



REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL MEETING AND PROGRAM (CAMP)

Eric Cline, Chair,
Committee on Annual Meeting and Program

I am pleased to report that the 2005 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia attracted 668 attendees, the largest number to ever attend such an annual meeting since we began meeting independently in 1997. Attendees came from 20 different countries, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iran, Israel, Jordan, the Netherlands, Palestine, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the U.S. ASOR is very happy to be a forum for such academic and international cooperation. We were also pleased to have several members of the press visit our meeting this year, from NPR, the *New York Times*, and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

A record 236 individual papers were presented in 53 different academic sessions. Highlights of the meeting included the Third Annual Presidential Forum, whose theme this year was "'Fakes and Forgeries in the Ancient World,'" which united archaeologists, art theft experts from the FBI, and a journalist in a panel discussion of the problems fakes and artifacts without provenience pose to archaeological and historical research.

New CAMP Chair

As of January 1, [Rachel Hallote](#) is the new Chair of CAMP. Replacing her as Program Committee Chair are Co-chairs [Jennie Ebeling](#) and [Yorke Rowan](#). On the Outreach Committee, [Ellen Bedell](#) is the new Chair, also as of January 1.

Other highlights included presentations on the Tel Zayit and Tell es-Safi inscriptions, both found during the past summer of excavations. The geographic range of the papers covered a wide variety of territory, from Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Israel and the West Bank, Arabia, Turkey, Cyprus, and Egypt. Topics included art, religion, technology, archaeology, geography, food, nautical archaeology, women, history, theory and many more, while time periods included everything from prehistory through the Ottoman period. New sessions included Science and Technology in the Ancient World, Archaeology of Religion and the Sacred, the Byzantine and Early Islamic Near East, and the Archaeology of Iran.

We look forward to seeing everyone at the next Annual Meeting, scheduled to be held in Washington DC, in November 2006!



*Participants in the Presidential Forum on Fakes and Forgeries included (l to r): Lawrence T. Geraty, President of ASOR, Roger Atwood, author of *Stealing History*, Bonnie Magness-Gardiner, FBI, Yuval Goren, Tel Aviv University, and Christopher Rollston, Emmanuel School of Religion (not pictured is Robert Wittman, FBI).*

Changes in ASOR Publications

ASOR publications has been through a period of transition in the past six months. Following a decision by the executive office to close the office in Atlanta and move all operations to Boston, we accepted with regret the resignations of the Publications Director, Billie Jean Collins, and Fulfillment Manager, Chris Madell. Both Collins and Madell are now employed by the Society of Biblical Literature in Atlanta. Larry Herr ended a three-year term as chair of publications, and Andy Vaughn has taken over as the new chair through the end of 2008. The move of the publications office, combined with the tenuous financial situation at ASOR, has meant that a few book publications were delayed, but we are now back on track with the publications of the

Archaeological Reports and the Annual Series. We should see two Archaeological Reports and two issues of the Annual published in 2006. BASOR remains up-to-date, and JCS 56 (2005) will go to press within the next month. NEA is about one year behind, but thanks to the able work of the editor, Sandra Scham, and Billie Jean Collins, who remains as managing editor, we have been making tremendous progress on NEA. We now anticipate that NEA will be up-to-date by the end of 2006. Ann Killebrew is leading a fund-raising effort to assist with the production costs involved in publishing eight issues of NEA in one calendar year, and we hope that all members will consider helping ASOR with a gift to support the production of NEA in addition to their normal contributions.

Congratulations to the Recipients of the ASOR Honors and Awards for 2005

RICHARD J. SCHEUER MEDALS

Pierre and Patricia Bikai



Pierre and Patricia Bikai receiving their medals.

**P.E. MACALLISTER
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY AWARD**

Roger Boraas

G. ERNEST WRIGHT PUBLICATION AWARD

Burton MacDonald

**FRANK MOORE CROSS
PUBLICATION AWARD**

Mark Smith

CHARLES U. HARRIS SERVICE AWARD

David Rosenstein

W.F. ALBRIGHT AWARD (CAARI)

David Detrich

W.F. ALBRIGHT AWARD (AIAR)

Daniel Wolk

MEMBERSHIP SERVICE AWARD

**Piotr Michalowski
Sharon Steadman
Gloria London**

Visit our website for complete citations for the recipients of these awards:

<http://www.asor.org/awards05.html>

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

P. E. MacAllister
Chairman of the Board

Lawrence T. Geraty
President

Martha Joukowsky
Vice President

James Strange
Secretary

Larry G. Herr
Chair, Committee on Publications

Burton MacDonald
Chair, Committee on Archaeological Policy

Eric H. Cline
Chair, Committee on Annual Meeting

Douglas R. Clark
Executive Director

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



The ASOR Newsletter

Britt Hartenberger, Douglas R. Clark, Editors
Susanne Wilhelm, Assistant Editor

The ASOR Newsletter (ISSN 0361-6029) is published quarterly by the American Schools of Oriental Research

© 2005 by
The American Schools of Oriental Research

www.asor.org

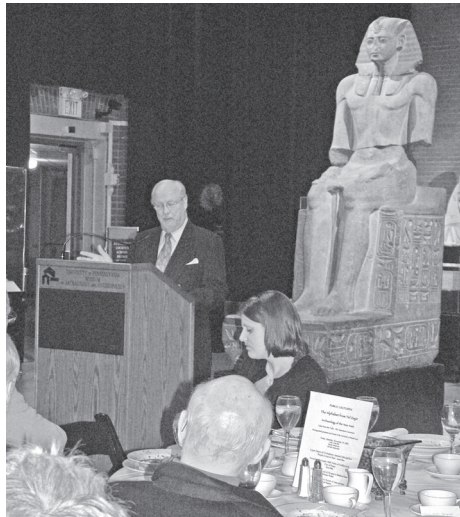
OUTREACH AT THE ASOR ANNUAL MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

Gloria London, Chair,
Outreach Committee

People of all ages participated in the four Outreach Committee events organized in conjunction with the ASOR Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. For some, the highlight was our Friday night event featuring lentil and lamb stew served in the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology's Upper Egypt Gallery where, in his inimitable way, William G. Dever presented "Stories of Great Archaeologists and What Made them Tick." After a dessert of baklava, cardamon rice pudding or fruit, Dr. Dever graciously signed copies of his latest book, "Did God Have a Wife?" We thank Pamela Winge and Carol Stabinski of the Museum for coordinating the event and especially Bethany Schell who was on duty to supervise the evening.

Friday afternoon, Neal Bierling demonstrated his virtual Petra CD and sold all of the copies he brought to the Communicating Archaeology to the General Public session. This amazing program allows people to visit Petra and marvel at the sites and scenery by rotating the image 360°.

Our Teachers' Workshop on Saturday morning drew participants from NY, NJ, OH, MD, and PA. Dr. Beverly Chiarulli, of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, spoke first about why the past is important. Dr. Chiarulli chaired the Society for American



Dr. William Dever entertains the audience with stories of great archaeologists in the Egyptian Gallery at the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Archaeology Public Education Committee (2001-2004) and currently is their liaison to ASOR. She created the *Project Archaeology Pennsylvania* book, which was ideal for the needs of PA teachers.

Ellen Dailey Bedell and Elizabeth Perry of the Pittsburgh Ellis School previewed a soon-to-be-released website of the Four-Room house at Tall al-Umayri, Jordan. Dr. Bedell and Dr. Perry demonstrated use of the sites to provide authentic learning experiences for students that allow analysis of data. They have collaborated on another online project, the "Uluburun Shipwreck". Those who have not yet seen the Uluburun website (www.theellischool.org/shipwreck), could be missing a useful educational tool for undergraduates.

Kimberley Connors of the Semitic Museum at Harvard University demonstrated her simulated digs with children. As she showed her PowerPoint® presentation, her audience included the four young children brought by a teacher. Ms. Connors's compelling description of teaching how to dig mesmerized the children. They would glance at the screen while concentrating on making cordage. When Dr. Chiarulli realized that the children intended to stay, out came raffia for a lesson on cordage. We thank Jane Nelson, Assistant Director of Education at the University Museum, for providing logistical help for the Workshop.

Saturday afternoon in the University Museum's Rainey Auditorium, Stefanie Elkins masterfully chaired lectures for the general public presented by distinguished ASOR speakers: Larry Herr, Eric Cline, Jodi Magness, Bethany Walker, Ron Tappy and P. Kyle McCarter. While still working on their cordage, the children learned about layer cakes of civilization, women's space in Islamic Egypt, and what Eric would tell Condoleeza Rice about Jerusalem if given the opportunity. Attendees then heard about ossuaries and the new alphabet found at Tell Zayit. Our thanks to Douglas Clark, Holly Andrews, Britt Hartenberger, and Selma Omerefendic for handling the financial work associated with collecting money for the dinner, teachers' workshop and lectures in order to cover all related costs.



Ron Tappy (Pittsburgh Theological Seminary), Larry Herr (Canadian University College), and Orly Nelson (Quebecor World) share their own dig stories at the Friday night lecture.

Ellen Bedell, Beverly Chiarulli, Stephanie Elkins, W. Thomas Venner, and Jeanne DelColle, all active in ASOR's Outreach programs, at the Friday night lecture at the University of Pennsylvania Museum.



IN MEMORIAM

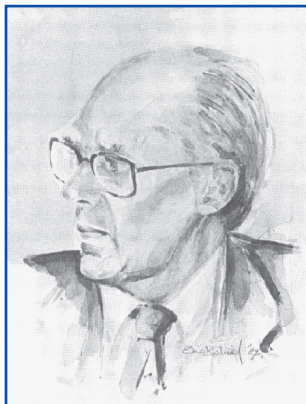
Henk Franken – 1918–2005

By Margreet Steiner

On January 18, 2005 Henk Franken passed away at the age of 87. Although during the last few years his health was failing him, his mind remained alert and sharp as ever, and until the very end he enjoyed discussions on the state of affairs in archaeology.

In 1954 Henk Franken, an Old Testament scholar by training, was appointed lecturer in Palestinian Antiquities at Leiden University. To learn the trade, he enrolled in Kathleen Kenyon's excavations at Jericho from 1955–1958. The months spent in Jericho, as part of a team consisting of many an eccentric and in close proximity to the Palestinian refugee camps, provided a formative experience for him. He greatly enjoyed the rhythm of life in the Middle East, his work in the deep trench of Jericho, and the discussions with Kathleen Kenyon, whom he respected very much and often opposed fiercely.

After the Jericho years, Franken was eager to start his own excavations at Tell Deir `Alla, Jordan. This excavation was aimed at studying the transition of the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, traditionally the period of the entry of the Israelites. Franken's intention was to excavate this "simple" site without temples and palaces, to get an idea of how ordinary people lived, of their material culture and the pottery they used.



A detailed study of the stratigraphy and an even more detailed analysis of the excavated pottery were the hallmark of his strategy. Together with professional potter Jan Kalsbeek, Franken developed a new method of pottery analysis based on the study of the raw materials and manufacturing techniques. This culminated in the establishment of the Department of Pottery Technology.

His first book on the excavations at Deir `Alla, published in 1969, brought him praise as well as rejection. It was his good fortune or bad luck that he stumbled upon a Late Bronze Age temple, complete with foreign objects and clay tablets inscribed with an unknown script. In 1967, when he expanded the excavated area to expose the temple completely, the Balaam plaster text was found in Iron Age layers. These finds forced him once again to turn his attention to religion as a driving force in human society.

After participating in UNESCO rescue excavations in Syria from 1972 to 1975, he returned to the heartland of "biblical archaeology" when he became involved in the publication of Kathleen Kenyon's excavations in Jerusalem. Respect for Kenyon's achievements and methods went hand in hand with opposition to her interpretations, and the data were analyzed as if he was not studying the Holy City, but any other tell.

After his retirement in 1984 Henk Franken was as active as ever. These were the years he published his first book on Jerusalem in 1990 and his second book on Deir Alla in 1992. It is a pity Henk was not able to see the copy proofs of his new book on the Jerusalem pottery, which arrived on the day of his death. In recognition of his important pioneering work in Jordan he was awarded the Jordanian Order of Independence in 1989. Henk's friends share the grief over his death with his wife and son.

Robert Harold Johnston – 1928–2005

By Lydie Shufro

Robert H. Johnston, long-time supporter of ASOR, past Trustee and Chairman of the Board, died on October 19, 2005. He was 77 years old. Bob was an archaeologist who helped develop a way to read ancient texts, such as the Dead Sea Scrolls, which were blackened or faded by time.

After serving in the Marine Corps during WWII, Bob enrolled at what was known as Kutztown State Teacher's College in Pennsylvania where he studied art. He then earned a master's degree in art from Columbia University. While teaching at Lock Haven University he also studied for a doctorate in archaeology at Penn State University, and received his PhD in 1970. His first area of interest was the study of local Indians in Pennsylvania. He later participated in numerous

foreign archaeological expeditions, the earliest ones conducted in Turkey and Afghanistan.

He joined the Rochester Institute of Technology as Dean of the College of Fine and Applied Arts, a position he held for nearly twenty years. He then became the Director of RIT's Chester Carlson Center for Imaging Science. During his long career at RIT Bob concentrated his research on digital imaging to reveal ancient text or even tiny fragments of individual characters. Bob was able to accomplish this by manipulating the technology first used for medical diagnosis or in enhancing pictures taken from military satellites.

Bob is internationally recognized for his work on the Dead Sea Scrolls. He is also known for decoding parts of a 10th-century AD parchment copy of a famous treatise by the Greek mathematician Archimedes. That parchment had been re-used later on, in the 13th century, in a prayer book.

He collaborated with Roger L. Easton, another RIT professor, scientists at the Xerox Corporation and at Eastman Kodak and with graduate students. Together they developed a

continued on page 5

ASOR Recipients of US Ambassador's Fund

By Douglas R. Clark

In an unprecedented pair of awards, two ASOR-affiliated excavations in Jordan received substantial grants from the U.S. Ambassador's Fund to support site conservation and interpretation. The Neolithic site of Ghwair I in the Wadi Faynan and Tall Hesban on the northwestern fringe of the Madaba Plains received grants totaling over \$85,000, based on proposals submitted by Alan Simmons and Øystein LaBianca, as reported in the *Jordan Times* 30 September/1 October 2005. There were 150 awards given worldwide worth \$2.5 million.

The Fund was established in 2001 by the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) to help countries preserve cultural heritage and demonstrate U.S. respect for other cultures. Proposals may include preservation projects directed at 1) a cultural site or sites, 2) an object or collection of objects from a site, a museum or similar institution or 3) forms of traditional cultural expression. Ambassadors select from among proposals submitted to their embassy and send them to the ECA, which administers the review and selection process in cooperation with the office of the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and each of the Department's geographic bureaus.



Signing ceremony at Tall Hesban, Jordan, with (from left to right) Steve Ramirez, David Hale, Alan Simmons, Randall Younker (representing the Hesban excavations from Andrews University), and Abdel Sami' Abu Diyeh of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities (Photo courtesy US Embassy, forwarded by Randall Younker).

According to the *Times* article, announced with a photo on the front page and an article with additional photos on page 2, the awards were presented during a public ceremony at Tall Hesban, hosted by the U.S. Chargé d' Affaires David Hale. Officials from the Department of Antiquities also attended as well as local authorities, additional embassy personnel, including Steve Ramirez, Public Affairs Officer who oversees the grant program in Jordan, and other guests.

CAARI Receives NEH Challenge Grant

CAARI recently received the good news that their proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a challenge grant was successful and has been announced on the NEH website (<http://www.neh.gov/pdf/challenge-grantsdec05.pdf>). Ellen Herscher, CAARI Vice President, Tom Davis, CAARI Director, and others who collaborated with them are to be congratulated for their hard work, resulting in the award of \$500,000 from NEH, which requires matching funds at a ratio of three to one. Another \$500,000 is already in hand, leaving \$1 million to secure.

The proposed project, Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute Library Expansion, envisions the construction of a library addition at CAARI as well as an endowment for operating expenses for the new facility, including a librarian's salary, and development costs. This will go a long way toward creating the library space CAARI desperately needs for its growing collection. Already the only foreign archaeological research center in the country and widely respected for its scholarly resources, CAARI is now poised to enhance further its capacity to serve the archaeological community of Cyprus as well as scholars who visit the center.

continued from page 4

process, which involved the use of a digital camera sensitive to light that would be invisible to the naked eye. The objects would be photographed using several wave lengths until the researchers would find a picture offering the most detail. The theory is that ink may reflect light at one point in the spectrum, while the blackened background reflects light with a wave length only a millionth of a meter different. A computer analyzing the differences can identify the hidden character. Nowadays, imaging technology similar to the one developed by Bob and his team is carried into the field in the form of digital cameras and laptop computers.

I am privileged to have served on ASOR committees together with Bob. He would always add insightful comments

to the discussion at hand, and do it in a very gentlemanly manner. Bob was a kind, caring, generous and very patient person. He was a real gentleman, distinguished looking in his favorite tweed jacket and signature bowtie and he always greeted people with a smile. He had a wonderful sense of humor and was a great raconteur. And he was interested in topics other than scientific research, since I recently found out that he played the banjo and rode a motorcycle! One of his favorite places in New York was Asia Society which I visited with him on occasion.

Bob is survived by his wife Louise, their two daughters and four grandchildren. The entire ASOR family mourns his passing, and I mourn the loss of a friend.

Key Actions of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees from the November 2005 Meetings in Philadelphia, PA

Larry Geraty, ASOR President

* Resolution of the Nies Fund. Returns from the Nies Fund (a family will from the 1930s now worth \$460,000) support work of the Baghdad Committee and, over the past several years, amounted to \$5,000–7,000 per year. With the assistance of Citigroup Bank and the State of New York, we have now configured this into a 4% Unitrust option, which results in an annual release of \$18,000+.

* A balanced budget of \$600,000+ was adopted for FY2007, recognizing that some adjustments would have to be made as ASOR's financial picture became clearer, i.e. the consequences of an integrated budget for publications and operations after the merging of the Atlanta and Boston offices in Boston. The budget included allocations for salaries, membership and subscription services, publications, accounting and bookkeeping, annual meeting and programs, board relations and development.

* There was a consensus that we needed to continue moving toward a major fundraising initiative with the guidance of Schultz & Williams (our development counsel).

* The former personnel committee was dissolved and a new one appointed with B.W. Ruffner as chair; it was asked to assist the Boston office in working out the new management duties necessitated by the integration of the Atlanta and Boston offices, including membership and subscription services.

* It was resolved that only a member of the Executive Committee could request financial information from the staff accountant.

* A motion allowing JCS to terminate its relationship with ASOR was tabled pending further discussions between the editor and ASOR's new COP chair, Andy Vaughn (Larry Herr was thanked for his years of service in that position).

* Billie Jean Collins and Chris Madell were recognized for their service to ASOR publications.

* Orly Nelson, in the printing business in Massachusetts, was elected an ASOR trustee.

* Rather than voting in a new slate of officers as expected, the trustees asked the current officers and Executive Committee to continue their work through the current fiscal year.

* The Executive Committee was given the authority to make all financial decisions for ASOR and, during the current financial austerity period, to override any committee decision with which it disagrees.

* The Board condemned any kind of prejudicial statement with respect to race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation or age.

* The following individuals were voted into office upon recommendation of the Nominating Committee:

FOR ASOR BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Institutional Slate

Joe Seger
Gary Arbino
Carol Meyers

Individual Slate

Jennie Ebeling
Beth Alpert Nakhai
Stuart Swiny

FOR NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Institutional Slate

Barry Gittlen

Individual Slate

Beth Alpert Nakhai

FOR AGENDA COMMITTEE

Institutional Slate

Rami Arav

Individual Slate

Benjamin Saidel

FOR CHAIR, COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Andy Vaughn

FOR CHAIR, COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL MEETING AND PROGRAM

Rachel Hallote

New ASOR Trustee

The ASOR Board of Trustees elected a new lay Trustee in November, **Orly Nelson** of Sterling, Massachusetts. Born to missionary parents in Bangkok, Thailand, he attended high school in Singapore, before completing his secondary education in the U.S., graduating with a major in history from Atlantic Union College near his present home. *Orly Nelson*



In 1979, Orly received a Masters Degree from Andrews University, majoring in Early American History, Modern

Middle Eastern History, and Ancient Near Eastern History. Following graduation, he became an Instructor in History at Atlantic Union College for two years. Simultaneously, he began working in the printing business with a local company, the Eusey Press. For years he worked at various jobs within the company, learning all aspects of the business.

When, in 1986, the Eusey Press was sold to Quebecor World, one of the largest printing companies in the world, he moved from the production side of the business to the sales side. Currently selling printing in the Direct Mail Division of Quebecor World with sales in excess of \$14 million annually, he has a wealth of background to help ASOR in its publications program.

ASOR Statement of Financial Position

Year Ended June 30, 2005

ASSETS	2005	2004	LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	2005	2004
Cash and cash equivalents	\$199,143	\$242,387	LIABILITIES:		
Investments	709,302	610,948	Accrued expenses	70,131	68,985
Accounts receivable:			Deferred revenue	307,713	299,971
Memberships and subscriptions, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0 and \$31,856 at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively	128,774	90,981	Other liabilities	13,295	14,467
Book sales	9,511	32,226	Due to affiliates	-	150,000
Contributions receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0 and \$9000 at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively	5,826	164,710	Total Liabilities	391,139	533,423
Other receivables	10,311	5,584	NET ASSETS:		
Inventory and capitalized costs, less allowance for inventory obsolescence of \$0 and \$13,805 at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively	71,797	83,183	Unrestricted:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	7,231	8,691	Operations	(137,940)	(125,662)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment, net	23,493	19,169	Board designated	55,638	71,725
Long-term-cash equivalents	-	3,503	Property and equipment	23,493	19,169
Total Assets	\$1,165,388	\$1,261,382	Temporarily Restricted	(58,809)	(34,768)
			Permanently Restricted	407,336	337,479
			Total Net Assets	425,722	425,248
			Total Liabilities and Net Assets	774,249	727,959
				\$1,165,388	\$1,261,382

ASOR Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE:				
Contributions	\$199,633	\$151,794	-	\$351,427
Publication income	294,219	-	-	294,219
Institutional memberships	84,275	-	-	84,275
Individual memberships	122,411	-	-	122,411
Annual meeting	59,075	-	-	59,075
In-kind contributions	64,688	-	-	64,688
Royalty income	7,721	-	-	7,721
Investment income	3,325	11,538	386	15,249
Net realized gain (loss) on sales of investments	1,985	(25,667)	472	(23,210)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(7,872)	48,968	(384)	40,712
Net assets released from restrictions:				
Purpose restrictions satisfied	116,776	(116,776)	-	-
Total Support and Revenue	946,236	69,857	474	1,016,567
EXPENSES AND LOSSES:				
Program services	712,673	-	-	712,673
General and administrative	195,444	-	-	195,444
Fundraising and nonprogram	62,160	-	-	62,160
Total Expenses	970,277	-	-	970,277
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(24,041)	69,857	474	46,290
NET ASSETS - beginning of year	(34,768)	337,479	425,248	727,959
NET ASSETS - end of year	(\$58,809)	\$407,336	\$425,722	\$774,249

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH 2006 ANNUAL MEETING CALL FOR PAPERS

Capital Hilton, Washington, DC, November 15–18, 2006

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Members of the American Schools of Oriental Research are invited to submit abstracts of papers or to propose new unit sections for the 2006 Annual Meeting of ASOR in Washington, D.C. on November 15-18, 2006.

A. INDIVIDUAL SUBMISSIONS

Individual submissions should be directed to the chair of the section most appropriate to the research. See the list of academic sections (II below).

Presentations which do not fit into established sections or new sections are also invited. Such papers should be designated as for the "Individual Submission" section on the online Participation/ Abstract form. If you have questions about the appropriateness of your paper for this section, please contact the Chairs of the Individual Submissions section: Elizabeth Bloch-Smith, 123 Upland Terrace, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004, Tel: 610-664-7829; Email: bloch-smith@msn.com and Laura Mazow, 225 Flanagan, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858, Email: lbm8@georgetown.edu.

Deadline for submission of presentation proposals to Section Chairs is April 1, 2006.

B. NEW SECTION PROPOSALS

The Program Committee invites proposals for new academic sections that focus on special topics for the November 2006 meeting (as well as for future Annual Meetings). Normally, new sections will have a life-span of three years, with the option of renewing for a second three-year term. New sections will usually consist of only a single session in their inaugural year; an additional session (for a total of two sessions on the same theme) can be added in the second or third year, if there is enough interest. Individuals interested in organizing such sections are encouraged first to contact the Chairs of the Program Committee: Jennie Ebeling, Department of Archaeology and Art History, University of Evansville, 1800 Lincoln Avenue, Evansville, IN 47722, Tel: 812 488-1019; Fax: 812 474-4079; Email: je55@evansville.edu and Yorke Rowan, Department of Anthropology, 611 Flanner Hall, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, Tel: 574 631-7419; Fax: 574 631-5760; Email: yrowan@nd.edu, rowan.yorke@si.edu. Please note that new session proposals are far more likely to be accepted if they are submitted with a slate of speakers tentatively scheduled for the first year. See instructions in III below.

Deadline for submission of new section proposals is March 1, 2006.

A Section Chair Packet containing all necessary information is available on the ASOR website at <http://www.asor.org/AM/am.htm>.

C. RULES FOR PARTICIPATION

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

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

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

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

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

5. Lindstrom Student Service Scholarships. Students who wish to volunteer to work during the meetings are invited to apply for a Lindstrom Student Service Scholarship. The Lindstrom Scholarships will provide \$500 per student. Students will be expected to provide up to 20 hours work assistance at the meetings. Interested individuals should contact the ASOR Office.

6. Dorot Annual Meeting Travel Scholarship. ASOR Members who are permanent residents of the U.S. and Canada, enrolled in a program of graduate or advanced professional studies, and in ABD status or otherwise in the final year of candidacy for their degree program may apply for the Dorot Foundation Annual Meeting Travel Scholarship.

List of Sections for 2006

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

These scholarships provide up to \$1000 for expenses related to travel to, and housing at the Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. Interested individuals should consult the Annual Meeting web page for more information or contact the ASOR office.

Deadline for Lindstrom Student Service Scholarships and Dorot Annual Meeting Travel Scholarships application:
September 18, 2006.

II. PROCEDURE AND DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING ABSTRACTS BY INDIVIDUALS

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

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

Presentations which do not fit into established sections or new sections are also invited. Such papers should be designated as for the "Individual Submission" section on the online Participation/Abstract form. If you have questions about the appropriateness of your paper for this section, please contact the Chairs of the Individual Submissions section: Elizabeth Bloch-Smith, 123 Upland Terrace, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004, Tel: 610 664-7829; Email: bloch-smith@msn.com and Laura Mazow, Laura Mazow, 225 Flanagan, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858, Email: lmb8@georgetown.edu.

If your interests are not met by an existing section, we suggest that you contact people with interests similar to yours and that you propose a new Section (see below). Any further questions regarding the academic sections should be addressed to the Chairs of the Program Committee: Jennie Ebeling (je55@evansville.edu) and Yorke Rowan (yrowan@nd.edu). Proposers will be notified of acceptance or rejection of their papers by the individual Section Chair, not by the Program Committee. Any questions concerning the status of papers similarly should be addressed to the relevant Section Chair and not to the Program Committee.

Participation/Abstract Forms must be submitted on or before April 1, 2006. Those participating must also preregister or ask for a waiver by this date.

III. NEW SECTION PROPOSALS

See website for instructions on submission of New Section Proposals (deadline is March 1, 2006) and final submission of materials (due May 1, 2006).

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION CHAIRS

Go to www.asor.org/AM.am.htm for guidelines on preparing your session. Submissions are due to the ASOR office by May 1, 2006.

ASOR-AFFILIATED REGIONAL CONFERENCES – 2006

With thanks to Suzanne Richard and the ASOR Regional Affiliations Committee

Pacific Northwest

May 5-7, 2006 – Gonzaga University in Spokane will host the next AAR/SBL + ASOR regional meeting. Papers welcome on any topic in Near Eastern Archaeology, Art or Art history.

Please send abstracts for presentations by January 28 to: G. London, 7701 Crest Dr., N.E., Seattle, WA 98115 (glondon@earthlink.net).

Martha Joukowsky, Vice President of ASOR, will speak at the Plenary Session about her excavations at **"The Great Temple of Petra"** on Saturday May 6, 2006, 11:00 A.M.

Pacific Southwest

March 12-13, 2006 – The 2006 Annual Meeting of the Pacific Southwest Region of ASOR will be held jointly with the Western Region of AAR and the Pacific Coast Region of SBL at the Claremont Graduate University in Claremont, California.

Papers will cover Archaeology of the Ancient Near East from among the relevant geographic regions (Iran, Mesopotamia, Western Asia, Egypt, Cyprus and the Aegean) and relevant periods (prehistory through the Islamic era). They may focus on individual excavation projects, on thematic or synthetic studies, on issues of method and theory, and more.

For information, contact
Beth Alpert Nakhai:
bnakhai@email.
arizona.edu.

Upper Midwest

March 31-April 1, 2006 – The Luther Seminary, Saint Paul, MN, will host the regional conference of AAR and SBL, with an ASOR-co-sponsored session on archaeology and excavation reports.

Full details are at <http://umw-aarsbl.org/Call2006.htm>.

Midwest

February 10-12, 2006 – Michael Fox and the Hebrew Studies Department will host the Midwest regional conference of SBL and ASOR at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, at the Pyle Center.

Regional Coordinator is Mark Whitters: markwhitters@yahoo.com.
For further information, visit: www.midwestsbl.org.

Central States

April 2-3, 2006 – The Central States regional conference of SBL and ASOR will meet at The Doubletree-Westport in St. Louis, Missouri.

ASOR papers deal with many aspects of ancient Near Eastern or Mediterranean archaeology, the history and culture of the ancient Near East, or graphic displays of ancient architecture, material culture, or everyday life. The plenary speaker for the meeting will be Dr. Douglas Clark, ASOR Executive Director.

For further information, contact John Strong at johnstrong@smsu.edu or visit http://www.sbl-site.org/Congresses/Congresses_RegionalMeetings_Central.aspx.

Southwest

March 4-5, 2006 – The Harvey Hotel at the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport is the venue for the Southwest regional meeting of the Southwest Commission on Religious Studies.

The ASOR Program will feature the following sessions: ASOR Individual Submissions; Excavations and Reports: Recent Excavations and Debates; History and Archaeology of the Second Temple Period; Cult Practice in the Biblical World: Intersection of Artifact and Text

For further information, see: <http://www3.baylor.edu/Religion/SWCRS/ie/swcrs.htm>

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) and International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History (ICEAACH) joined together last October to co-sponsor a series of archaeology events as part of a state-wide celebration, Massachusetts Archaeology Month. The following public events were hosted in the Boston, Newton, and South Hadley areas:

A Teachers' Workshop

"Digging into the Past: Teachers' Workshop and Hands-On Learning on the Practice and Promise of Archaeology." This all-day workshop for middle and high school teachers at the Worcester Art Museum drew 15 teachers and involved lectures and hands-on activities. This year, we were able to provide teachers with Professional Development Points (PDPs) to enable them to earn educational credit for the program.

Lectures

"An Iranian Nexus of Trade and Commerce at 2500 B.C.," by Dr. Holly Pittman, Professor of Art History at the University of Pennsylvania. Co-sponsored with the Harvard Semitic Museum.

"Making Silent Sentinels Speak: The Archaeology of China's Buried Armies of Clay" by Dr. Robert Murowchick, Research Associate Professor and Director of ICEAACH at Boston University.

"Herod's Innovative Architecture, between Rome and the Levant," by Dr. Peter Richardson, Professor and Lecturer of Archaeology and Architecture at the University of Toronto.

Public Symposium

"Fakes, Forgeries and Scandals: How Artifact Counterfeiting Impacts Archaeology" featuring Neil Silberman, Director of the Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation (Belgium), Larry Berman, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and Clemency Coggins, Professor of Archaeology and Art History at Boston University. This special event at the Boston Public Library drew about 35 people, many of whom were not previously acquainted with our organizations.

Open House

Archaeology Open House with all three institutes open to the interested public.

Watch for announcements for this fall's Massachusetts Archaeology Month events on our website and in this Newsletter.



Eastern Great Lakes

March 23-24, 2006 – The Eastern Great Lakes region of SBL and ASOR, in association with the Catholic Biblical Association, will hold its conference at the Courtyard by Marriott Hotel in Erie, PA.
For further information, visit: http://www.sbl-site.org/Congresses/Congresses_RegionalMeetings_EGL.aspx

Southeast

March 10-12, 2006 – The Southeast regional conference of ASOR, SBL and AAR (SECSOR) will convene at the Atlanta Marriott Century Center.

The program will feature: Archaeology and the Ancient World I – Archaeology and the Hebrew Bible; Archaeology and the Ancient World II – ASOR Southeast Presidential Address; Archaeology and the Ancient World III – (with AAR) Academic Study of Religion and Pedagogy – Teaching Archaeology in the Classroom; Archaeology and the Ancient World IV – Recent Research in Archaeology

For more information, visit http://www.sbl-site.org/Congresses/Congresses_RegionalMeetings_Southeastern.aspx.

ASOR/CAP Affiliated Projects, 2005–2006

Field:

CYPRUS

Bronze Age Rural Ecology and Landscape Formation on Cyprus
(S. Falconer – P. Fall, Arizona State Univ.)
Excavations at Neolithic Ais Yiorkis (A. Simmons; Univ. of Nevada,
Las Vegas)
Lampeter Archaeological Project (L. Steel, Univ. of Wales Lampeter)
The Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project
(R. Scott Moore – W. Caraher, Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania)

Publication:

Early Bronze Age Excavations at Sotira-Kaminoudkhia
(S. Swiny, State University of New York at Albany)
Excavations at Kourion's Amathus Gate Cemetery (D. Parks, Brock Univ.)
Lycoming College Expedition to Idalion (P. Gaber, Lycoming College)
Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project
(M. Given, V. Kassianidou, A. B. Knapp, J. Noller, Univ. of Glasgow)
Vasilikos Valley Project (I. A. Todd – A. K. South, Kalavassos)

Publication:

Wadi Tumilat Project (J. S. Holladay, Jr., Univ. of Toronto)

Field:

ISRAEL

Aegean Interactions with the Levant: Minoans and Canaanites at
Tel Kabri (E. Cline, The George Washington Univ. – A. Yasur-
Landau, Tel Aviv Univ.)
Byzantine St. Stephens
(S. Sheridan, R. Haak, M. Driscoll, Univ. of Notre Dame)
Excavations at the Roman Fort at Yotvata (J. Magness, Univ. of North
Carolina at Chapel Hill, – G. Davies, Florida International Univ.)
Excavations at Tel Kedesh of the Upper Galilee
(S. Herbert – A. Berlin, Univ. of Michigan)
Excavations at Tel Zahara (S. L. Cohen, Montana State Univ.)
Khirbet Qana Regional Survey (D. R. Edwards, Univ. of Puget Sound)
The Zeitah Excavations (R. E. Tappy, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary)

Publication:

Combined Caesarea Expeditions (K. G. Holum, Univ. of Maryland)
Excavations at Gesher (S. L. Cohen, Montana State Univ.)
Excavations and Survey of Khirbet Qana
(D. R. Edwards, Univ. of Puget Sound)
The Gezer Gateway Project (J. S. Holladay, Jr., Univ. of Toronto)
Gezer IV: The Objects from Phases I and II
(W. G. Dever – J. Seger, Hebrew Union College)
The Joint Archaeological Expedition to Tell el-Hesi
(J. A. Blakely, Tell el-Hesi Board)
The Joint Archaeological Expedition to Tell el-Hesi Survey
(J. A. Blakely – J. W. Hardin, Mississippi State Univ.)
Lahav Research Project, Phases I-II (J. D. Seger, Mississippi State Univ.)
Lahav Research Project, Phase III
(P. Jacobs – O. Borowski, Mississippi State Univ.)
Meiron Excavation Project (C. Meyers – E. M. Meyers, Duke Univ.)
Promontory Palace Excavations (K.L. Gleason, B. Burrell, and
E. Netzer, Univ. of Pennsylvania Museum)
The Neo-Assyrian Empire in the 7th Century
(S. Gitin, Albright Institute and CAORC)
Sepphoris Regional Project (E. M. Meyers – C. Meyers, Duke Univ.)
Studies of the MB and Later Fortifications at Gezer
(J. D. Seger – J. W. Hardin, Mississippi State Univ.)
Tel Miqne-Ekron (S. Gitin, Albright Institute, – T. Dothan, Hebrew Univ.)
Tell 'Ein Zippori: Sepphoris Regional Project (E. M. Meyers and C.
Meyers, Duke Univ., and J. P. Dessel, Univ. of Tennessee)

Field:

Tell el-Wawiyat Excavation Project
(B. Alpert Nakhai – J. P. Dessel, Univ. of Arizona)
USF Excavations at Sepphoris (J. F. Strange, D. E. Groh, T. R. W.
Longstaff, and C. T. McCollough, Univ. of South Florida)

Field:

JORDAN

The Ayl to Ras an-Naqb Archaeological Survey
(B. MacDonald, St. Francis Xavier Univ.)
Bioarchaeology of North Jordan
(J. C. Rose, Univ. of Arkansas – M. Y. El-Najjar, Yarmouk Univ.)
Bir Madhkur Project (A. M. Smith II)
Humayma Excavation Project (J. P. Oleson, Univ. of Victoria)
Karak Resources Project
(G. L. Mattingly – J. H. Pace, Johnson Bible College)
Madaba Plains Project - Umayri
(L. G. Herr – D. R. Clark, La Sierra Univ. and ASOR);
Madaba Plains Project - Hesban Restoration Project
(Ø. S. LaBianca, B. Walker, and M. E. Ronza, Andrews Univ.)
Madaba Plains Project - Tall Jalul
(R. Younker – D. Merling, Andrews Univ.)
The Origins and Development of Early Agricultural Communities
in West-Central Jordan (M. P. Neeley, Montana State Univ. – J.
Peterson, Marquette Univ.)
Petra Garden and Pool-Complex Excavation
(L.-A. Bedal, Pennsylvania State Erie/The Behrend College)
Petra Great Temple (M. Sharp Joukowsky, Brown Univ.)
Tell Madaba Archaeological Project
(T. P. Harrison – D. Foran, Univ. of Toronto)
Wadi ath-Thamad Excavation Project
(P. M. M. Daviau, Wilfrid Laurier Univ.)

Publication:

Archaeological Expedition to Kh. Iskander and its Environs
(S. Richard – J. C. Long, Jr., Gannon Univ.)
Expedition to the Dead Sea Plain (R. Thomas Schaub; ASOR)
Hesban Final Publication Project
(Ø. S. LaBianca – L. T. Geraty, Andrews Univ.)
Publication of the Excavations at Tell ar-Rumayth (N. Lapp, ASOR)
P. W. Lapp's Excavations at Araq el-Emir (N. Lapp, ASOR)
Roman Aqaba Project (S. Thomas Parker, North Carolina State Univ.)
The Tell Nimrin Project (D. W. McCreery, Willamette Univ. – J. W.
Flanagan, Case Western Reserve Univ.)
Umm al-Jimal Project (B. de Vries, Calvin College)

Field:

SYRIA

Renewed Excavations at Tell Qarqur (R. Dornemann, ASOR)

Publication:

Child Sacrifice at Carthage: Publication
(L. E. Stager – J. A. Greene, Semitic Museum,
Harvard Univ.)

Field:

TURKEY

Tayinat Archaeological Project (T. P. Harrison, Univ. of Toronto)

Publication:

WEST BANK

Taanach Excavations (N. Lapp, ASOR/Concordia Seminary, St.
Louis)

TOTAL 60 • FIELD 26 • PUBLICATIONS 34

ACOR FELLOWSHIP REPORTS — 2005

“Central Jordan in the Classical Period”

Matthew James Breznai (North Carolina State University),
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

Using the results of four recent major archaeological surveys and other evidence, this research project will attempt to reconstruct the human landscape of the region east and southeast of the Dead Sea during the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine Periods from the late 4th century BC to the early 7th century AD. The four archaeological surveys are as follows: the Kerak Plateau by Miller, the Hesban Region by Ibach, the Limes Arabicus by Parker, and the Wadi el-Hasa by MacDonald. The synthesis will include the natural environment, settlement patterns, road systems, and agricultural systems. In essence, the study will focus on the modifications humans imposed on the natural landscape to facilitate human occupation. This entails recording and dating cultural factors that remain as well as their interpretation in terms of social, economic, and environmental factors assuming that the “natural” landscape has been reorganized for a variety of purposes (Wilkinson, 2003). Using the vast corpus of data from these four surveys, and other evidence, I will attempt to synthesize the evidence into a history of the region in this period.

“Jordan First: Archaeology, Its Presentation, and Perceptions of National Identity in Jordan”

Elena Dodge Corbett (University of Chicago),
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

While archaeology’s role in telling and selling national stories to audiences at home and abroad has produced a vast amount of popular and scholarly interest, not least for the Middle East, no study has, until now, focused on the role of archaeology and the public presentation of that archaeology in Jordan. Despite much recent interest in the complicated issue of national identity in Jordan, and Jordanian campaigns such as, “You Reap what you Sow,” “Think Big,” and “Jordan First,” archaeology’s specific role in cultivating, inhibiting, or binding identities has not been explored. This project seeks to fill the gap by asking the following basic question: What role has archaeology and the subsequent presentation of that archaeology played in cultivating unified or competing identities among Jordanian citizens?

This dissertation will argue that Jordan’s cultural heritage has played an increasingly significant role in fostering a sense of national identity as the state has evolved from a nascent emirate in 1921 to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as it exists today. The above question is thus being addressed in an historical framework, as understanding Jordan’s history is the key to understanding the ongoing importance of identity and legitimacy issues in the kingdom. The secondary question to be posed is: What has been the importance of archaeological monuments and ancient locales, and how

can their presentation be characterized as Jordan has imagined itself a community and invented itself a nation over the course of turning points in the kingdom’s history?

To answer these questions, however, some very specific issues related to the practice and conception of Jordan’s archaeology over time must be addressed. To this end, unpublished files of the Department of Antiquities are being used, as are materials from the Jordan National Library, several media sources, and a number of Jordanian schoolbooks. The National Archives in London, as well as the Personal Papers Collection at St. Antony’s, Oxford, will also be utilized. Likewise, a number of interviews are being conducted and repeated visits to archaeological sites and museums are being made. Specifically, the focus is on the importance of Jordanian archaeologists and other scholars to the development of the discipline of archaeology and its presentation in Jordan. The nature of state and international involvement in archaeological endeavors and the social, political, and economic consequences of such involvement are also being explored. Furthermore, this project will gauge the relevance of the various periods of Jordan’s archaeology – prehistoric, Nabatean/Roman, Christian, Islamic – to various periods of Jordan’s modern history and determine in what ways, if any, the ancient has been emphasized to bolster modern ideologies and perceptions of identity. This, in turn, will allow an assessment as to how these ideologies and perceptions of identity, bolstered by symbols of a particular past, have competed with one another in social, political, and economic spheres. Finally, this project seeks to understand in what respects archaeology has been a productive part of the perception of self in Jordan, and in what ways it has failed.

“Palestinians in Jordan and Memories of Village Life Before 1948”

Rochelle Davis (Georgetown University), NEH Fellowship

As in other places in the Palestinian diaspora, Palestinian refugees in Jordan have composed a great variety of accounts of village life prior to 1948 in a variety of forms. My study is about books produced about a specific village by former residents of the village or their descendants. These texts in English are referred to as “memorial books” drawing on the term used by Armenians and Jews from Eastern Europe documenting similar destruction of their communities in the twentieth century; in Arabic, however, there is no collective term used to describe them. Instead they are local productions, usually limited to 1000 copies and paid for by the author himself or a benefactor, and distributed among the families of the village largely through personal contacts or the village cooperative or charitable societies [*rawabit* or *jamia’yat ta’awuniya* or *khayriya*] that exist in Jordan.

These books detail the village geography, history, origin, archaeological sites, family trees and origins, folklore,

customs, dialect, songs, and material culture of the village. They also include maps of the pre-1948 village and photos of both pre-48 as well as visits made post-48 to the destroyed village. I collected the texts via libraries in Jordan (Abdelhamid Shoman Library and the University of Jordan) and the authors themselves, and after reading each of the texts (varying between 120-450 pages), I interviewed the different authors of the books and asked them questions about their methods of research (personal experiences/interviews with older people/textual research) for the different subjects they wrote about; the reaction of the communities to their work; and their vision of the role these books play in modern Palestinian history and society. I collected over thirty books from Jordan, and an additional eleven from Syria, twelve from the West Bank/Gaza/Israel, and seven from Lebanon.

In one sense, these books are part of a greater Palestinian nationalist narrative about life before and after 1948; however, through my interviews I found that these books, although most often written by an individual author, are highly contested and negotiated among the communities. They present a picture of the village that is shared and agreed upon by the villagers. All of the authors used numerous methods to make sure the information they were presenting was correct, such as gathering older people together and having them remind and correct each other when it came to land names, ownership, house locations, and family trees. Subjects such as conflict, disease, and suffering are for the most part avoided, and the village is portrayed as a space of shared values and cooperative efforts. Through the interviews I learned that authors were often criticized if they did not portray the “proper” information: for leaving out members of a family tree or telling a story that puts one person or family in a bad light. All of the authors shared a definite sense of what is the correct a proper type of history to be written. A noticeable absence in the book is women’s voices as sources of history – while women are present in the books, they are for the most part restricted to folklore, songs, food, embroidery, and other crafts. Ultimately, the interest in, distribution of, and efforts invested in these books indicates, along with the controversy and conflict they generate within the communities, that the past occupies an important place in contemporary Palestinian conceptions of self, family, community, and identity.

“Art as Cultural Negotiation: Sculptural Dedications at Sanctuaries in the Roman Near East”

Elise A. Friedland (Rollins College),
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

In studies of “Romanization” in the Near East, scholars have analyzed everything from pottery to inscriptions, but few have turned to the “mass media” of the Roman world, its public sculptures. To reveal indigenous responses to Roman rule, sculptural dedications at sanctuaries are particularly telling, since religion is one of society’s most conservative spheres. This project was designed both to continue my research on the study of cultural negotiations in the Roman Near East through *objets d’art* and to expand on my doctoral work, the publication of 29 marble sculptures from the Sanctuary of Pan at Caesarea Philippi/Banias (in the northern Golan Heights). I

approached my topic via two main studies. First I conducted a survey of the sculptural dedications at sanctuaries throughout Roman Palestine, Syria, and Arabia, in which I compared their deities, the patrons and languages of their inscriptions, and such art historical data as the format, material, subject matter, and style of their sculptural dedications. I plan to develop this study into a book. Second I undertook a synthetic study of sculptural representations of one deity found in the Roman Near East, Athena. This work will be published as an article titled, “Visualizing Deities in the Roman Near East: Aspects of Athena and Athena-Allat,” in the forthcoming volume of papers delivered at an international conference, “The Sculptural Environment of the Roman Near East,” which I co-organized. In both studies, art historical analyses of the statuary in connection with their patrons revealed similar patterns of religious assimilation. In Roman Palestine, both representations of Athena and the sculptural group from Caesarea Philippi/Banias show that patrons, who were in some cases Semitic, seem more Romanized, since they dedicated standard three-dimensional Graeco-Roman representations, carved in imported marble, worked in mainstream Graeco-Roman style, and repeating Greek and Hellenistic sculptural types. One sanctuary of Syria Phoenicia, that of Eschmun in coastal Sidon, follows this pattern as well. In contrast, in Syria and Arabia, patrons seem overall far more conservative religiously, since representations of Athena and sculptural assemblages from such sanctuaries as those at Khirbet edh Dharih, Khirbet Tannur, Sahr al-Ledja, and the Temple of Athena-Allat at Palmyra are largely two-dimensional reliefs (though the pieces from Sahr are three-dimensional), carved in local materials, and worked in local style. While in some cases these statues depict more local subjects, many utilize elements of Graeco-Roman iconography to depict mainstream Classical subjects, such as Athena, zodiac figures, and victories or nikes, but only rarely do they replicate typical Greek or Hellenistic statue types and nearly all are worked by sculptors who do not, based on their techniques, seem to be trained in Hellenistic carving traditions.

While the nuances of such a study are impossible to report here and more work will be required to interpret these findings within the historical and social context of each sanctuary, preliminary results show that while patrons in cities such as Petra and Palmyra had the funds and desire to display imported marble representations of mainstream Graeco-Roman deities in such civic locales as theaters and bath buildings, in the religious sphere, they remained more conservative. Though they may have adopted some Classical visual vocabulary, their visualizations of their deities remained in many ways local.

“Exiled Writers”

Robert Greeley (University of California, Berkeley), ACOR/
CAORC Fellowships

Despite the fall of the Iraqi regime, many Iraqis continue to live in Amman and Damascus. Among those choosing to stay is the literary community: critics, poets and novelists. Naturally the motive for remaining in Syria and Amman is no longer a matter of exile, but rather a result

of many factors: personal circumstance, lack of money, and the current conditions in Iraq. These former exiles that choose to remain out of Iraq constitute a rather ironic and rarefied historical group, especially given the proximity of these cities to Iraq. As opposed to many of their European counterparts, they remain in a rather tenuous position: they cannot easily return nor can they easily stay.

Naturally, these circumstances are affecting this highly productive literary community and in turn its current literary production. This literature, the literature produced in Amman and Damascus during the Gulf War (2003) and until now, is exactly the material I had the opportunity to research as an ACOR fellow. This research stems from my Fulbright research in which I studied exile literature in Amman. With the ACOR grant I was able to continue with this theme and investigate how this exilic discourse continues to unfold after the fall of the regime.

“The Role of Socio-Economic Status in Defining the Political Behavior and Attitudes of Palestinians in Jordan”

Joseph Livingston (University of Texas, Austin),
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

The research that I conducted in Jordan from August, 2004 until January, 2005 aimed to examine the extent to which socio-economic background factors influence the political attitudes of Palestinian refugees in Jordan. In particular, I was interested in discovering how variables including education, income, neighborhood, and professional occupation affected opinions and potential decisions with respect to returning to Palestine. Related to this query, I examined how these factors have influenced political, social, and economic integration of Palestinians into Jordan. I approached the topic

CAARI News

Medieval Frescoes of Cyprus: Commemorating American Aid for a World Treasure

Adapted from a report by Tom Davis, Director of CAARI

October 14 and 15, 2005 witnessed a CAARI-organized conference in Nicosia, Cyprus, highlighting the American contribution to the restoration and preservation of the medieval frescoes of Cyprus. The Byzantine Center at Dumbarton Oaks of Harvard University in Washington, D.C., led a multi-year effort to protect and promote the frescoes. CAARI brought David Winfield and Susan Boyd, who worked on the project, to Cyprus to join with local and other foreign experts to re-examine this major contribution of the U.S. to the Republic of Cyprus. The conference featured an evening public lecture followed by a scholarly session and a visit to two of the restored churches. The Public Affairs Office of the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia generously provided financial support for the conference, with Mr. Tom Miller, the new Public Affairs Officer, attending the Saturday morning session.

by focusing on three key variables: attitude towards returning to Palestine, level of integration into Jordanian society, and socio-economic status.

Several findings thus far have proved very interesting. In terms of returning to Palestine, almost all Palestinians in Jordan on the surface will answer yes to any basic question asking whether they would return. However, further questions reveal that most of these individuals will change their answers if return means going back to an Israeli state, or going back to the West Bank for Palestinians that are from areas that are now part of the Israel. Most middle and upper class Palestinians also state that they are interested in returning, but for them return is not usually centered around a permanent move, but more often is focused on visiting Palestine or modern day Israel and establishing joint or second businesses. There exist huge differences between personal and societal expectations for most Palestinians in Jordan. While many Palestinians themselves have told me that they are personally committed to returning to Palestine in actuality, they were likely to assume that most Palestinians would not actually return. In particular, many younger Palestinians, especially those in difficult economic circumstances, spoke with passion about the possibility of returning contradicting what older Palestinians seemed to expect of them. In terms of economic situation, those Palestinians working long hours and in hard jobs were much more likely to support actual return to Palestine. The idea of Palestine, often described as beautiful and something of a utopia, is an escape for many lower-class Palestinians in Jordan. For the upper class, return to Palestine does not cease in importance from a political perspective, but is shaped more as a “right,” one which must be settled through negotiation, rather than being the ticket to a different or better life in another country. For some their claims can be settled through compensation, a more realistic option than physical return. Perspectives on integration into Jordan varied considerably with many poorer Palestinians speaking openly about discrimination that they face from the East Bank Jordanians and the government. Upper class Palestinians tended to minimize the differences that might exist and focused on the examples of Palestinians who have succeeded in the public sector. There appears to be a high correlation between Palestinians who feel as though they are second class citizens in Jordan and those who hope to physically return to Palestine.

“Performing Palestine: Music and Nationalism among Palestinians in Jordan”

David McDonald (University of Illinois, Urbana),
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

Dating back to our first archival recordings of Palestinian music in the early 1930s, we find a long established tradition of musical performance that comments specifically on the social, political, and cultural aspects of Palestinian life. Collections of Palestinian folk poetry and archives of recorded music reflect many of the contemporary events of the time such as the Thawra (1936), Al-Naqba (1948), Al-Naksa (1967), and the current Intifada. Indeed, music, art, poetry, and dance are an important indigenous form of historiography as

well as a powerful force in creating sentiments of community and nation among Palestinians in *al-balad* (homeland) and in *al-ghurba* (diaspora). In this research I document specifically the transformation of Palestinian resistance music and poetry from indigenous folk songs and dances, to folkloric dance and theatre troupes, and most recently to contemporary Palestinian hip hop. Using these different styles of music, and the aesthetics and practices therein, I seek to elaborate upon the relationships between music performance and the Palestinian resistance movement. What is more, by tracing the differences in style, form, and content between these various musics, this research uncovers the different ways in which Palestinians from very different social formations attempt to engage the national struggle. Moreover, this research illustrates a much larger discourse of Palestinian resistance and national identity formation that is enacted quite differently among Palestinian musicians in Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank.

Over the course of this fellowship data was gathered specifically concerning new directions in Palestinian resistance music. In the last eight years a new field of Palestinian hip hop has emerged in Israel which specifically confronts the social and political issues facing the Palestinians of '48, often called Israeli Arabs. My methodological approach involved ethnographic research with several of the more famous Palestinian hip hop artists, documenting various performances held in Israel as well as in the West Bank, translating and analyzing the current repertory of Palestinian hip hop, and further investigating through participant observation and formal interviewing the pressing issues facing these musicians who are living in one of the most neglected and under developed communities in Israel. To the extent that this research reconceptualizes much of the current discourse on Palestinian nationalism, this research will have a direct impact on the fields of ethnomusicology, Middle Eastern studies, and anthropology. Moreover, in presenting a new form of Palestinian resistance music that inherently is transnational in aesthetic and meaning, this new form of Palestinian hip hop serves to broaden our understandings of the historical and cultural relations between Palestinians and Israelis, hence repositioning Palestinians within Israeli culture and Israel within the purview of Middle Eastern studies. What is more, given that this music is largely transmitted and disseminated via transnational conduits (internet, web pages, file swapping) this research speaks to the growing academic interest in the globalization of popular culture and its constitutive effects on local identities. This research will serve as the final chapter of my forthcoming dissertation in ethnomusicology at the University of Illinois Urbana Champaign.

“Speaking for Change: Friday Sermons, State Oversight, and Local Politics in Jordan”

David Siddhartha Patel (Stanford University),
ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

This project studies the Jordanian state's efforts to regulate the content of Friday mosque sermons, the use of these sermons to promote development agendas, and the effect of this oversight on social norms within communities. I found that oversight became more bureaucratized over time

as the government tried to improve the training of imams and preachers and, especially in the early 1990s, limit Islamists' use of mosque pulpits to question government policies. This oversight allows the Jordanian government, in cooperation with NGOs, IOs, and other foreign aid agencies, to use preachers to disseminate development messages about water conservation, family planning, and other social issues. A number of Jordanian and foreign organizations cooperate with the Ministry of Religious Endowments to create guidebooks for preachers on these issues. Jordan appears to be more successful at using mosque sermons for development messages than most other Arab states, although further research on this topic is required. Increased oversight of preachers has also helped the Jordanian government to actively promote its “moderate” vision of Islam domestically and internationally since 9/11 and check domestic unrest caused by regional events. I interviewed state officials, Islamists, and religious authorities in order to test theories linking information dissemination with local collective action. I found that sermons on some social topics are more likely to change individuals' behavior than those on other topics. Friday mosque sermons appear to be more effective at dealing with issues that require simple local coordination, but less effective for issues that require women to change their behavior or are characterized by collective action dilemmas subject to unobservable free-riding. For example, mosque sermons on household water conservation strategies and technologies seem to have had little impact, largely because women are the primary users of household water but rarely attend Friday mosque sermons and household water use is largely unobservable. This research can help development agencies decide what projects can be improved by engaging with mosque preachers to disseminate information and how best to structure such collaborative efforts with the Ministry of Religious Endowments. It also contributes to our understanding of the informational and strategic role of Islamic ritual in Muslim societies and how mosque oversight affects relations between governments and Islamist political actors.

“Survey of Late Quaternary Wetland Deposits in Western Jordan”

Jason A. Rech (Miami University),
ACOR/CAORC Senior Fellowship

Over the last several million years the Earth has experienced major changes in climate where average temperatures fell by 5-10 degrees C, sea level dropped by 125 m, and ice sheets several kilometers thick covered Europe and North America. In the Near East these large changes in global climate caused drastic changes in temperature and precipitation. Records of these changes are often preserved in geological deposits from various parts of the hydrologic cycle, including lakes, streams, springs, and marshes. These deposits can be used to identify changes in the regional hydrologic budget, and once accurately dated, they can provide a long-term record of regional climate change. An accurate record of climate change has many application ranging from archaeological (e.g., identifying optimal conditions for human migrations through arid corridors) to assessing natural resources (e.g., determining the likely influence of global warming on water resources).

Over the last two and half months, I have been examining paleohydrologic deposits in western Jordan to assess their potential for constructing a long-term record of climate change. I have been doing similar work in the Atacama Desert of northern Chile and in the Mojave Desert in the American Southwest over the last five years. My main research objective this summer was to examine various paleohydrologic deposits in western Jordan and identify the best deposits for reconstructing changes in paleohydrology along a north-south transect. My graduate student, Emily Winer, and I described, mapped, and collected samples for radiocarbon dating from the Saham/Irkheim Formation in northern Jordan (near Tabaqat Fahl), the Wadi Hasa Formation in central Jordan, and deposits from Wadi Faynan, near Greygra, in southern Jordan. All of these deposits are in-stream wetland or marsh deposits that record a long history of water table fluctuations in western Jordan. One of the key research questions that we are trying to address is the relative timing of climate change between northern and southern Jordan, and to identify whether southern Jordan was influenced by the African monsoon system whereas northern Jordan was under the influence of precipitation derived from the eastern Mediterranean. Identifying the relative influence of each of these atmospheric circulation systems in Jordan is important because they are out-of-phase with one another: eastern Mediterranean precipitation in this region becomes greater during colder periods, whereas African monsoonal precipitation increases during warmer periods.

My first phase of this research project is completed, and now my graduate student and I will be working in my lab at Miami University to date these paleohydrologic deposits and reconstruct the relative timing of water-table fluctuations in western Jordan.

“The Socio-economical Evolution of the Negev and Southern Jordan in the Iron Age”

Juan Manuel Tebes (University of Buenos Aires),
Bikai Fellowship

My specific research during residence at ACOR focused on the study of the historical background behind the biblical tradition of the “brotherhood” of Jacob, ancestor of the Israelites, with Esau, eponym of the Edomites (Genesis 25), both from a textual and archaeological perspective. Scholars have normally agreed that the identification of Esau with Edom is secondary, Esau originally being connected only with Seir (modern Negev).

During my research I was able to work extensively with evidence that suggests the literary construction of this tradition should be viewed against the sociopolitical situation of the Negev during the Late Iron Age II. One of the most significant characteristics in this period is the appearance of certain traits that are very similar to those found in contemporary settlements in southern Jordan (ancient Edom). This material culture, which began to appear at the late eighth century B.C. and lasted until the early sixth century B.C., consists mainly of “Edomite” pottery (chiefly locally-made), two allegedly “Edomite” cultic shrines (Horvat Qitmit and ‘En Haseva), cultic objects, and a number of inscriptions with

Edomite names. The occurrence of “Edomite” wares is not evident in the Negev: they appear in different amounts in the Beersheba valley sites and also at ‘En Haseva and ‘Ain el-Qudeirat. Traditionally, scholars have identified the manufacturers of “Edomite” wares with the Edomites, referred to by the Hebrew Bible. The relationship between pottery and ethnicity, however, is a complex issue. I would argue that, rather than being indicators of ethnicity, this and other ceramic traditions reflect the geographical, socio-economic and cultural differences between the semi-pastoralist tribes that straddled the interface between the Negev and Edom during the Iron Age. Their distribution is more reminiscent of phenomena of cultural expansion or trade activities than of military occupation, and it also suggests that the Arabah valley was not a cultural border in any sense.

I consider the “brotherhood” with Edom as an ideological construction originated in response to the changes in the socio-political context of the Negev in the Late Iron II. During this period, nomadic semi-pastoral groups from Edom may have migrated and even settled in the Negev. Given the new situation, a process of ideological change developed among the local population. As elsewhere in the ancient Near East, kinship language was an essential component of the biblical narratives concerning Israel’s origins. Family relationships were used to explain the origin of the peoples known by the biblical authors. Specifically, individuals belonging to a nation were considered as descendants of one ancestral eponym, real or not. Because the tendency to view the politico-geographical situations in terms of kinship-based segments, the joint residence of people from both sides of the Arabah needed to be accommodated ideologically as long as it was compatible with the language of kinship. Therefore, Edom was assimilated into the Esau’s tradition, and Edom and Jacob began to be considered brothers, the closest horizontal relationship between relatives. It follows that the tradition of “brotherhood” cannot be earlier than the late eighth century B.C.

“Green Gold? Olive Oil Production in Jordan during the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Early Arab Period”

Tomasz Waliszewski (University of Warsaw),
Mellon Fellowship

The main purpose in undertaking this study was to address the gap existing in the literature pertaining to Jordan and this particular branch of ancient economy, in contrast to major progress made in this field of studies in the archaeology of Palestine and Syria over the past 20 years. This recent work provides a firm basis for comparisons, as does research in other regions of the Mediterranean. Although a few summary reports on the excavations of olive press installations exist, the only comprehensive article on the subject in Jordan was published only in 2004.

The goal of the project was to collect and analyze the data concerning the ancient olive oil production in Jordan. The three months devoted to the project were divided between library research, fieldwork, and analysis of the data obtained. The first stage of the project has produced more than 40 sites

where traces of olive oil press installations were recorded. During the second part of my research I visited more than 60 sites, adding another 14 to the known examples of press installations. All of the accessible elements of the presses and the buildings sheltering them, were measured, drawn, and photographed. As a result a detailed catalogue of all the known elements of oil presses in Jordan was created containing some 65 sites, most of which had been unpublished or poorly documented. The catalogue includes 33 olive crushers of seven typological variants, as well as 71 crushing stones in nine variants and 38 beam weights in five variants. The architectural context for these consists of 15 buildings or caves scattered all over Jordan. The chronological frame of the dated examples ranges from the Nabatean period through the Roman and Byzantine and up to the Umayyad and Ayyubid periods. The catalogue enabled me to prepare a preliminary typology of the presses: 13 examples of the lever-and-weight type, 1 lever-and-screw, 1 screw press with a grooved pier, 3 examples of the so-called cross-press, and 6 others of the rigid-frame type. Geographical distribution of the presses corresponds to the natural olive tree regions known in modern Jordan; especially striking is the absence of any traces of olive oil production between Amman and Wadi Mujib.

The predominance of the lever-and-screw type of press links Jordanian territory to the Judean and Galilean technological sphere, when lever-and-screw presses (known from Western Galilee and Phoenicia) are almost absent. We note also the presence of the cross-press type typical for Roman-Byzantine Judea and Galilee. The picture that emerges from this preliminary report confirms the importance of olive oil in the ancient economy of Transjordan. We should be aware, however, that only regional studies, including systematic excavations of the newly discovered installations, would contribute further.

The project has provided the first detailed catalogue of the olive oil installations in ancient Jordan and encourages further research directed at their technology, regional distribution, and chronology. The results of the research will be presented as a preliminary report to the Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, and further in final form to BASOR or the Journal of Roman Archaeology.

“Dating and Organizational Aspects of the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age Cortical-flake Industry in the al-Jafr Basin, Jordan”

Philip J. Wilke (University of California, Riverside), ACOR/CAORC Senior Fellowship

Research focused on a survey of structure sites at and near cortical-flake production sites and areas along the escarpments that border the northeastern edge of the al-Jafr Basin of southeastern Jordan. These escarpments expose the Eocene Umm Rijam Formation that contains large nodules of flint that during the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze period were exploited for thin cortical flakes. These flakes in turn were transported to Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age settlements and towns and were chipped into what are called “fan scrapers” or “cortical-flake knives.”

The survey attempted to link the structure sites to the flake-production sites in an effort to understand the age and organizational aspects of the production side of the cortical-flake industry. Six structure sites were carefully mapped and photographed, their surface assemblages documented, and representative artifact collections made for analysis. Additional observations were made at other structure sites.

It was found that the structure sites consist of low-walled, dry-laid masonry enclosures, usually a smaller one that was sometimes set into a hillslope and probably was used as a windbreak/shelter for flintworkers, and a larger one that probably was used for containment of domestic pack animals, specifically donkeys, used to transport the cortical flakes from the al-Jafr Basin. Most of the structures were reused in recent millennia, but it is believed that their original substantial configurations were not significantly altered and that their original surface artifact assemblages retain a significant degree of diagnostic integrity. Surface assemblages include blade, bladelet, and flake cores; heavy Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age blades, burins, scrapers, and other tools made on blades and flakes; a stone lamp; occasional Chalcolithic ceramic sherds and bifaces; abundant flint hammers; thick, discarded cortical flake blanks; and exhausted and broken fan scrapers or cortical-flake knives. The research technologically linked the structure sites to the flake production areas, demonstrated the domestic nature of the structure sites, and linked the structure sites to the time period of the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age.

“Dishing Up the Imagined: Examining the Bedouinization of Jordan’s National Identity for Tourism through Cuisine and Hospitality”

Kimberly K. Cavanagh (University of South Carolina), ACOR/CAORC Fellowship

A full report on Cavanagh’s fellowship was published in the Vol. 17.1 of the ACOR Newsletter (Summer 2005), pages 6–7.

SALE ON ASOR TITLES!

A number of ASOR’s back titles are now on sale. Please visit the David Brown Book Company’s website <http://www.oxbowbooks.com> for details.

Tel 860-945-9329, david.brown.bk.co@snet.net

Happy Bargain Hunting!

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

February 10–12, 2006

The Hebrew Studies Department will host the **Midwest Regional Conference of SBL and ASOR** at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, at the Pyle Center. For further information, visit: www.midwestsbl.org or contact Mark Whitters: markwhitters@yahoo.com.

March 4–5, 2006

The Harvey Hotel at the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport is the venue for the **Southwest Regional Meeting of the Southwest Commission on Religious Studies**. For further information, visit: <http://www3.baylor.edu/Religion/SWCRS/ie/swcrs.htm>.

March 10–12, 2006

The **Southeast Regional Conference of ASOR, SBL and AAR (SECSOR)** will convene at the Atlanta Marriott Century Center. For more information, visit http://www.sbl-site.org/Congresses/Congresses_RegionalMeetings_Southeastern.aspx.

March 12–13, 2006

The **2006 Annual Meeting of the Pacific Southwest Region of ASOR** will be held jointly with the Western Region of AAR and the Pacific Coast Region of SBL at the Claremont Graduate University in Claremont, California. For information, contact Beth Alpert Nakhai: bnakhai@email.arizona.edu.

March 17–20, 2006

American Oriental Society Annual Meeting, Red Lion Hotel, Seattle, WA. Fifth Avenue, 1415 5th Avenue Seattle, WA 98101. Contact: <http://www.umich.edu/~aos/>.

March 23–24, 2006

The **Eastern Great Lakes Region of SBL and ASOR**, in association with the Catholic Biblical Association, will hold its conference at the Courtyard by Marriott Hotel in Erie, PA. For further information, visit: http://www.sbl-site.org/Congresses/Congresses_RegionalMeetings_EGL.aspx

March 26–30, 2006

A symposium entitled **Archaeological Chemistry: Analytical Techniques and Archaeological Interpretation** is being organized by members of the Archaeometry Lab at MURR. The symposium will be held at the American Chemical Society meeting in Atlanta, Georgia. In the past, most of these archaeological chemistry symposia have resulted in a very high quality symposium volume. We plan to produce the same. And, we hope that many of our colleagues in Archaeological Chemistry will choose to participate by describing their most up to date research in the symposium. If you are interested in participating and would like to be added to our mailing list, please send your contact information (email address and potential research topic) to: Michael D. Glascock (glascockm@missouri.edu), Robert J. Speakman (speakmanr@missouri.edu) or Rachel S. Popelka (rsp89f@mizzou.edu).

March 31, 2006

Jointly sponsored by several Canadian and American institutions and the Republic of Cyprus, a conference is planned at the University of Toronto entitled: **Cyprus, the Sea Peoples and the Eastern Mediterranean**. It will be held in Sam Sorbara Auditorium, St. Michael's College, 81 St. Mary Street, Toronto. For further information, contact Tim Harrison at tim.harrison@utoronto.ca.

March 31–April 1, 2006

An international conference to be held at the British Museum on the theme of **Transanatolia: Connecting East with West in the Archaeology of Ancient Anatolia** seeks to bring together academics to explore the similarity and diversity of cultures across Anatolia in the Neolithic through to the Bronze Age and examine Anatolia's position as the physical and cultural bridge between continents. Papers are invited on the following subjects: Geography and trade routes across Anatolia; Recent research and excavations in Central Anatolia; Inter-regional relationships and exchange patterns; Cultural and theoretical divides between East and West Anatolia. It is expected that the proceedings of this conference will be published. Please send proposals for papers, in the form of a 200-word abstract, to the organisers: Dr Alan M. Greaves (greaves@liv.ac.uk); Dr Alexandra Fletcher (airving@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk). Note: This conference is scheduled to complement ICAANE in Madrid (03–08.04.06).

March 31–April 1, 2006

The Luther Seminary, Saint Paul, MN, will host the **Regional Conference of AAR and SBL**. Full details are at <http://umw-aarsbl.org/Call2006.htm>.

April 2–3, 2006

The **Central States Regional Conference of SBL and ASOR** will meet at The Doubletree-Westport in St. Louis, Missouri. For further information, contact John Strong at johnstrong@smsu.edu or visit http://www.sbl-site.org/Congresses/Congresses_RegionalMeetings_Central.aspx.

April 3–8, 2006

The **Fifth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East (ICAANE)** will be held at the Universidad Autónoma in Madrid, Spain. For information, email 5icaane@uam.es.

April 20–22, 2006

The Archaeology Department of the University of Durham will host the International Conference on the Ubaid, **"The Ubaid Expansion? Cultural Meaning, Identity and Integration in the Lead-up to Urbanism."** Inquire of Dr. Robert Carter at ubaid.conference@durham.ac.uk for information and to register.

April 21–23, 2006

A conference on **Lawrence of Arabia as Archaeologist, Explorer, and Ethnographer** will convene at Lee University in Cleveland, TN. Papers invited. Please send proposals to Wesley Burnett and Gerald L. Mattingly at gmattingly@jbc.edu. To add your name to the mailing list, please contact Richard Jones at rjones@leeuniversity.edu.

May 2–6, 2006

The **2006 International Symposium on Archaeometry** will be held in Québec City, Canada. For information, visit the ISA website <http://www.isa2006.ulaval.ca>. Email at info@isa2006.ulaval.ca.

May 5–7, 2006

Gonzaga University in Spokane will host the next **AAR/SBL + ASOR Regional Meeting**. Please send abstracts for your presentations to: G. London, 7701 Crest Dr., N.E., Seattle, WA 98115 (glondon@earthlink.net). Martha Joukowsky, Vice President of ASOR, will speak at the Plenary Session about her excavations at "The Great Temple of Petra" on Saturday May 6, 2006, 11:00 A.M.

July 2–6, 2006

The **International Conference of the Society of Biblical Literature** will convene in Edinburgh, Scotland. Visit the SBL website at: http://www.sbl-site.org/congresses/Congresses_InternationalMeeting.aspx?MeetingId=10.

NEW ASOR MERCHANDISE

Need a T-shirt, mug,
messenger bag,
or baby bib?



We would like to
announce that a new line of
ASOR products is now available
for ordering on the Web at
www.cafepress.com/asor2005.



All profits generated will go to
benefit ASOR.

Please tell your friends and order
them for your excavations.

With inquiries regarding membership in ASOR or for subscriptions to the journals NEA, JCS and BASOR, contact:

ASOR Member/Subscriber Services

Located at Boston University
656 Beacon Street, Fifth Floor
Boston, MA 02215
Toll free: (888) 847-8753, or
(617) 358-4376
Fax: (617) 353-6575
E-mail: asorpubs@asor.org
Web: www.asor.org

To purchase ASOR monographs or journal back issues, contact:

The David Brown Book Co.

Box 511
Oakville, CT 06779
Tel.: (800) 791-9354
Fax: (860) 945-9468
E-mail: david.brown.bk.co@snet.net
Web: www.oxbowbooks.com



The American Schools of Oriental Research
Located at Boston University
656 Beacon Street, Fifth Floor
Boston, MA 02215

Non Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit #1040
Leesburg, FL 34748

Moving? Please fill in the information below and return with this mailing label to:

ASOR Membership/Subscriber Services
Located at Boston University
656 Beacon Street, Fifth Floor
Boston, MA 02215

Name _____
Address _____

City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Country _____
Moving Date _____
Membership Number _____