annual, Format III, report will be placed on probation for one year. If no report is received by the end of the probation period, the project's ASOR affiliation will be terminated. Active field projects must submit a request for affiliation renewal once every three years, using the Format II form. On-going publication projects must renew their affiliation for publication status by providing the information requested in the Format II form every five years. Affiliation will be withdrawn from projects that fail to report in accordance with the above guidelines. Projects whose affiliation has lapsed may re-affiliate by submitting the appropriate (field or publication) Format I form. Renewal will depend upon the following:

1. The submission to the Committee on Archaeological Policy of a written request for renewal of affiliation including the information requested in the attached formats and in compliance with the schedule outlined above.
2. Evidence that the project is maintaining high standards of organization, method, and scholarship. Normally such estimation will involve evaluation by members of the Committee on Archaeological Policy of the project in the field, or oral presentations made at the Annual Meeting, and of written reports and publications.
3. Fulfillment on schedule of all requirements of the appropriate Department of Antiquities, and of all general requirements of the ASOR Trustees, as well as of any special conditions or provisos made by the ASOR Trustees in their original approval of the project or in their periodic review.

4. Publication of appropriate preliminary reports on each season's work or each phase of the project; *or* demonstrated specific progress on the processing of materials for preliminary or final reports.
5. The continuation of the director or principal investigator who first submitted the proposal. If this person leaves the directorship, the Committee on Archaeological Policy may ask for a new proposal from the new director.
6. Satisfactory fulfillment during the year of all agreements between the project and the local Institute concerning finances, use of equipment, and use of the facilities of the local Institute.

**D. Committee Recommendations.** The Committee may recommend that the Trustees of ASOR approve the project outright (Approved Status), or they may recommend approval pending (Pending Status), subject to the satisfactory completion of certain conditions or provisos. Where project proposals are clearly deficient, the Committee may defer action and return the proposal to its principals without prejudice. Such proposals may be revised and submitted again as New Proposals. Projects receiving Pending Status may resubmit proposals satisfying the attached stipulations for interim action by the Committee at its next meeting or through mail vote. ASOR-approved projects are those that have been granted Approved Status by vote of the ASOR Board of Trustees, either in its annual Fall or Spring Meetings.

## *ASOR Committee on Archaeological Policy*

### **PROJECTS APPROVED FOR ASOR AFFILIATION, 2000–2001**

26 November 2000

(Total = 63 Projects; 33 Field, 30 Publication)

P.I. / Director(s)

**Tunisia (1 Publication)**

Carthage Punic Project - publication

L. Stager, J. Greene

**Turkey (1 Field)**

Reinvestigation of Tell Atchana/Alalakh- field

K. A. Yener

**Cyprus (3 Field, 5 Publication)**

Kalavassos- Kopetra Project (KKP) - publication

Kholetria-Ortos Neolithic Excavations - publication

Kourion-Amathus Gate Cemetery Excavation - field

Mitsero-Politiko Regional Survey (SCSP) - publication

Politiko Phorades Excavation (SCSP) - field

Sotira Kaminoudhia - publication

Troodos Archaeological Survey Project - field

Vasilikos Valley Project - publication

M. Rautman & M. McClellan

A. Simmons

D. Parks

B. Knapp

B. Knapp

S. Swiny

B. Knapp, V. Kassianidou, M. Given, S. Van Lokeren

I. Todd, A. South

**Israel (9 Field, 13 Publication)**

Caesarea Maritima Vault Project - publication  
 Combined Caesarea Expeditions (CCE) - field  
 Excavations at Kedesh of the Upper Galilee - field  
 Joint Expedition to Tell el-Hesi - publication  
 Joint Sepphoris Regional Project (85-89) - publication  
 Lahav Research Project, Phases I-II - publication  
 Lahav Research Project, Phase III - publication  
 Lahav Research Project, Phase IV - field  
 Meiron Excavation Project - publication  
 Nahal Tillah Excavation - publication  
 Neo-Assyrian Project - publication  
 Promontory Palace at Caesarea Maritima - publication  
 Rekhesh Nafha Project - field  
 Sepphoris Acropolis Excavation - field  
 Sepphoris Regional Project (1993-1997) - publication  
 Sepphoris Regional Project ('Ein Zippori) - field  
 Shiqmim Excavation, Phase II - publication  
 Tel Miqne-Ekron Publications Project - publication  
 Tell el-Wawiyat Excavation Project - publication  
 University of Puget Sound Excavation at Khirbet Cana - field  
 USF Excavations at Sepphoris - field  
 Zeitah Excavation - field

J.A. Blakely, W.J. Bennet  
 K.G. Holum, A. Raban, J. Patrick  
 S. Herbert, A. Berlin  
 J.A. Blakely  
 C. Meyers, E. Meyers  
 J.D. Seger  
 P. Jacobs, O. Borowski  
 O. Borowski  
 C. Meyers & E. Meyers  
 T. Levy  
 S. Gitin  
 K.L. Gleason  
 B.A. Sidel, S. Rosen  
 J.L. Reed  
 E. Meyers, C. Meyers  
 C. Meyers, E. Meyers, J.P. Dessel  
 T. Levy  
 S. Gitin, T. Dothan  
 J.P. Dessel, B.L. Wisthoff, B.A. Nakhai  
 D.R. Edwards  
 J.F. Strange  
 R.E. Tappy

**Jordan (19 Field, 9 Publication)**

'Ain Ghazal Project - publication  
 Arch. & Environ. of the Dead Sea Plain - field  
 Bir Madhkur Excavation and Survey - field  
 Bioarchaeology of Byzantine North Jordan (Ya'amun) - field  
 Excavation of Neolithic 'Ain Abu Nekheileh- field  
 Expedition to the Dead Sea Plain in Jordan  
 (Bab edh-Dhra, Numeira) - publication  
 Ghwair I Neolithic - field  
 Hisban Final Publication Project - publication  
 Humeima Excavation Project - field  
 Jebel Harat Fidan - field  
 Jordan Valley Village Project (Tell Abu en-Ni'aj) - publication  
 Jordan Valley Village Project (Tell Dhahret Umm al-Marar) - field  
 Kataret es-Samra Project - publication  
 Kerak Resources Project (al-Mudaybi') - publication  
 Khirbet Iskander Excavation - field  
 Limes Arabicus Project - publication  
 Middle Paleolithic of NW Jordan (Ar Rasfa) - field  
 Origins of Arid-Zone Pastoralism in the S. Levant  
 (Bawwab al-Ghazal, Azraq) - field  
 Petra Great Temple - field  
 Roman Aqaba Project - field  
 Tafila-Busayra Archaeological Survey (TBAS) - field  
 Tall Jalul Excavations (MPP) - field  
 Tall Hisban Project (MPP) - field  
 Tall al-'Umayri (MPP) - field  
 Tell Madaba Archaeological Project - field  
 Tell Nimrin Project - publication  
 Umm el Jimal Project - publication  
 Wadi Ramm Recovery Project- field

G. Rollefson  
 P. Edwards, S. Falconer, P. Fall  
 A.M. Smith, M. Perry  
 J.C. Rose  
 D.O. Henry

W. Rast, R.T. Schaub  
 A. Simmons, M. Najjar  
 Ø.S. LaBianca, L.T. Geraty  
 J. Oleson, R. Foote  
 T. Levy, R. Adams  
 S. Falconer, P. Fall, J. Jones  
 J. Jones, S. Falconer, P. Fall  
 A. Leonard, Jr.  
 G.L. Mattingly  
 S. Richard, J. Long  
 S.T. Parker  
 J.J. Shea

P. Wilke, L. Quintero, G. Rollefson  
 M.S. Joukowsky  
 S.T. Parker  
 B. MacDonald  
 R.W. Younker & D. Merling  
 Ø.S. LaBianca  
 L. Herr, D.R. Clark  
 T.P. Harrison  
 J.W. Flannagan, D.W. McCreery, K.N. Yassine  
 B. deVries  
 M.B. Reeves & D. Dudley

**Syria (1 Field )**

Renewed Excavations at Tell Qarqur in the Orontes Valley, Syria - field

R.H. Dornemann

**West Bank (2 Publication)**

Joint Expedition to Tell Balatah - publication  
 Publication of Tell Tannek - publication

E.F. Campbell  
 K. Nashef, W.E. Rast

## ATHENA Oversees Centennial Members' Meeting

ASOR closed its year of centennial activities with its year 2000 Members Meeting and closing Reception at the Parthenon in Nashville on November 17. In addition to usual Members Meeting business, including reports and elections (see the meeting minutes elsewhere in this issue) it featured presentations of Centennial Year Honors and Awards to ASOR members and special recognitions of each of ASOR's Founding Societies, the American Oriental Society (AOS), the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) and the Society of Biblical Literature (SBL). Representatives of these Founding Societies were each presented with plaques affirming resolutions by the ASOR Executive Committee and Board of Trustees remembering their initiative and support in bringing ASOR into existence in 1900, and expressing appreciation for their respective service contributions to American scholarship from the mid-1800s.

The meeting closed with announcement of the formal launch of the "Passing the Torch" Centennial Fund Raising Campaign seeking three million dollars in support of ASOR programs and endowments. Leadership gifts and pledges for the three year appeal in the amount of \$950,000 were announced, and all members were urged to give generous support to help meet the campaign goals.

The meeting session was followed immediately by a sumptuous Centennial Year Closing Reception. Provision for the reception was supported in part by special contributions from the Chairman's Circle of the Board of Trustees in honor of the work and leadership pro-

vided by P.E. MacAllister as ASOR Board Chairman and long term Trustee.

**Center:** Athena stands high above head table at the Year 2000 ASOR Members Meeting at the Nashville Parthenon.

- 1 Peter Warnock enjoys the reception fare.
- 2 Sy Gitin is congratulated on receipt of an ASOR W. F. Albright Award for service to the Albright Institute by President Seger, Board Chairman P.E. MacAllister and Secretary James Strange. On left is Harold Forshey, Chairman of the CAMP Honors and Awards subcommittee.
- 3 CAP Chairman David McCreery and Michele Daviau in conversation at the reception.
- 4 Board Chairman P.E. MacAllister opens the 2000 Members Meeting with greetings.
- 5 Pierre Bikai comes forward to receive a ASOR W. F. Albright Award for service to ACOR from Bert DeVries.
- 6 Lydie Shufro graciously accepts an ASOR Member Service Award for her many contributions to ASOR and its affiliated centers.
- 7 Walter Rast and Carol Meyer in conversation at the reception.
- 8 Ballots are counted by Nominations Committee members and assistants. Left to right, Michael Fuller, Holly Andrews, Jeff Blakely, Britt Hartenberger and Angie Roskop.

## AIA/ASOR Joint Session in San Diego a Success

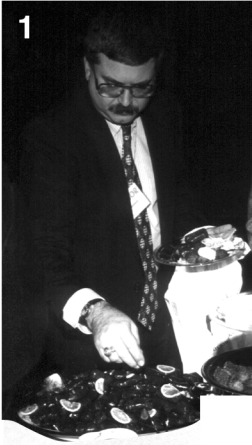
For the first time ever the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) and ASOR convened a joint session at the Annual Meeting of AIA in San Diego last January. In celebration of its centennial year of existence, a century initiated in part by AIA in 1900, ASOR sponsored a weekend centennial event in Washington, D.C. last April, receptions and lectures at all the affiliated overseas centers (The Albright in Jerusalem, ACOR in Amman and CAARI on Cyprus), special programs for its annual meetings in Cambridge and Nashville and a jointly sponsored colloquium and reception at January's AIA meeting in San Diego.

The colloquium, its topic chosen in keeping with the marine ambiance of San Diego, featured nautical archaeology "Sunken Ships and Submerged Cities: Recent Maritime Archaeology in the Eastern Mediterranean." Organized by Eric Cline and co-chaired by Joe Seger (President of ASOR) and Jane Waldbaum

(First Vice-President of AIA), the session included excellent papers on Iron Age and other ships off the coast of Israel, the Ulu Burun shipwreck near the southwestern coastline of Turkey and underwater excavations at Caesarea and Aperlae. Presenters were Dan Masters (for Lawrence Stager), Cemal Pulak, Avner Raban, Robert Hohlfelder and Shelley Wachsmann. The standing-room-only crowd numbered around 250 attendees, most staying through the entire three hours the session lasted. We hope to continue joint colloquia on an annual basis.

Following the AIA Council Meeting, ASOR sponsored an early evening reception as the final event of its year-long celebration of archaeological research in the ancient Near East and as a way of thanking AIA for its role in birthing ASOR 100 years ago.

*Douglas Clark  
Incoming CAMP Chair*



1



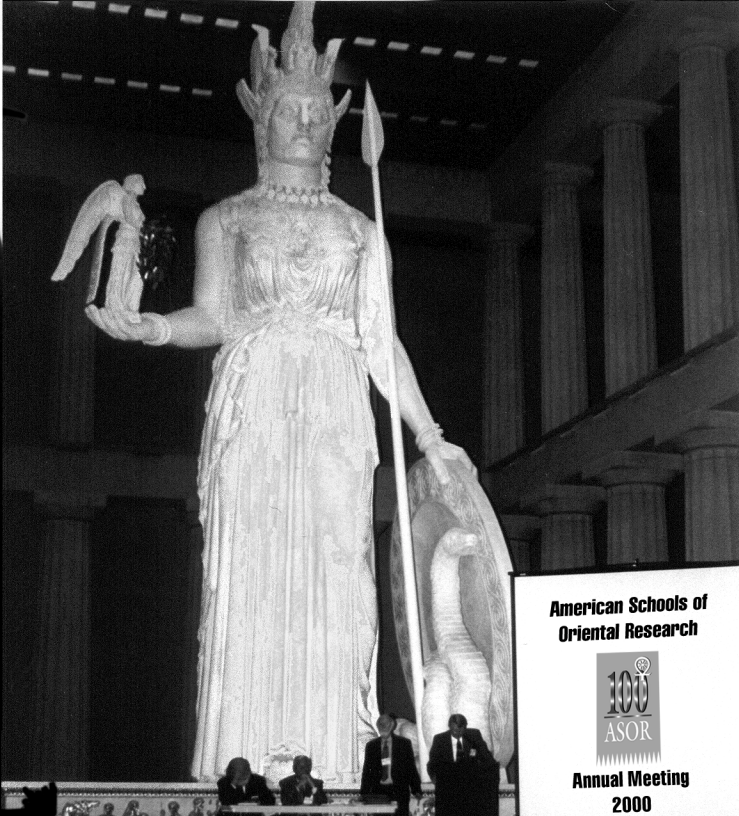
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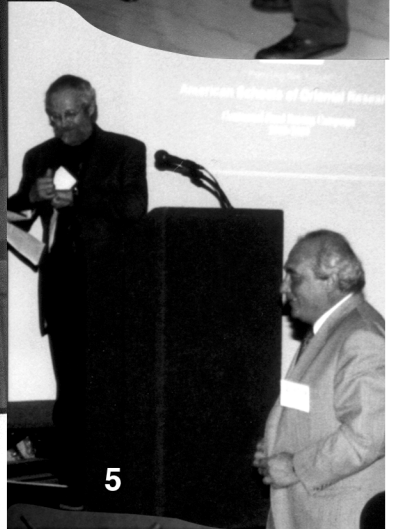
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American Schools of  
Oriental Research  
100  
ASOR  
Annual Meeting  
2000



5



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7



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## Campaign Roll Out: Passing the Torch

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“Because we have, we give; because we give, we have.” This aphorism, which appeared on Riverside Church’s appeal letter for its development campaign, makes an important point: In giving we end up with more, not less.

As chair of the Passing the Torch campaign, I have the unique opportunity to invite your support for this extremely important endeavor on behalf of an institution which means so much to all of us. A development campaign after all is not only about money—it is about money and meaning. Of the dozens of solicitations we receive each year, we respond only to a few—those that have meaning for us.

In thinking of what ASOR means to you, I urge you to take the long view. Being part of an institution has its good times and its not-such-good times. There are times when we feel unappreciated, or we sense that an institution is going the wrong way. Perhaps there is a budget crisis or a leadership crisis. These moments must not obscure our memories of times of great personal support, as we remember how ASOR has pioneered in archeological discovery, provided us a forum for presenting our research, or made it possible for us and our students to live and work in those lands that mean so much to us. Where would we be if we had not been nurtured and supported by ASOR? And how will our students and our students’ students fare in the new century if ASOR is not a stable and growing institution?

“Because we give, we have ....” What this means to us is that the more I give—of times, talent and treasure—the more I will receive. It is the lesson of Jesus’ parable of the buried talents, and of Scrooge in Christmas Carol. And so I urge you to pledge and then, pledge some more .... I call this the “5 % factor.” Decide on the amount of your pledge and then add 5%. So, if you are pledging \$500.00, make it \$525.00. If you are pledging \$1000.00, make it \$1050.00; if \$5000, then add \$250.00. If we all do this, it will make a significant difference in the total pledged.

Five percent of \$3,000,000 is \$150,000. This would endow a new travel fellowship for a scholar or student, or it would permit us to redesign Near Eastern Archeology for its role as our premier journal.

One final note—the Passing the Torch campaign incorporates the annual fund. Therefore you can designate a portion of what you pledge to be used each year for three years toward the annual fund. Or you can contribute to the annual fund separately each year as we have done in the past. As I write, the Board of ASOR is leading the way with pledges, and approximately one million dollars has already been pledged. We are counting on you to join us!

*Austin Ritterspach, Chair  
ASOR Development Committee*

## Support The Campaign “PASSING THE TORCH”

ASOR, its Board of Trustees and Development Committee announce a three year program of gifts and solicitation to commence with ASOR’s centennial celebration in the year 2000.

The campaign seeks \$3,045,000 in support funds. Its principal objectives are:

To build ASOR’s endowment in a modest total of \$3 million.

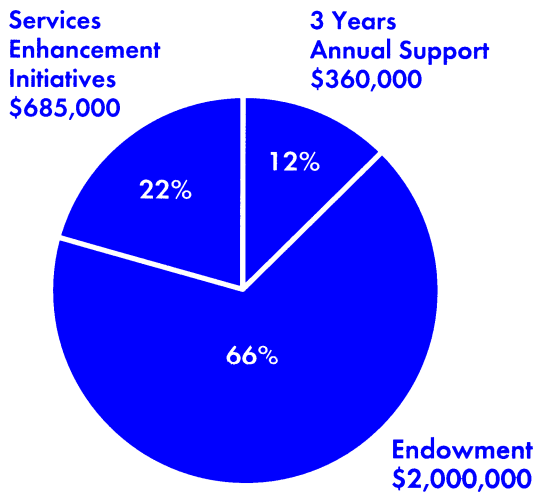
To develop and maintain new and ongoing program initiatives for ASOR.

To increase significantly the numbers of ASOR’s institutional and individual members.

To sustain ASOR’s annual operations through the three years of the campaign.

To establish a disciplined program of fund raising activity to assure ASOR’s long term growth.

### Fund Use Categories:



## “PASSING THE TORCH”

A Commitment to  
ASOR’s Future

In recognition of the achievements of the American Schools of Oriental Research through the past century and in consideration of the gifts of others, I/we are pleased to provide

**Gift Support** for ASOR during its 2000–2003 Centennial Fund Raising Campaign. I/we pledge agreement to pay the total sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_

This pledge will be fulfilled in the following manner: Paid herewith \$\_\_\_\_\_

- The balance will be paid:  
In equal payments of \$\_\_\_\_\_ by April 30<sup>th</sup> annually in 2001, 2002, and 2003.
- Otherwise as follows: \_\_\_\_\_
- Please credit my/our full gift for endowment support! I/we will continue to provide support for operations through the Annual Appeal.
- Please credit \$\_\_\_\_\_ per year from my/our total gift as support for annual operations in each of the three campaign years.
- I/we have included ASOR in my/our will or other planned giving instrument in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail acknowledgements and pledge reminders to:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to the **American Schools of Oriental Research**. ASOR is a 501c (3) public not-for-profit corporation. Gifts are fully tax-deductible within the limits prescribed by law.

**American Schools of Oriental Research** (at Boston University)  
656 Beacon Street, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02215-2010. Tel: 617-353-6570; Fax: 617-353-6575; e-mail: ASOR@bu.edu

## Centennial Year Honors and Awards

Seven ASOR members were presented with awards at the annual meeting in Nashville, November 15–18. Harold O. Forshey, Chair of the Honors and Awards Subcommittee ASOR Committee on Annual Meeting and Program, presided over the presentations at the Friday evening Members Meeting and Reception at the Parthenon. Each recipient was presented with a plaque. The committee, including Martha Risser, Michael Toumazou, Øystein LaBianca and Robert Haak, reviewed nominations and certified the selections for the awards. The names of the Centennial Year award recipients and the texts of the citations follows. Except as noted the citations were prepared by the presenters.

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### P. E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award

(Presented to Lawrence Thomas Geraty by Øystein LaBianca)

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The recipient of this Centennial Year P. E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award is Lawrence Thomas Geraty, long-time member of ASOR, a vice-president (since 1982) of the American Center for Oriental Research, and senior director of the Madaba Plains Project. Dr. Geraty's career in archaeology got an early start when he lived with his missionary parents in Lebanon. At a tender age he developed a passion for the land of the Bible and archaeology. This eventually took him to the Theological Seminary at Andrews University and on to Harvard University where, in 1972, he completed a Ph.D. in Hebrew Bible and biblical archaeology under the tutelage of George Ernest Wright and Frank Moore Cross.

On completion of the Ph.D., he returned to Andrews University, where he soon succeeded in establishing a base from which to work as an archaeologist, namely the Institute of Archaeology. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the Institute helped establish its publication arm. Over the past two decades, the Institute has published seven of fourteen planned volumes in the Hisban Final Publication Series and four volumes of the Madaba Plains Seasonal Report Series. Many other publications of interest to archaeologists have been, and continue to be, produced.

As a field archaeologist, Geraty got his start at Gezer with Darrell Lance as field supervisor. In 1968 he joined Siegfried Horn and Roger Boraas at Tall Hisban, where he served the first three seasons as a field supervisor. In 1974 he took over as director of the Hisban Expedition, which culminated with a final season in 1976. Under his leadership the expedition expanded greatly its scope of work and interdisciplinary staff, becoming one of ASOR's leading projects in terms of successful blending of traditional biblical archaeology concerns with those of the "new archaeology." The Madaba Plains Project, which Geraty launched together with Larry Herr and Øystein LaBianca in 1982, was a direct outgrowth of the Hisban Expedition in the sense that the project was launched in

order to answer numerous questions that had come to light in the process of preparing the final reports on the excavations. With its regional focus, its concern with long-term cultural change patterns, and its multi-disciplinary staff, the Madaba Plains Project sought to implement a vision of best practices in fieldwork and laboratory procedures based on lessons learned in the course of fieldwork at Tall Hisban.

Of Larry Geraty's many contributions to ASOR, ACOR and the Madaba Plains Project, none have been more critical to the advance of field archaeology in Jordan and beyond than his masterful accomplishments as a team builder, consensus maker, and facilitator of the scholarly work of his students and colleagues. His leadership on various ASOR committees, the ACOR Board and the Madaba Plains Project has helped open doors for literally hundreds of students from Jordan, the United States, and many other countries to pursue their dreams of doing archaeology in the Holy Land. I, for one, am one of these many!

It is a sincere pleasure to recognize Larry Geraty for his outstanding career as a builder of archaeologists and archaeological teams, as a promoter of cutting-edge research among his students and colleagues, and as a statesman in representing the interests of ASOR archaeologists to the broader public, with the presentation of this Centennial Year P. E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award!

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### Charles U. Harris Service Award

(Presented to Philip J. King by Joe Seger for the Committee)

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ASOR is proud to present the Charles U. Harris Service Award to Dr. Philip J. King for his distinguished service to ASOR. Dr. King served as President of ASOR through crucial years between 1976 and 1982, before which he was the second President of the Albright Institute from 1974–1976. King's years as president of the AIAR and of ASOR were momentous ones for the organization as it faced growing financial needs and as the pace of ASOR's archaeological enterprise throughout the Near East grew. He worked tirelessly to keep ASOR apace of its needs and challenges. As a lasting contribution in the year immediately following the conclusion of his presidential term he produced the volume *American Archaeology in the Mideast: A History of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (ASOR, Philadelphia, 1983), a review of the origin and growth of the organization from its founding years in the late nineteenth century through the 1970s. The strength of Phil King's contributions lie in his always collegial, yet deliberate approach to the management of ASOR's programs and resources.

Phil's contributions to ASOR are complemented by his active involvement in the Catholic Biblical Association and in the Society of Biblical Literature. In 1981–1982, the Catholic Biblical Asso-



ciation honored him by electing him President. In 1988 he was similarly honored by election as President of the Society of Biblical Literature. The intersection of his biblical and archaeological interests is clearly reflected in his 1988 book, *Amos, Micah: An Archaeological Commentary* (Philadelphia: Westminster).

It is a sincere pleasure to recognize Dr. Philip J. King for his outstanding contributions to ASOR and for his archaeological and biblical scholarship with this presentation of an ASOR Centennial Year, Charles U. Harris Service Award. (Citation prepared by Harold Forshey)

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W. F. Albright Service Award

(Presented to Pierre Bikai by Bert de Vries for the Committee)

ASOR is pleased to present a W. F. Albright Service Award to Dr. Pierre Bikai in recognition of his signal contributions to the American Center of Oriental Research. Dr. Bikai has established an extraordinary devotion to ACOR as its Director from 1991 to the present. Pierre was born in Lebanon and worked for the Department of Antiquities of Lebanon before he emigrated to the United States in 1976. In addition to his work in Lebanon he has been involved in archaeological projects in the United States, the Azores, Turkey, Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Among his most important and lasting contributions is the leadership he has provided toward the conservation of Jordan's cultural heritage not only on ACOR projects, but in his unceasing encouragement of others to do so.

No list of accomplishments could adequately represent Pierre's devotion to ACOR, but such a list would have to include the creation and maintenance of good relations throughout the country at every level whether it is dealing with a person of ministerial rank or working in the middle of the night on a weekend to physically repair the infrastructure of ACOR's building in Amman. Those who know Pierre are also familiar with his unstinting willingness to lead tours of archaeological sites in Jordan and elsewhere. His tours are always memorable for a variety of reasons including his penchant for breaking into song whenever visiting an ancient theatre. Those members of the ACOR Board and others who were fortunate to travel with him to Lebanon in June could not help but be impressed with the fact he seemed to know almost everyone in Lebanon. In the context of that tour his fellow travelers learned that his first date with his wife Patricia was a visit to the Hippodrome in Tyre, which he had excavated. Having seated her, he disappeared for some time, only to reappear as a participant in a chariot race he had staged for the occasion.

It is a sincere pleasure to recognize Dr. Pierre Bikai for his contributions to archaeology and his decade of "unfailing seven days a week hard and intelligent work on behalf of ACOR" (Artemis Joukowsky) with the presentation of this ASOR Centennial year W. F. Albright Service Award. (Citation prepared by Harold Forshey)

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W. F. Albright Service Award

(Presented to Seymour Gitin by Joe Seger  
for Sidnie White-Crawford)

ASOR is pleased to present this W. F. Albright Service Award to Seymour Gitin in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. This is Dr. Gitin's 20th year as Director of the AIAR. During his tenure as director, Sy has provided the leadership that has enabled the Institute to grow from a small program with three or four fellowships to a large, internationally recognized research institute that houses over fifty fellows each year, including National Endowment for the Humanities fellows, Mellon Foundation fellows, and USIA senior and junior fellows. The Albright Institute now welcomes scholars from America, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Israel and Palestine. The scope of the Albright's program has grown as well. Not only do we find scholars working in the fields of Near Eastern Archaeology and biblical studies, but also prehistory, Byzantine and Islamic archaeology and history. Under Sy's leadership the Albright's endowment has grown to over three million dollars and the Albright is now completing an NEH Challenge grant that will permanently endow the Directorship and the library. But in spite of all this phenomenal growth, Sy has maintained the Albright's intimate atmosphere, where scholars can meet in a relaxed environment to discuss their projects face-to-face. And of course, tea in the garden remains a central ritual!

Sy also serves as co-director (with Trude Dothan of the Hebrew University) of the Tel Mique-Ekron excavations, now in the publication phase. These excavations have brought to light the important new data concerning Philistine history on the Mediterranean coast. Sy's research into the period of Assyrian domination in the 7th century BCE has become an important international project, with participants from scholarly institutions all over the Mediterranean, Europe and the United States. Sy's international reputation as a scholar enhances the reputation of the Albright Institute.

Sy has also successfully cultivated relations between the Albright and the Palestinian and Israeli scholarly institutions such as Birzeit University, Al Quds University and the Hebrew University. He has also forged close ties with other American overseas institutes, especially the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, as well as our sister institutes ACOR and CAARI. In addition, the AIAR maintains cordial working relationships with the Ecole Biblique and the British School in Jerusalem.

It is a sincere pleasure to recognize Dr. Seymour Gitin for his outstanding career as a scholar and as director of the Albright Institute with this presentation of this ASOR Centennial year W. F. Albright Service Award. (Citation prepared by Sydnie White Crawford)

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ASOR Member Service Award

(Presented to Robert Bull by Jeff Blakely for Martha Risser)

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We are proud to present a Centennial year ASOR Member Service Award to Robert Jehu Bull for his distinguished long-term service to ASOR and to its Jerusalem School, the W. F. Albright Institute. Director of the Drew University Institute for Archaeological Research, Professor Bull was a trustee of ASOR for many years and has been a trustee of the Albright Institute for nearly three decades. He has served our organization in many additional ways, including posts as both Director and Annual Professor at the Albright Institute. In fact, Bob met his wife Vivian, now President of Linfield College, in Jerusalem. Bob, Vivian and their sons, Camper and Carlson, are still regarded by many as the “First Family” of the Albright Institute.

Bob has also been one of archaeology’s ambassadors to the public. He founded and presided over the Northern New Jersey Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. As one of the AIA’s National Lecturers, Bob traveled around the country giving presentations on his research. It is rumored that one of his lectures provided inspiration for a popular Hollywood movie.

In addition to directing the excavations of Tell er Ras and Caserea Maritima, and two in New Jersey, Bob has contributed his expertise to archaeological projects at Tell Balatah (Shechem), Tell Ai, Pella, and Khirbet Shema. Bob trained many of the archaeologists who are working in the field today, and he does a great deal to mentor, encourage and support other scholars, and help them publish materials from his excavations. He is a gifted teacher who guides with keen intelligence, a warm smile, and a sense of humor.

His former students remember him as more than a superior teacher. Jack Bennet’s most memorable adventure was when he, Bob, and some other young archaeologists spent a couple of weeks driving from Amsterdam to Jerusalem in the new Camper Bob had just purchased. It was quite a trip, and Jack recalls the sightseeing in Turkey and Syria with especial fondness. Their mottos were “Immer gerade aus!” and “Let the black smoke roll!”

Jim Ross recalls that “Bob had some medical training, and he was a close as we got to a doctor on the Shechem staff. So he gave a regular lecture to new people on the dig dealing with medical and emergency matters. He especially warned us against scorpions and remarked that scorpions frequently like to crawl into boots. Thus we were encouraged to shake them out before putting them on. The reason, he explained, is that scorpions are crustaceans, and are seeking water; thus they’re attracted by the sweat in your boots. Seemed to work; we seldom got scorpion stings. But it’s a good thing Bob was not the resident zoologist.”

Those who see Bob every year at these meetings probably think they know him well, but there are a few things they may not know. Perhaps they are unaware that in addition to his many other accom-

plishments, Bob is an ordained minister who has conducted marriage ceremonies for archaeologists and has baptized their children. Unless they have been passengers in a white rental vehicle with Bob at the wheel, they probably never suspected that this calm and gentle man missed his calling at the Indy 500. And if they have not yet had the privilege of working with him in the field, let this be a warning: Bob has a special fondness for hot peppers, and he is delighted to share them with others, especially the unsuspecting.

For his strong record of service to ASOR, the Albright Institute and other professional organizations; for his outstanding career as a field archaeologist; for his excellent training of successive generations of scholars; for his commitment to community outreach; for his dedication, his compassion, and his humanity, it is both a pleasure and an honor to recognize Professor Robert Jehu Bull with this presentation of this Centennial Year ASOR Member Service Award. (Citation prepared by Martha Risser)

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ASOR Member Service Award

(Presented to Billie Jean Collins by Al Leonard)

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We are proud to present this ASOR Member Service Award to Dr. Billie Jean Collins for her untiring efforts on behalf of ASOR Publications. For the past five years, while serving as Director of Publications, Billie Jean has worked unselfishly to promote one of the most visible and valuable facets of our organization, its Publication Program.

A Classicist and Hittitologist by academic training, Billie Jean was appointed to the newly created position of Director of Publication by Professor Thomas Schaub in 1995. Since that time, she has adapted quickly and continually to the ever-changing demands of that job. In a position that can only be compared with the many-headed Hydra of Greek mythology, she was worked with a dedicated staff of editors to keep on track the Annual, BASOR, JCS, NEA and a changing number of book series. At the same time she has taken over the reins of the ASOR Newsletter, a tool that has increased dramatically in size, quality, and usefulness since its production passed into her capable hands.

As was the case with the poly-cephalic denizen of the Lerna swamps, as soon as one publication problem is resolved, several others, usually larger and more hideous, quickly rise to take its place. In the face of such constant frustration, Billie Jean has been able to maintain the superior quality of ASOR publications, as well as to retain a high status in her own discipline. With this award, ASOR wishes to focus attention on Billie Jean Collins’ years of dedicated service to our organization and to thank her for her Herculean efforts on ASOR’s behalf. Thus, it is with great pleasure we present to Billie Jean Collins this Centennial Year ASOR Member Service Award.

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ASOR Member Service Award  
(Presented to Lydie Shufro by Bob Haak)

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Anyone who has been involved with ASOR and the associated schools for any length of time has come to know our next awardee, Lydie Shufro. More than once members of a visiting delegation to the excavation at Tel Miqne-Ekron have been startled to be greeted from the square by the voice they associate with Park Avenue in New York. Lydie worked at Miqne as a volunteer in 1992 and 1993, and was a square supervisor in 1994, 1995 and 1996. Her work did not end in the square. In Jerusalem in the summer of 1997 her contributions continued with the discovery that all had missed, the Padi inscription on a store jar from the last square she excavated.

Lydie has served long terms on the Boards of CAARI and of ASOR. She was Vice President of CAARI from 1984–1992. She has been on the ASOR Board from 1985 to now, serving as Vice president for Development from 1990 to 1993, and as Vice-President for Publicity and Public Relations from 1993–1996. She helped design and organize the ASOR Awards and Honors Program in 1996 and chaired the Awards & Honors Committee from 1996–1999. Since the early 1990s she has been intimately involved on the Board of the Albright Institute. Her most recent “high profile” contribution has been as the organizer and inspiration behind the Centennial Celebration of the Albright, which included “The House that Albright Built” at the ASOR Annual Meeting in Boston in 1999 and the major symposium held at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem in May 2000. The words of the program for that event may be echoed here, “a special word of thanks to Lydie Shufro without whose

vision, unrelenting commitment and persistent efforts, the dream of the Centennial Symposium would not have become a reality.” What these words don’t convey is the determination to carry on to plan, organize and promote these events, even on the days (or was it weeks or months) where none of us knew where the funds for the events would be found. Lydie not only created the programs, but also seemingly created the funds to pay for them.

These words could be applied to many projects connected to the Albright. Lydie’s contacts and encouragement resulted in a major grant for the Albright library from the Getty Trust. She promoted, edited and (I suspect) wrote much of the Albright Newsletter, which has informed many of us of the Albright activities over the years. It is less known (but much appreciated by those of us on the Board) that Lydie opened her home in New York to us on numerous occasions for our board meetings, always accompanied by an elegant lunch spread that made the afternoon meetings much more mellow.

Her determination and persistence have effected all those around her. Her enthusiasm for the programs of the Albright have brought others to the board and made the work of that board much easier and enjoyable over a span of many years. We hope that this award will be a small token of the affection and gratitude that all of us have for this remarkable woman.

It is a sincere pleasure to recognize Lydie Shufro for her outstanding service to ASOR, the Albright Institute and CAARI with this presentation of an ASOR Member Service Award for this Centennial Year.

### TRANSFER OF ASOR WEB-SITE “VIRTUALLY” COMPLETE

For some months now, we have been working to transfer the ASOR web site and various associated functions to the server at Boston University, and this transition is now almost complete. The URL [www.asor.org](http://www.asor.org) is again operational and the only difference users may notice when accessing our web pages is an improved response time. Our thanks go to the I. T. department at BU, particularly Richard Mendez and George Gaudette, and to Trey Breckinridge at Mississippi State University for all their help in this process. We would ask that you note the following changes:

The asor-l discussion list is now also hosted at BU. Messages for posting should now be e-mailed to [asor-l@bu.edu](mailto:asor-l@bu.edu), and not [asor-l@asor.org](mailto:asor-l@asor.org). Subscribers to the asor.org address have automatically been added to the new list, and details of how to subscribe and “unsubscribe” are given on the web at [asor.org/asor-l.htm](http://asor.org/asor-l.htm). We would encourage you to subscribe, as the list enables the ASOR offices to post announcements of interest to members with greater frequency than is possible in a quarterly newsletter, and the volume of postings to the list is not onerously heavy.

As a function of the transfer, the generic [asorpubs@asor.org](mailto:asorpubs@asor.org) e-mail address has been unavailable for some time. We trust that by the time you receive this Newsletter, it should be working again. Messages to the Publications Office can always be sent to [bcollin@emory.edu](mailto:bcollin@emory.edu) or [cmadell@bu.edu](mailto:cmadell@bu.edu)

Finally, we would like your help! We try as far as possible to keep the web site and its links up-to-date, but if anyone notices any erroneous information or “missing link,” please let us know.

One cannot do archaeological work in Jordan for long and have an interest in biblical studies without raising questions about the location of the biblical places and events that are so much a part of the biblical narratives. This volume is a convenient tool for all those interested in the location of territories and sites attested in the Bible as "East of the Jordan," now The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It presents the history of the identification of each biblical site and suggests the most likely location based on information provided by the biblical text, extra-biblical literary information, toponymic considerations, and archaeology. The volume treats all territories and sites of the Hebrew Scriptures in Transjordan, from the "Cities of the Plains" (e.g., Sodom and Gomorrah), the Exodus itineraries, and the territories and sites of the Israelite tribes (Reuben, Gad, and half Manasseh), to Ammon, Moab, Edom, and Gilead.

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## "EAST OF THE JORDAN"

Territories and Sites of the Hebrew Scriptures



Burton MacDonald

American Schools of Oriental Research

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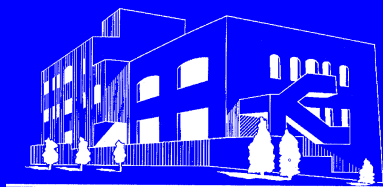
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Fellows Reports

Nancy R. Coinman  
Jennie F. Ebeling  
D. Roman Kulchitsky  
Neil D. MacKenzie  
Stefanie E. Nanes  
Jane D. Peterson  
Susan Smith  
Bethany Walker  
Lara G. Tohme



ASOR Newsletter 50/4 • Winter 2000

Nancy R. Coinman  
Iowa State University  
USIA Fellow

***The Upper Paleolithic of Jordan:  
Human Adaptation During the  
Late Pleistocene***

Research conducted in the Wadi al-Hasa of west-central Jordan during the summer of 2000 was directed at re-assessing settlement and subsistence models for the late Upper Paleolithic, most of which have been the result of archaeological work in the Mediterranean and western desert regions of the Levant. Attempts to model adaptive responses to world-wide climatic fluctuations and changes at the end of the Pleistocene have paid little attention to steppe-desert adaptations in the *eastern* deserts of Jordan, and even less attention to lacustrine/march contexts that characterized many of the late Pleistocene environments across the Levant. Major excavations were conducted at a rare open-air site, Thalab al-Buhayra (EHLPP2) on an ancient shoreline of Pleistocene Lake Hasa. Dense lithic and faunal assemblages are well-preserved in stratified lacustrine marl sediments. Dated to ca. 25–24,000 BP, the site represents a series of small encampments represented by multiple hearths, the partial remains of butchered and processed large mammals, primarily equids, and a limited set of tools used for processing meat and marrow-rich skeletal parts. This season's fauna included what appears to be a rare example of a wild boar (*Sus scrofa*)—a mandible with tusks, a partial maxilla, and associated teeth. Particularly abundant are large equid molars, many of which may be associated with specific individuals. The unusually well-preserved fauna in association with hearths and stone tools provides detailed information on hunting, butchering, and processing strategies within the context of small, short-term encampments along an ancient lakeshore—activities that were repeated over millennia.

Fieldwork was followed by travel to collections in Jerusalem and Haifa for analysis of Upper Paleolithic assemblages spanning the late Upper Paleolithic/Early Epipaleolithic, which have

been included in a recently defined cultural unit, the Masraqan. Included were assemblages from the sites of Fazaal X in the Lower Jordan Valley; Azariq XIII and Shunera XVI in the western Negev; and Ohalo II in the Galilee. Examination of technological and typological attributes of these assemblages designated 'Masraqan' indicates clear evidence for technologies that overlap the late Upper Paleolithic and the early Epipaleolithic. However, there remain some assemblages that do not fit well within the Masraqan and do not exhibit overlapping technologies or typologies. These include Ain al-Buhayra (WHS 618) in the Hasa, Azariq XIII in the western Negev, and Ein Aqev East in the central Negev, studied previously. The field research conducted at Thalab al-Buhayra and the study of late Upper Paleolithic/Epipaleolithic assemblages in Israel provide new insights into significant variability in late Pleistocene archaeological assemblages that have been traditionally defined as simply "Upper Paleolithic" or "Epipaleolithic." The period after 25,000 BP that includes the Last Glacial Maximum appears to be marked by considerable adaptive variability in a number of under-studied ecological contexts resulting in archaeological configurations and signatures that require reassessing our traditional interpretive frameworks.

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Jennie R. Ebeling  
University of Arizona  
USIA Fellow

***Analysis and Interpretation of  
Ground Stone Artifacts from  
Middle and Late Bronze Age  
Temples in Palestine***

What activities actually took place in the Bronze Age temples in Palestine and Transjordan? In the past, archaeologists have failed to give a satisfying answer for this crucial question, and have focused instead on typological comparisons and analyses of prestige and imported objects when discussing aspects of the cult of this period. Often overlooked are the utilitarian artifacts and installations pervasive in temple complexes of the Middle and Late Bronze

Ages (ca. 2000–1200 BCE). What can material such as cooking pots and other 'domestic' vessels, ovens, silos, and pits, and ground stone artifacts of various types reveal about the actual activities carried out in the temple? What impact does this have on our understanding of the Canaanite cult of this period, and how does the resulting picture differ from that of contemporary textual sources?

In an attempt to answer these questions, I examined the ground stone artifacts—including mortars and bowls, pestles, pounders, grinding slabs, palettes, and other objects made of local and imported stone—from the Middle and Late Bronze Age temples in Jordan during my fellowship period at ACOR. This dissertation research began in 1998-99 in Jerusalem, when I analyzed the material from many of the pertinent sites west of the Jordan River (including Hazor, Lachish, Bet Shean, Megiddo, Mevorakh, Ashkelon, Nami, and other sites). During my three-month tenure at ACOR I continued my study by focusing on the temples located in Jordan, including the Late Bronze sanctuary at Deir 'Alla, the Middle Bronze temples at Tell el-Hayyat, and the Late Bronze mortuary complex at the Amman Airport. By recording evidence of stone tool use-wear and visible residues, and comparing this material to that excavated at other sites, I was able to identify some activities in which these tools played a part.

Next, I will examine this material in relation to the furniture, installations, and other artifacts found in close association. The resulting information can then be used to identify activity areas with specific functions in the temple buildings, their courtyards, and other associated rooms. The conclusions can then be compared with studies of domestic activity areas in Bronze Age sites, and any similarities and differences in the temple and household ground stone tool assemblages can be identified. This data can also be compared with textual sources for the Canaanite cult of this period, especially the ritual texts unearthed at Ugarit/Ras Shamra. Using these sources of information, a more complete picture of Canaanite temple

activities can be drawn, and the uses of Bronze Age ground stone tools in both sacred and secular contexts will be better understood.

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D. Roman Kulchitsky  
George Mason University  
Near and Middle East Research  
and Training Program  
Pre-Doctoral Fellow

***Information Technology,  
Knowledge and the Economic  
Policy-Making Process:  
The Cases of Israel and Jordan***

Using the cases of Israel and Jordan this dissertation investigates why public managers and policy-makers in Middle East and North African (MENA) countries are overwhelmingly utilizing information technology (IT) to perform transactional processing; and not to enhance decision-making activities. The reasoning that flows from studying Israel and Jordan is that similar IT usage patterns in such dissimilar countries suggests that the underlying causes may be the same. While development literature argues that social and organizational factors are the primary obstacles to successful IT integration in MENA countries, they fail to provide a systematic explanation for disparities in IT usage practices. Consequently, public managers in MENA countries may be designing and implementing strategies for improved decision-making based on unrealistic assumptions. The problem with development thinking is that it views IT strategies for decision-making activities in MENA countries as allocation problems. This creates the illusion that information technology, human resources, and organizational factors can be optimized by IT and public managers to enhance the decision-making process. However, this dissertation postulates that design and implementation challenges facing IT and public managers in MENA countries are not allocation but knowledge problems. Whereas allocation problems lead to strategies that optimize "given" resources, knowledge problems engender solutions that utilize knowledge dis-

persed in organizations. In other words, knowledge-oriented design and implementation strategies not only view knowledge as "given", but also pay attention to its special characteristics and how it is used in organizations. This dissertation posits that IT strategies designed to improve decision-making in organizations are more likely to succeed if they accommodate how knowledge is used in the organizational decision-making process. The knowledge problem, however, broadens the scope of analysis to include the interpretative perspectives of individuals and shifts the focus from their objectives to their expectations and plans. This poses a methodological hurdle for the researcher. One way to overcome this obstacle is to concentrate research efforts around the expectations and plans of organizational decision-makers. In order to achieve this goal, this dissertation posits the following question: When do organizational decision-makers use information technology to coordinate knowledge in organization? And when do they use other resources such as print-based technology or verbal interaction to coordinate knowledge during decision-making activities? The dissertation draws from Austrian knowledge, organizational informatics, information resources use, and contextual innovation theories to build a conceptual framework that resolves the theoretical problems with development literature and explains why public managers and policy makers in MENA countries are not using IT in decision-making activities. Furthermore, a challenge to contemporary IT development literature is offered regarding the benefits of knowledge-oriented IT design and implementation strategies. Whereas, the research approach is empirical, the format of investigation is different in each country due to access and time constraints. The major methods used for Israel are field interviews and examination of secondary sources. The major methods used for Jordan are extensive field interviews and examination of documentation, and archival records.

Neil D. MacKenzie  
Independent Scholar  
Near and Middle East Research  
and Training Program Senior  
Research Fellow

***Water Mills of the Ajlun Area:  
An Examination of  
Ayyubid/Mamluk Contexts***

My six month grant began with the intention of studying the water mills of the Ajlun area - especially Wadi Kufranjah - comparing them architecturally, dating them, and examining them both in the contexts of the local economy and comparing them with water mills in other parts of Jordan. The survey of eighteen mills in Wadi Kufranjah included basic measurements, photography, and collection of mortar samples. Excavation of the mills for dating materials proved unnecessary, however, as—only belatedly known to me—soundings were conducted in five of the mill houses some six years earlier. After considerable discussion with the excavator, Muhammad Malkawi, and examination of his pottery, I agreed with his conclusions that the mills were fundamentally Ottoman, or late Mamluk at the earliest. This is generally supported by literary evidence, and it is my belief that most of the standing water mills of northern Jordan, although certainly with earlier precedents, belong to the Ottoman period.

As my basic interest was the Ayyubid/Mamluk archaeology of the area, I shifted emphasis to a general survey of sites of this period. Some forty sites were examined between Wadi Rajib and Wadi Yabis, centered on Ajlun. Most of these sites were previously known, but not examined strictly for their Islamic contexts. These included the immediate surroundings of Ajlun castle, active and abandoned mosques and shrines, sites associated with the iron industry, and, especially, townsites of the late Roman to Islamic period with major Ayyubid/Mamluk occupation. A summary of the results follows:

1) A major “suburb”—a surrounding townsite with an iron industry—existed at Ajlun castle during the Ayyubid/Mamluk period. This was distinct from the town of Ajlun, below. While some of

the ruins predate the castle, this phenomenon should be studied in relationship to other smaller sites of similar nature in the Levant, to augment studies on major cities such as Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem.

2) I have composed a corpus of Ayyubid/Mamluk religious structures of the Ajlun area, in terms of standing congregational mosques, smaller local mosques associated with abandoned settlement sites, isolated maqams, and a probable khanqah. I propose to study and publish these structures, in both architectural and historical aspects, concentrating particularly on the importance of shrines and the sufi movement during this period.

3) The repetitive dating of townsites—Byzantine/Umayyad with an apparent hiatus until the Mamluk period—needs further examination. A typology of local pottery should be established for the Abbasid period, especially in relationship to Pella. In addition, local Ottoman pottery needs far more elucidation. I hope to conduct major soundings at one townsite—probably Qafsaḥ—in an attempt to understand these dating sequences.

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Stefanie E. Nanes  
University of Wisconsin  
Near and Middle East Research  
and Training Program  
Pre-Doctoral Fellow

***Citizenship and Identity in Jordan***

During my research period at ACOR, I have been trying to understand the relationship between citizenship and national identity in Jordan, which typically translates into studying the relations between Jordanians of Palestinian origin and Jordanian origin (meaning everyone else). This “special relationship,” characterized in turn by harmony or discord over the years, is one of Jordan’s most pressing challenges. During the last ten years, Jordan has undergone profound economic and political changes, including signing a peace treaty with Israel and witnessing movement towards a peace treaty between Israel and the Palestinians. Given the

particular economic and political structure of Jordan and regional conditions, these changes can be expected to have a particular effect on the relations between these two groups of citizens. While we cannot predict the future, my research while at ACOR has been primarily about exploring how Jordan will respond to these challenges.

In interviews with members of Jordan’s intellectual and political elite, individuals expressed their belief, consonant with wider opinions in society, that political and economic liberalization will primarily benefit Jordanians of Palestinian descent, given the distribution of political benefits and structure of ownership in the private economy. However, it was also suggested by several interviewees that the ownership structure of the economy is shifting to be more equally shared by Transjordanians (due to Transjordanian influence in government and their easier access to government benefits), thus the impact of privatization will not be as clear-cut. In terms of political reforms, all agreed that democracy in Jordan is still in its early stages and generally agreed that true political reform will tend to ‘help’ the Palestinians by easing their isolation from the political arena but may lead to social friction with nationalist Transjordanians, who believe state employment and political power in general are not to be shared equally.

All agreed that any Palestinian-Israeli settlement will affect Jordan tremendously thus allowing the Palestinian refugees to finally choose their “true” nationality. However, others pointed out that the problem inside Jordan will not magically be solved by such a settlement, or with the return of some refugees. Given that most people do not expect the Palestinian refugees to be offered full right of return, the question about their fate and the resulting impact on Jordan yielded some of the more interesting responses in terms of how will “Jordanian” identity be defined. Transjordanian nationalists insisted that once Palestinians in Jordan have a choice and they choose to stay in Jordan, they must lose their Palestinian identity. In contrast, the more forgiving view of all other interviewees suggested that Jordanian identity be

more fluid, that Palestinians not be forced to choose, that they can be both Jordanian and Palestinian.

These findings are not terribly new to anyone who has spent any extended time in Jordan. The fact that these issues are now being discussed out in the open, however, is new. The question of citizenship and identity in Jordan is being taken up by journalists writing in widely circulated newspapers. The level of national integration, or lack of integration, is measured in polls by research institutions. Some members of the political elite are beginning to talk about discrimination by the state. All agree that the simmering differences about identity and citizenship in Jordan can no longer be papered over with slogans about "one Jordanian family." Due to tremendous political, economic, and regional changes, Jordan now has the opportunity to address the long-standing question of "who is a Jordanian?" It remains to be seen how Jordan will face this challenge.

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Jane D. Peterson  
Marquette University  
USIA Fellow

***The Origins and Development of  
an Early Agricultural Village in  
West-Central Jordan:  
Mapping and Preliminary Test  
Excavations at Khirbet Hammam  
in the Wadi el-Hasa***

Mapping and subsurface testing at Khirbet Hammam (WHS 149) were carried out from June 7-21, 1999. Mapping and surface/roadcut investigations revealed that the site extends over approximately 3 hectares, covering most of a sloping terrace overlooking the Wadi Hasa. It was clear that substantial modern disturbances had destroyed portions of the site since my last visit in 1992. A large circular depression at the site's center, documented by Rollefson and Kafafi in 1985, had been expanded by heavy machinery for an unknown purpose. Agricultural production had been intensified with the installation of a pump and excavation of three small reservoirs

to hold irrigation water. Several rough dirt tracks had also been bulldozed into the surface of the terrace. While substantial portions of the site remain undisturbed, my expectation that destructive activities will continue adds a sense of urgency to future excavation plans.

A test excavation trench was opened to expose a 2 m section of the roadcut at the south end of the site. What began as a 2 x 0.5 m unit at the ground surface, expanded to a 2 x 1 m at the bottom due to the sloping face of the roadcut. In the 2.3 m of vertical excavation, multiple phases of interrelated architecture were exposed, including the exterior facade of a 13 course (1.8 m) well-constructed wall made from shaped and faced stones. The corner of a second, chronologically later stone feature abutted this wall. Its interior was lined with lime plaster which extended well up onto the interior walls and appeared to have been re-plastered one time. Excavated fill throughout the unit consisted of ashy, fine-grained silt. Considerable amounts of chipped and ground stone, well-preserved faunal material, examples of bone tools, shell beads, and several stone bracelet fragments were retrieved through sieving. A limited number of temporally diagnostic finds from both surface and excavated contexts suggest PPNB and PPNC (Pre-Pottery Neolithic B and C) stratified deposits.

In this area of west-central Jordan, where Neolithic excavations have not previously been undertaken, many definitive criteria of the PPN cultural complex are in place. Plaster debris decorated with red paint was found. Portions of a human radius and ulna were eroding from under a plaster surface in the roadcut, suggesting subfloor burial practices. And perhaps most enticing of all is the anecdotal evidence, from a local Bedouin informant, for plaster statuary (estimated at 40 cm in length) uncovered during the excavation of one of the irrigation reservoirs. Our short testing season demonstrates that Khirbet Hammam has a great deal of potential to add to our knowledge of regional PPN adaptations across the southern Levant.

Susan Smith  
University of Tulsa  
USIA Fellow

***Documentary Video of the Ain Abu  
Nekheileh Excavations***

Documentary producer, Susan Smith, USIA Fellow for 1999–2000, is producing a teaching video for students of archaeology. The documentary follows the excavations of the architectural site of Ain Abu Nekheileh in Wadi Hisma of southern Jordan, near the village of Wadi Rum. Interviews during the summer of 2000 primarily focused on the team of field specialists who examined and compiled data. Video interviews consisted of descriptions of their job, roles in the project and how they intended to use their discipline to meet the objectives of the project. These interviews not only show the specialists at work in the field, they also reveal how collecting data from the site, examinations of the contemporary environment and historical records are instrumental in data analysis. Students will also be introduced to the important role the Department of Antiquities provides in archaeological excavations in Jordan. Of course, no video of Southern Jordan would be complete without capturing the beauty of the desert, the romanticism of Lawrence of Arabia, and the friendliness of the people of Wadi Rum. Video production for the documentary is scheduled to presume during the summer of 2001.

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Bethany Walker  
Oklahoma State University  
NEH Fellow

***Reconstructing Mamluk  
Administration in the Transjordan:  
A Multidisciplinary Study***

The Mamluks (from the Arabic mamluk, "the thing/person owned") were a dynasty of military slaves which came to power in Egypt during the Fifth Crusade against Damietta (St. Louis' Crusade of 1250) and ruled Egypt and Syria until 1517. Understandably, research in the sub-field of Islamic history called



"Mamluk studies" has gravitated towards Cairo, the capital of the Sultanate. The result has been a gradual appreciation on the part of the scholars for what was "normative" for Mamluk administration and culture in Egypt. However, Mamluk administration throughout the empire was uneven. The administration of southern Bilad al-Sham (Palestine and Transjordan), as opposed to the system which operated in Egypt, was inconsistent and reflected the uncertainties of Mamluk control of this region. The fluid relationship between local administrators and tribal entities and the rivalry between provincial governors and the Sultan in Cairo dictated the course of Mamluk government in the Transjordan (the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan) in particular. The original aim of my archival work in Amman this summer was to clarify the structure of Mamluk administration of Transjordan and document the ways in which it developed, whether in concert with or independently from Cairene "policy."

My interest in Mamluk Transjordan has grown out of my participation in the on-going excavations of Tall Hisban in the Belqa', a rural administrative center of the fourteenth century and, as the current excavations have demonstrated, a distribution point for processed cane sugar. The project's new focus on the Mamluk period at Hisban reflects, in part, current efforts of archaeologists to better understand the "Middle Islamic" period in the region. The term "Middle Islamic" is somewhat in flux among archaeologists working in Jordan. It roughly corresponds to the years AD 1000–1400, but is more commonly used to designate the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods (roughly thirteenth-fifteenth centuries). The last ten years, in particular, have witnessed intensified publication of Ayyubid-Mamluk ceramic corpora and the survey and recording of new Middle Islamic sites. Progress in these areas has been matched by local Jordanian historians, whose masters and doctoral theses, monographs, and conferences of recent years have highlighted the Mamluk period. What has been missing, however, is a multidisciplinary assessment of Mamluk Transjordan, one that considers not only our current un-

derstanding of ceramic typology and architecture, but also numismatics, environmental studies, and most importantly, the social, economic, and political data gleaned from unpublished primary sources. I came to Jordan originally to collect contemporary (14th and 15th century) Arabic sources on administration. I left with the beginnings of a comprehensive monograph on the social and economic history of Mamluk Transjordan.

The primary sources (at the Center for Archives and Manuscripts at the University of Jordan in Amman) I examined this summer were useful in shedding light on some of the most compelling research problems. These included the structure of rural administration in Mamluk Transjordan, the structure, composition, and location of local and regional markets, the role the sugar industry played in the economic development of the region, the rivalry between small administrative centers, and factors behind the oft-cited decline of the region in the fifteenth century.

Work on the monograph will continue with the 2001 field season at Tall Hisban, a return to various archives in Cairo, and further collection of archaeological, geographical, numismatic, and environmental data.

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Lara G. Tohme

Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Kress Fellowship in the Art and  
Archaeology of Jordan

***Out of Antiquity:  
Umayyad Architecture in Context***

My research at ACOR formed an essential part of my dissertation research. In my dissertation, I argue that a relatively clear policy shaped the way that the Umayyad dynasty (661–750 CE) laid out the foundations of a new Arab empire through the patronage of specific art and architectural projects, and especially through the establishment of new cities and the adoption/adaptation of extant ones. I examine the ways in which a new imperial identity was forged by the Umayyads, and how this new identity was both related to and distinct

from their Roman, (pre-Islamic) Arab, Judaic, Byzantine and Sasanian past.

Excavations in Jordan have yielded and continue to yield the largest number of sites dating to both the period directly preceding the Muslim conquest and to the Umayyad period. My project at ACOR was tripartite: first, I visually documented all the extant sites in Jordan which date to the Umayyad period, second, I compared the details of the Umayyad sites to both contemporary non-Islamic as well as late antique sites, and finally, I gathered preliminary information from published excavation reports, as well as from primary literary and documentary sources. The opportunity to spend six months at ACOR also enabled me to work closely with, and gain insight from, both the resident scholars at ACOR as well as scholars and researchers at the IFAPO (in Amman, Damascus, and Beirut) and the Department of Antiquities of Jordan.

The majority of my research took place in Jordan, however, I also conducted brief site visits to both Syria and Lebanon. The Umayyad sites that I visited and documented included the "desert castles" (i.e. Qusayr 'Amra, Umm al-Walid, al-Qastal, Kharannah, Mshatta, Qasr al-Tuba, Qasr Burqu', and Hallabat), Umayyad urban settlements (i.e., Ayla/Aqaba and Anjar), other Umayyad buildings (such as Hammam al-Sarah, the Umayyad complex on the Citadel in Amman), as well as urban settlements that experienced continued occupation during the Umayyad period (i.e. Abila/Qweibleh, Capitolias/Bayt Ras, Pella/Tabaqat Fahl, Gadara/Umm Qays, Gerasa/Jerash, Madaba, Umm al-Rasas, and Umm al-Jimal).

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

## February 24–25, 2001

**Religious Texts and Material Contexts**, University of South Florida, Tampa campus. Contact: Jacob Neusner or James Strange, 735 14th Avenue Northeast, St. Petersburg, FL 33701-1413; tel: 813-974-1875; fax: 727-894-8827; e-mail: jneusner@luna.cas.usf.edu

## March 8–11, 2001

**The Fourth Bi-annual Conference on Shifting Frontiers in Late Antiquity: "Travel, Communication and Geography in Late Antiquity,"** to be held at the Downtown Center of San Francisco State University, San Francisco. Contact: Prof. Linda Ellis, Department of Classics, San Francisco State University 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132-4162 (FAX: 415-338-1775; e-mail: ellisl@sfsu.edu).

## March 14–17, 2001

**Museums and the Web 2001.** Seattle, Washington, USA. Contact: J. Trant, Archives & Museum Informatics, 2008 Murray Ave, Suite D, Pittsburgh, PA 15217. Tel: +1 412 422 8530. Fax: +1 412 422 8594. Web: [www.archimuse.com/mw2001/](http://www.archimuse.com/mw2001/). E-mail: [mw2001@archimuse.com](mailto:mw2001@archimuse.com)

## March 16–18, 2001

**Southeastern Commission for the Study of Religion AAR/SBL/ASOR/SE.** Adam's Mark Hotel, Charlotte, NC. Hosted by Davidson College. Contact: [www.utc.edu/~seacor](http://www.utc.edu/~seacor)

## March 30–31, 2001

**Warfare in the Ancient World.** The 8th Annual University of New Brunswick Ancient History Colloquium will take place in Fredericton, New Brunswick. We invite papers on all aspects of the theme of warfare and military, including (but not restricted to) armies and navies in the Greek and Roman world, strategy and military theory, warfare in literature and art, and the relationship between ancient and later warfare. Contact: Dr. William Kerr <[wkerr@unb.ca](mailto:wkerr@unb.ca)> or Dr. John Geysen <[jgeysen@unb.ca](mailto:jgeysen@unb.ca)>. University of New Brunswick, PO Box 4400, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada E3B 5A3. Tel. (506) 453-4763. Fax (506) 447-3072. Web: [www.unb.ca/arts/CLAS/ahc2001.html](http://www.unb.ca/arts/CLAS/ahc2001.html).

## March 30–April 2, 2001

**American Oriental Society Annual Meeting**, Toronto Colony Hotel, 89 Chestnut St., Toronto, Ontario. Contact: [www.umich.edu/~aos/AM2001.html](http://www.umich.edu/~aos/AM2001.html).

## April 17–19, 2001

**The World of the Herods and the Nabataeans.** An International Conference at the British Museum. Contact: [nikos@kokkinos.freemove.co.uk](mailto:nikos@kokkinos.freemove.co.uk); [www.members.tripod.co.uk/kokkinos\\_nikos/index.html](http://www.members.tripod.co.uk/kokkinos_nikos/index.html)

## April 17–21, 2001

**Building Communities: House, Settlement and Society in the Aegean and Beyond**, Cardiff University. This conference is intended to explore a range of approaches to the built environment of the Mediterranean world from the Neolithic through to the Hellenistic period, with the aim of relating archaeological evidence to the wider historical context. Contact: Nick Fisher, School of History & Archaeology, Cardiff University, P.O. Box 909, CARDIFF CF1 3XU, Tel: +441 29 2087 6105; fax: +441 29 2087 4929. E-mail: [oikos@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:oikos@cardiff.ac.uk). [www.cardiff.ac.uk/uwcc/hisar/conferences/oikos/](http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/uwcc/hisar/conferences/oikos/)

## April 25–29, 2001

**Computer Applications in Archaeology (CAA) 2001.** Visby on the island of Gotland, Sweden. The conference will take place at the Gotland University College. Contact: CAA2001 homepage: <http://caa.hgo.se/>

## April 27–29, 2001

**American Research Center in Egypt**, 52nd Annual Meeting will be held at Brown University in Providence, RI. Contact: [www.arce.org](http://www.arce.org).

## May 3–5, 2001

**"Ernst Herzfeld and the Development of Near Eastern Studies, 1900–1950,"** a Symposium, will be held at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. Contact: E-mail: [ann.gunter@asia.si.edu](mailto:ann.gunter@asia.si.edu); Web: [www.asia.si.edu/programs/lecture.htm](http://www.asia.si.edu/programs/lecture.htm)

## June 26–28, 2001

**The Dead Sea Scrolls as Background to Postbiblical Judaism and Early Christianity**, St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Scotland. Sponsored by the Divinity School and the School of Greek, Latin and Ancient History of the University of St. Andrews. This conference will gather scholars from around the world to explore how the Dead Sea Scrolls contribute to our knowledge of the background of both rabbinic and noncanonical forms of Judaism, and of the origins and early development of Christianity. Proposals for short (20–25 minute) papers are now being accepted. These may be on any area relevant to the theme of the conference. E-mail submission of proposals is encouraged. Contact: Dr. James R. Davila at [jrd4@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:jrd4@st-andrews.ac.uk) (or, if necessary, at St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9JU, Scotland). Web: [www.st-andrews.ac.uk/~www\\_sd/qumran\\_conference.html](http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/~www_sd/qumran_conference.html).

## July 8–14, 2001

In the context of the XXI International Congress of History of Science to be held in Mexico City, 8–14 July 2001, a Symposium on **Science at the Frontiers: Medicine and Culture in the Ancient and Medieval Worlds** will be organized. Contact: Alain Touwaide ([atouwaide@hotmail.com](mailto:atouwaide@hotmail.com)).

## July 12–15, 2001

**Between Empires: Orientalism Before 1600.** Trinity College, Cambridge. Contact: Dr Alfred Hiatt, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ, U.K. Web: [www.trin.cam.ac.uk/empires/](http://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/empires/). E-mail: [between.empires@trin.cam.ac.uk](mailto:between.empires@trin.cam.ac.uk). Fax: +44 (0)1223 338 564.

## September 2–9, 2001

**Second International Congress on Black Sea Antiquities**, will take place in Ankara. Local Populations of the Black Sea Littoral and their Relations with the Greek, Roman and Byzantine Worlds and Near Eastern Civilisations (8th century BC–ca. AD 1000). The program, call for papers, and other information can be found at: [www.bilkent.edu.tr/~arkeo/blacksea/blacksea.htm](http://www.bilkent.edu.tr/~arkeo/blacksea/blacksea.htm), or e-mail Jacques Morin <[morin@Bilkent.EDU.TR](mailto:morin@Bilkent.EDU.TR)>.

## September 21–23, 2001

**Prostitution in the Ancient World**, to be held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Call for Papers. Abstract deadline: March 30, 2001. Contact: Laura McClure, Department of Classics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison, WI 53706. E-mail: [lmclure@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:lmclure@facstaff.wisc.edu); Fax: 608-262-8570.

## September 2001

**Colours in Antiquity: Towards an Archaeology of Seeing**, the Department of Classics, University of Edinburgh announces an international conference exploring aspects of hue and colour in the ancient Mediterranean world. E-mail contact: [colours@ed.ac.uk](mailto:colours@ed.ac.uk)

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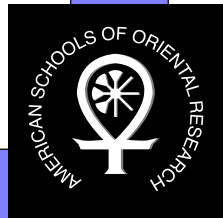
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