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### ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM AND ABSTRACT BOOK

November 18-21, Astor Crowne Plaza Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana

# DECOME AN AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH CONTRIBUTING MEMBER



Founded in 1900, ASOR is the premier learned society that supports and fosters historical and archaeological research in the eastern Mediterranean. Together with its affiliated research centers in Amman, Jerusalem, and Nicosia, ASOR supports more archaeological excavations in the eastern Mediterranean than any other American society.

Like most educational, religious, artistic, and cultural institutions, ASOR relies on financial support from lay colleagues and interested professionals to continue its work. Please consider a Contributing Membership — the \$125 fee allows you to support the work of ASOR with a tax-deductible gift of \$100 and receive a discounted subscription to Near Eastern Archaeology for \$25.

## ASOR CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP DETAILS

- Annual contribution is \$125
- \$100 is a tax-deductible contribution
- \$25 is used for a subscription to NEA
- Knowledge that you are a part of the continuing search for new insight into Near Eastern history and culture

If you are interested in becoming a Contributing Member, call 617-353-6570 or check out information online at

http://www.asor.org/membership/index.html

### Welcome to the 2009 ASOR Annual Meeting



note to welcome you-all to ASOR's Annual Meeting and to thank you for your participation in whatever form that comes. These annual convocations are "old hat" to many of you and considered a routine item on the agenda of the working scholar. To many, that is. But to others (I, included) it is an incomparable assembly of distinguished experts, identified by their craft and here to share data and nurture "the flame" so to speak. This is not an ordinary meeting but a rare one including among its participants the supreme experts, the finest craftsmen in given fields. The repository of knowledge, the number of articles, books, papers, the combined data, experience and wisdom in things archaeological with respect to the Middle East can be found in no other venue at no other time. So this is a stand-alone body, identified by its contribution to our knowledge of the past and assurance that our learning in the field is ongoing, steady and strong. It is flattering to be affiliated with such a group which says I'm delighted to be here, and my hope is that you will feel the

same way; that you will enjoy New Orleans on at least two levels: that of fraternity with the ASOR fellowship; further enhanced by the charm, mystique, diet and history of New Orleans.

Cordially, P.E. MacAllister

elcome to New Orleans! This year marks ASOR's first annual meeting in 'The Big Easy' in well over a decade, and we are thrilled that you have chosen to join us. The Program Committee, working closely with our staff, has once again assembled an excellent program, with a daily schedule of sessions that cover the full range of chronological, geographical and disciplinary fields in Near Eastern studies, as well as some exciting new thematic sessions. Of particular note, I would like to mention the sessions on the "Archaeology of Mesopotamia I: The Current Affair of Iraq's Past", "History of Archaeology", which will include an update from Rachel Hallote and Eric Meyers on the exciting discoveries emerging from ASOR's venerable archives, and "Teaching Archaeology to Undergraduates: Success Stories and Cautionary Tales", which will provide a much needed look at archaeological pedagogy and best practices. I would also like to highlight the Roundtable sessions slated for Saturday, which will cover topics ranging from Archaeobotany to Zooarchaeology (and the order of plants and principle). Digital Apparent of Program Publicant Publicant and Program Publicant Publicant



(or the archaeological study of plants and animals), Digital Access and Preservation, Public Archaeology, and a (sure to be entertaining) meet the President session.

In keeping with longstanding tradition, our opening plenary session Wednesday evening promises to be a memorable event. Sarah Parcak will open the session with a 'space age' tour of the archaeological future, and the latest technological magic available for the archaeologist's bag of tricks. The Plenary Address, "The Wisdom of Magic", will be delivered by Karel van der Toorn, distinguished Professor of Religion and President of the University of Amsterdam. His talk will highlight the central role of magic in ancient Near Eastern religious experience, a fitting and timely topic for this year's annual meeting. On theme, and certain to be an unforgettable experience, will be the final session of the meetings Saturday evening, "Voodoo Dolls of the Ancient Near East".

Of course, our annual meetings are not only about academic sessions and papers. Thankfully, our conference hotel, the Astor Crowne Plaza, is conveniently located at the intersection of Bourbon and Canal Streets, gateway to the delightful cuisine, enchanting music and magic of the French Quarter, and a wonderful place to visit with colleagues and friends, and meet new people. For those who plan to arrive in New Orleans early, I would urge you to consider participating in the volunteer service project, Documenting Holt Cemetery, which will take place Wednesday, 9:00-2:00 pm.

This year's annual meeting is sure to be a stimulating and pleasurable experience. So, enjoy your time in New Orleans, and thank you for joining us,

Timothy Harrison, President

### CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

C. RAY NAGIN, MAYOR



## A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR C. RAY NAGIN TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH ANNUAL MEETING

#### **NOVEMBER 18 - 21, 2009**

As Mayor of the City of New Orleans, it is my great pleasure to welcome the participants of the American Schools of Oriental Research annual meeting to New Orleans, one of the world's most culturally authentic cities.

New Orleans is honored to host the American Schools of Oriental Research as you bring together scholars from around the world to present their latest findings and discuss their research. The American Schools of Oriental Research supports and encourages the study of the peoples and cultures of the Near East, from the earliest times to the present.

Drawing from French, Spanish and West African influences, our heritage thrives through endless varieties of architecture, music and food. Our authentic Creole and Cajun restaurants, jazz clubs, shady courtyards, clacking streetcars and horse-drawn carriages help make this city one of the top cultural destinations in the world. Please be sure to visit our world-renowned Audubon Zoo and the Aquarium of the Americas.

We appreciate your strong support of our city. The rebuilding effort won't happen overnight but with your support, we will bring back New Orleans better than ever. We hope that you enjoy your time here and keep your experiences with you when you return home. We know that, having welcomed you once to New Orleans, we will welcome you many times in the future.

Here's to a productive meeting and a pleasant stay!

Sincerely,

t. Kayy Mavor

> 1300 PERDIDO STREET | SUITE 2E04 | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA | 70112 PHONE 504.658.4900 | FAX 504.658.4939

### Welcome to the 2009 ASOR Annual Meeting

elcome to our Annual Meeting in New Orleans! We are pleased to host ASOR's 2009 Annual Meeting in such a vibrant and intriguing city. The birthplace of jazz, home to some of the greatest restaurants in the world, an oasis of history and charm on the Mississippi, New Orleans is all that and more and we hope you enjoy your time in the Crescent City.

With Thanksgiving nearly upon us, there are so many individuals to whom thanks are due for giving their time to make this extraordinary program possible. This ambitious and wideranging meeting was developed by several hard-working and talented committees including the Committee on Annual Meeting and Program (CAMP), led by co-chairs Michael Homan and Morag Kersel, and the Program Committee led by co-chairs Elise A. Friedland and Andrew M. Smith II. These co-chairs, and the committees with whom they worked, were dedicated, diligent, enthusiastic, and committed to putting together an exciting educational program. A full listing



of all committees can be found on the **ASOR Committee and Member** pages of this program book. Many thanks are also due to the section chairs and presenters who will bring the program to life through their presentations.

I also wish to thank those attendees who participated in ASOR's Volunteer Day at Holt Cemetery on Wednesday, November 18. With the guidance of the local non-profit organization, Save Our Cemeteries, the ASOR volunteers helped document the current condition of Holt Cemetery by surveying individual graves and taking photos to create an archive of the state of the cemetery as a baseline—to compare to pre-Katrina photos and also to serve as a database for future stabilization and restoration efforts. This project will be the groundwork for a future archaeological survey of the cemetery.

In addition, I would like to thank all of our exhibitors and encourage you to stop by and visit with the displays on the conference level foyer. We are grateful for their participation at our Annual Meeting, and we would like to pay special thanks to the David Brown Book Company and Eisenbrauns for joining forces to sponsor a coffee break once again this year.

Last but not least, I would like to extend special thanks and recognition to the ASOR staff. Their hard work and dedication throughout the year makes our Annual Meeting possible.

Please mark your calendars for our **2010 Annual Meeting** which will be held at the Sheraton Atlanta Hotel from **November 17–20, 2010**. We encourage you to visit the meeting website at www.asor.org/am/index.html for details. The Hotel room block is already open, so please make your reservations early.

Please let me or any member of the ASOR staff know if there is anything we can do to make your experience in New Orleans a pleasant and rewarding one. I hope you enjoy this year's Annual Meeting.

With warm regards,

Andrew G. Vaughn, ASOR Executive Director

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#### HISTORY OF ASOR

he American Schools of Oriental Research's U.S. based coordination center, its publications program and its three affiliated overseas centers in the Middle East have been in the forefront of American research efforts and publications related to these efforts since 1900.

Under the leadership of three learned societies, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Society for Biblical Literature and the American Oriental Society, twenty institutions organized themselves as charter members of the new organization. Among the founding institutions were Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Boston and Johns Hopkins Universities, Andover Theological Seminary, Episcopal Theological Seminary (Philadelphia), Union Theological Seminary (New York), and Hebrew Union College (Cincinnati).

The major overseas effort started with the building of a permanent Institute in Jerusalem in 1925, with an emphasis on archaeological and biblical research programs. The Jerusalem Institute has had a profound impact on ancient Near Eastern, Biblical and Judaic studies programs in North America. This is the result of its long history of involvement with excavations at major Biblical sites, its pivotal role in the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and the ongoing program of scrolls study and publication. Among its distinguished alumni are many of the world's major Near Eastern and Biblical scholars. Pre-eminent among these was William Foxwell Albright, a leading pioneer in the development of scientific archaeology in Palestine. For many years he directed the work of ASOR in Jerusalem, at the Institute that now bears his name.

#### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the organization was spelled out in its initial letters of incorporation and remains the same today:

The main object of the Schools is to enable properly qualified persons to pursue Biblical, linguistic, archaeological, historical, and other kindred studies and researches under more favorable conditions than can be secured at a distance from the Holy Land. The School is open to duly qualified applicants of all races and both sexes, and is free from obligations or preferences in respect to religious preference. Furthermore, ASOR is apolitical.

### **ASOR'S MISSION STATEMENT**

Founded in 1900, ASOR is a non-profit organization dedicated to the archaeology of the Near East. ASOR's mission is to initiate, encourage and support research into, and public understanding of, the peoples and cultures of the Near East from the earliest times:

- By fostering original research, archaeological excavations, and explorations
- By encouraging scholarship in the basic languages, cultural histories and traditions of the Near Eastern world.
- By promoting the educational goals of Near Eastern studies disciplines and advocating high academic standards in teaching and interdisciplinary research.
- By maintaining an active program of timely dissemination of research results and conclusions.
- And by offering educational opportunities in Near Eastern history and archaeology to undergraduates and graduates in North American colleges and universities, and through outreach activities to the general public.

#### SPECIAL EVENTS

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18

### **Plenary Session & Welcome Reception**

7:00-8:30pm, Grand Ballrooms A, B, C

#### 8:30-10:30pm, ASOR Welcome Reception, Grand Ballroom D

The opening Plenary session on Wednesday night will begin with a welcome from ASOR representatives Morag Kersel and Michael Homan, Co-Vice Presidents for Programs, and Timothy Harrison, President of ASOR. Sarah Parcak from the University of Alabama at Birmingham will give a brief talk on "Recognizing Space-based Methods for Archaeological Investigations: The Future of Archaeology".

The evening's main event will be Dr. Karel van der Toorn's lecture on "Magic in the Ancient Near East". Dr. van der Toorn has been President of the Board of the University of Amsterdam and the Hogeschool van Amsterdam since 2006. From 1998 until 2003, he served as Dean of the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Amsterdam.

#### **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19**

#### 12:45-2:00pm, Junior Scholar Workshop and Luncheon, St. Charles A & B

The Junior Scholars Committee of ASOR invites student members and recent Ph.D's to formally convene for a luncheon and workshop from 12:45-2:00pm on Thursday, November 19 in the St. Charles rooms. The focus of the workshop will be a panel on the research opportunities at ASOR institutes. Representatives of ACOR, AIAR, and CAARI will be available to talk about resources available at their institutes and about strategies for applying for fellowships. Pre-registration in advance of the meeting was required, however, there may be spaces remaining. Please stop by the Help Desk by Wednesday, November 18 by 6:00pm to inquire about space.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20

#### 12:30-2:00pm, Order and Conflict Roundtables Discussion, St. Charles A & B

This session series carries forward ASOR's Cross Border Research Initiative (CBRI) to facilitate inter-disciplinary and cross-border research by ASOR members and their invitees on the agency role of empires in the Levant. The theme this year is "Interrogating Imperium: Terminological issues in conceptualizing large-scale social orders in the Ancient Near East." The series have been designed to: (1) facilitate networking of junior and senior scholars working in different regions of the Ancient Near East on topics related to the agency role of particular empires in the Levant; (2) encourage the formation of problem-oriented collaborative research teams around the topic of empires in the Levant; (3) incubate ideas for thematically organized conferences and publication initiatives on the topic of empires in the Levant; and (4) identify potential sources of funding for CBRI research on empires. The session is open to all ASOR members and their invitees on a first come, first served basis. Attendees are welcome to bring their own lunch to snack on during the session.

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#### SPECIAL EVENTS

#### **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21**

#### 12:00-2:00pm, Projects on Parade Poster Session, Grand Foyer

The Posters will be on display throughout the Annual Meeting in the lobby between the Grand Ballrooms and Astor Ballrooms. On Saturday, November 21 from 12:00-2:00pm, representatives from the various projects will be standing with the posters and will be available to answer your questions. Please plan to stop by! For a complete list of the poster presenters, please see page 31 of this Program and Abstract Book.

#### 12:30-2:00pm, ASOR's Brown Bag Roundtables, St. Charles A & B

Join fellow scholars in compelling conversations about archaeological issues at ASOR's Brown Bag Roundtables. Roundtables are a new initiative for ASOR, which will bring together 10-12 people at a table to talk about a subject of interest. Members might grab a sandwich, gather at a table of interest and discuss issues of interest. Roundtables are an excellent way to include new, junior and lay members of the organization – who can all come together to discuss areas of interest. Pre-registration is not required, so please plan on stopping by the St. Charles rooms.

Roundtables focus attention on and give voice to the concerns to the membership of ASOR. Roundtables are intended to afford an opportunity for members to discuss ideas and concerns, to gain information on specific topics, and to expand their professional networks. Topics will include data sharing, approaches to integrating plant and animal data, public archaeology, and meet ASOR's President. For a complete list of the roundtable topics and hosts, please see page 7 of this Program and Abstract Book.

#### 6:00-8:00pm, Voodoo Dolls of the Ancient Near East, Astor Ballroom I & II

To close out the ASOR conference in New Orleans, we have put together a special outreach session for Saturday evening entitled "Voodoo Dolls of the Ancient Near East." The session will begin with local Vodou expert and practitioner Salle Ann Glassman speaking about Vodou Spirts and Sacred Vodou Flags. We will then explore the function of ancient Near Eastern figurines, with presentations from the following experts:

Gary Rollefson, The Glory Belongs to Our Ancestors: The Neolithic 'Ain Ghazal Statues and Plastered Skulls

Chris Faraone, Voodoo Dolls in the Greek and Roman Worlds: An Update

Sara Rich, Manipulated Miniatures: Haitian and Mesopotamian Figurines Defy Human Destiny

William Dever, The Judean Pillar-base Figurines: Mothers or Mother-Goddesses?

Shawna Dolansky, Re-Figuring "Fertility" Figurines: Fetishistic Functions of the Feminine Form

#### **BROWN BAG ROUNDTABLES**

Join fellow scholars in compelling conversations about archaeological issues at...

### ASOR's Brown Bag Roundtables Saturday, November 21 from 12:30-2:00pm St. Charles A and B

Roundtables are a new initiative for ASOR, which will bring together 10-12 people at a table to talk about a subject of interest. Members might grab a sandwich, gather at a table of interest and discuss issues of interest. Roundtables are an excellent way to include new, junior and lay members of the organization – who can all come together to discuss areas of interest. Pre-registration is not required, so please plan on stopping by the St. Charles rooms.

#### Here are a number of the roundtable topics:

#### Roundtable on Data Sharing

Hosted by Sarah Whitcher Kansa, The Alexandria Archive Institute



The excavation is over and the publication is in print, but the mounds of data that you spent years collecting are sitting on your hard drive. We will explore how scholars are currently dealing with the issue of data archiving and sharing, whether data should be published, how this can be achieved, and the incentives and challenges to sharing primary research materials.

## Roundtable on Approaches for Integrating Plant and Animal Data

Hosted by Alexia Smith, University of Connecticut



For decades, archaeobotany and zooarchaeology have been treated as complementary yet distinct areas of inquiry. This academic distinction rarely reflect the ways in which people incorporated plants and animals into their lives in antiquity and attempts need to be made to fully integrate these two datasets. But how should this be done? Please join this roundtable discussion so that we can exchange ideas and further the dialog on how to obtain a much deeper understanding of food production and consumption.

#### Roundtable to Meet the President

Hosted by Timothy P. Harrison, ASOR's President



Meet the President of ASOR and hear about plans for the future.

## Roundtable on Public Archaeology and Community Outreach

Hosted by Danielle Steen Fatkin, Knox College



Archaeologists increasingly recognize the need to include the public in their work, particularly local communities around the archaeological site. However, archaeologists, particularly North American archaeologists working in the Near East, face the challenge of engaging the public when they often have limited means to do so. At this roundtable, we will discuss various methods and theories of community engagement and public archaeology, talking about successful and unsuccessful strategies. This may include issues such as defining stakeholders, the creation of interest committees, public exhibits related to archaeological projects, and reaching out to different sectors of the local community. Whether you have worked on these issues for a long time or are new to the struggle, please join us. \*

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

#### **WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18**

#### 7:00-8:30pm

#### Grand Ballrooms A, B, & C

Morag Kersel (Brown University) and Michael Homan (Xavier University of Louisiana), Presiding Welcome to the 2009 Annual Meeting (5 min.)

Sarah Parcak (University of Alabama at Birmingham)
"Recognizing Space-based Methods for Archaeological
Investigations: The Future of Archaeology" (20 min.)

#### Timothy P. Harrison

(University of Toronto and ASOR President) Welcome and Introductions (5 min.)

#### A1.

#### Grand Ballrooms A, B, & C

#### 7:00-8:30pm, Plenary Address

Karel van der Toorn (University of Amsterdam and the Hogeschool van Amsterdam) "The Wisdom of Magic" (60 min)

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2009

#### A2.

#### **Grand Ballrooms A and B**

#### 8:30-10:30am, Archaeology of Israel: New Developments

Theme: New archaeological research and discoveries in Israel Uzi Dahari (Israel Antiquities Authority), Presiding

- Hamoudi Khalaily (Israel Antiquities Authority), Ianir Melivski (Israel Antiquities Authority), and Nimrod Getzov (Israel Antiquities Authority), "Recent Discoveries from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B of Yiftahel, Lower Galilee" (20 min.)
- Leen P. Ritmeyer (Cardiff University), "The Eastern Wall of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem Deciphering its Story" (20 min.)
- Uzi Dahari (Israel Antiquities Authority), "New Underwater Discoveries in Acco, Atlit, and Dor (Tantura)" (15 min.)
- Waled Atrash (Israel Antiquities Authority), "Revealing the Roman Theater at Tiberias, Galilee" (15 min.)
- Marylinda Govaars (Independent Scholar), "Strato's Tower Revisited: Newly Recovered 1962 Excavation Data and the EJ Vardaman Contribution" (20 min.)
- *Oren Gutfeld* (University of Michigan), "The Site of Beit Loya in Israel: Cultural Identities in the Second Temple Period" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (10 min.)

#### A3.

#### **Grand Ballroom C**

#### 8:30-10:30am, Khirbet Qeiyafa I:

#### A Fortified City in Judah from the Time of King David

Theme: Focuses on the fieldwork conducted at Khirbet Qeiyafa in 2009.

Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Presiding

- Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Saar Ganor (Israel Antiquities Authority), "The 2009 Excavation Season at Khirbet Qeiyafa" (25 min.)
- Paul D. Bauman (WorleyParsons), Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Brad Hansen (Worley Parsons), Jennifer MacDonald (WorleyParsons), and Kimberly Hume (WorleyParsons), "Geophysical and Aerial Photographic Investigations at Khirbet Qeiyafa, Israel" (25 min.)
- Michael G. Hasel (Southern Adventist University), "Area A: The Fortified Building at Khirbet Qeiyafa" (25 min.)
- Saar Ganor (Israel Antiquities Authority), "Khirbet Qeiyafa: A Two-Gate City from the Early 10th Century B.C." (25 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### A4.

#### **Grand Ballroom D**

## **8:30-10:30am, Archaeology of Anatolia I: Current Work** *Jennifer C. Ross* (Hood College), Presiding

- Philip J. Graham (University of Connecticut) and Alexia Smith (University of Connecticut), "Archaeobotanical Remains from a Burnt Ubaid Period House at Kenan Tepe, Southeastern Turkey" (18 min.)
- Sharon R. Steadman (SUNY Cortland) and Ronald L. Gorny (University of Chicago), "Çadır Höyük in Regional Context: Connections and Disruptions" (18 min.)
- Levent Atici (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), "Assyrian Merchants, Anatolian Wives, and Animal Bones: Zooarchaeology at Kültepe/Kanesh" (18 min.)
- Discussion (6 min.)
- Tina Greenfield (University of Manitoba) and Timothy Matney (University of Akron), "Zooarchaeological Perspectives on a Late Assyrian Palace at Ziyaret Tepe/ Tushhan" (18 min.)
- Ann E. Killebrew (The Pennsylvania State University), "The Mopsos Survey 2009: Settlement and Landscape in the Bay of Iskenderun" (18 min.)
- Paul E. Zimansky (Stony Brook University), "Recent Work in the Urartian Town at Ayanis" (18 min.)
- Discussion (6 min.)

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—THURSDAY

A5. Astor Ballrooms I and II

## 8:30-10:30am, Reports on Current Excavations and Surveys – ASOR-Affiliated

Theme: New developments and advancements from recent project activity, with special focus on technology M. L. Pruitt (University of California, Berkeley/Graduate Theological Union), Presiding

- Assaf Yasur-Landau (Haifa University) and Eric H. Cline (The George Washington University), "Results of the 2005-2009 Seasons at Tel Kabri, Israel" (20 min.)
- Michael G. VanZant (Mount Vernon Nazarene University), "Karak Resources Project 2009: Digging the Karak Plateau" (20 min.)
- Randall W. Younker (Andrews University) and Constance Gane (Andrews University), "2008-9 Excavations at Tall Jalul, Jordan (Madaba Plains Project)" (20 min.)
- Oded Borowski (Emory University) and Glenda Friend (University of New Mexico at Gallup), "Lahav Research Project: Phase IV Excavation at Tell Halif (Israel)" (20 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

A6. Astor Ballroom III

#### 8:30-10:30am, Individual Submissions I

Robert A. Mullins (Azusa Pacific University), Presiding

- Stephen D. Batiuk (Johns Hopkins University) and Timothy P. Harrison (University of Toronto), "Report on the Tell Tayinat Excavations 2006-2009" (25 min.)
- Stephanie H. Brown (North Carolina State University),
   "A Revaluation of Iron Age Fortified Sites on the Eastern Edge of the Kerak Plateau" (20 min.)
- John D. Wineland (Kentucky Christian University), "The 2009 Season of the Karak Resources Project in Central Jordan" (20 min.)
- Elaine A. Sullivan (University of California, Los Angeles), "Old Pots, New Tricks: Using Vessel Morphology to Theorize Function in Egyptian Ceramics" (20 min.)
- Discussion (3 min. between papers)

A7.

Grand Ballrooms A and B

## 10:45am-12:45pm, Archaeology of Jordan I: The Bronze and Iron Ages

Suzanne Richard (Gannon University), Presiding

- Suzanne Richard (Gannon University) and Paul S. Holdorf (Khirbat Iskandar Excavations), "A New EB IV Khirbat Iskandar Quantitative Ceramic Analysis" (20 min.)
- Moawiyah M. Ibrahim (Society of Friends of Archaeology and Heritage, Jordan), "Sahab During the Bronze Ages" (20 min.)
- Noor Mulder-Hymans (University of Maastricht), "The Nabataean/Roman Settlement and Water Works at Khirbat al-Mudayna, Jordan" (20 min.)
- *Margreet L. Steiner* (Independent Scholar), "Khirbat al-Mudayna and the Production and Distribution of Pottery in Central Jordan" (20 min.)
- P. M. Michèle Daviau (Wilfrid Laurier University), "Industrial Furnishings from Khirbat al-Mudayna ath-Thamad: Clues from Egyptian Iconography" (20 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

A8. Grand Ballroom C

#### 10:45am-12:45pm, Khirbet Qeiyafa II: A Fortified City in Judah from the Time of King David

Theme: Focuses on the general results of the Khirbet Qeiyafa excavations.

Michael G. Hasel (Southern Adventist University), Presiding

- David L. Adams (Concordia Seminary), "Between Socoh and Azekah: The Biblical Identity of Khirbet Qeiyafa" (20 min.)
- Hoo-Goo Kang (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "The Pottery Assemblage of Khirbet Qeiyafa in the Early Iron Age IIA" (20 min.)
- David Ben-Shlomo (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "Petrographic Analysis of Iron Age Pottery from Khirbet Qeiyafa" (20 min.)
- Haggai Misgav (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem),
   "The Ostracon from Khirbet Qeiyafa: Paleographical and Historical Implications" (20 min.)
- *Respondent: William G. Dever* (The University of Arizona, Emeritus) (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—THURSDAY

A9. Grand Ballroom D

**10:45am-12:45pm, Archaeology of Anatolia II: Connectivity** *Sharon R. Steadman* (SUNY Cortland), Presiding

- Bleda S. During (Leiden University), "The Second Neolithic Revolution in Asia Minor: Evaluating Possible Causes" (20 min.)
- Arkadiusz Marciniak (Institute of Prehistory, University of Pozna), "The Demise of the Neolithic Communities in Central Anatolia: Upper Levels at Çatalhöyük East" (20 min.)
- Discussion (10 min.)
- Lynn Welton (University of Toronto), "Isotopic Analyses as Indicators of Mobility at Ikiztepe, Turkey" (20 min.)
- Joanna S. Smith (Princeton University), "Hittite Apologies in Stone" (20 min.)
- Jak Yakar (Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University), "The Archaeology of the Hittite 'Lower Land' and the Implications of Archaeological Observation" (20 min.)
- Discussion (10 min.)

#### A10.

Astor Ballrooms I and II

## 10:45am-12:45pm, Eastern Mediterranean Diasporas: Cultural and Economic Implications

Elise A. Friedland (The George Washington University) and Peter van Alfen (American Numismatic Society), Presiding

- Shelley Wachsmann (Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University), "A Helladic-Style Wooden Ship Model from Gurob, Egypt" (30 min.)
- A. Bernard Knapp (University of Glasgow), "Mobility, Materiality, and Diasporic Identity in Iron Age Cyprus" (30 min.)
- Laurence J. Foschia (French School of Archaeology in Athens), "The Fate of Synagogues in Late Antique Greece: From Demolitions to Restorations via Sacred Reuse" (30 min.)
- *Karen B. Stern* (Brooklyn College of the City University of New York), "Roman, Parthian, and Jewish Space: Design and Decoration in Dura Europos" (30 min.)

A11. Astor Ballroom III

#### 10:45am-12:45pm, Individual Submissions II

Mark Schuler (Concordia University), Presiding

- Nicholas G. Blackwell (Bryn Mawr College), "Bronze Tools in Prehistoric Cyprus: Implications of Distribution and Application" (15 min.)
- Guillaume Gernez (Institut français du Proche-Orient), "Can Weapons Reflect Cultural Identity?" (15 min.)
- Stephanie L. Selover (University of Chicago),
   "A Metallurgical Analysis of a Set of Bronze Clothing Pins from the Site of Tell Achana, Turkey" (15 min.)
- Abigail S. Limmer (The University of Arizona),
   "The Identification and Validity of Eye Motifs in the Jewelry of the Iron Age Southern Levant" (15 min.)
- Sarah E. Lepinski (Bryn Mawr College), "The Study of Roman Wall Paintings in the Eastern Mediterranean" (15 min.)
- Mohamed A. Marouf (Sohag University) and M. Fetouh (Sohag University), "Study of the Deteriorating Effects of the Metal Threads on Turkish Embroidery Textiles" (15 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

#### 12:45-2:00pm

St. Charles A and B

**Junior Scholars Luncheon** 

A12. Grand Ballrooms A and B

2:00-4:00pm, Theoretical and Anthropological Approaches to Near Eastern and East Mediterranean Art and Archaeology I Theme: Feasting, Economy, and Urbanism Anderw P. McCarthy (University of Edinburgh), Presiding

- Leann C. Pace (University of Chicago), "Everyday Feasts: An Exploration of Modern Theoretical Categories of Ancient Social Practice" (25 min.)
- Justin S. E. Lev-Tov (Statistical Research, Inc.), Benjamin W. Porter (University of California, Berkeley), and Bruce A. Routledge (University of Liverpool), "The Pastoral Economy of Early Iron Age Central Jordan: A View from Khirbat al-Mudayna al-'Aliya" (25 min.)
- Piotr A. Bienkowski (University of Manchester), "Exploring the Theory and Evidence for 'Tribalism' and 'Segmentary Society' in Iron Age Transjordan" (25 min.)
- Claudia Glatz (Heidelberg University and University College London), "Inter-cultural Contact and Interac-

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—THURSDAY

tion: Exploring the Mechanisms of Transfer, Adoption, and Appropriation of Cult Practices and Containers in the 2nd Millennium B.C. Near East and East Mediterranean" (25 min.)

• Discussion (5 min. between papers)

#### A13.

**Grand Ballroom C** 

**2:00-4:00pm, Arabia I: Nabataean and Roman Arabia** *S. Thomas Parker* (North Carolina State University), Presiding

- Elise A. Friedland (The George Washington University) and Robert H. Tykot (University of South Florida), "Importation, Display, and Messages of the Marble Statues from the Roman Theater in Amman" (20 min.)
- Leigh-Ann Bedal (Penn State Erie, The Behrend College), "The Petra Garden and Pool Complex, 2009" (20 min.)
- Andrew M. Smith II (The George Washington University), "Economic Activity in the Hinterland of Petra" (20 min.)
- *John P. Oleson* (University of Victoria), "The Technological Context of the Water-Supply System at Nabataean Hawara" (20 min.).
- Robert N. Darby (University of Missouri-Columbia),
   "Bathing on the Edge of Empire: A Regional Study of Roman Military Baths in Provincia Arabia" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### A14.

**Grand Ballroom D** 

## **2:00-4:00pm, Archaeology of Israel--New Developments** *Assaf Yasur-Landau* (Haifa University), Presiding

- *Matthew J. Adams* (W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research), "The Reurbanization of Megiddo in the Middle Bronze Age" (20 min.)
- Rami Arav (University of Nebraska at Omaha),
   "Bethsaida Excavations Project: The 2009 Season"
   (20 min)
- Gary P. Arbino (Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary), "Ramparts, Retaining Walls, and Glacis: A View from Gezer" (20 min.)
- Daniel N. Schowalter (Carthage College), Michael C. Nelson (Queens College, City University of New York), and J. Andrew Overman (Macalester College), "Excavations at Omrit 2007-2008: Investigating a Roman Temple in Northern Israel" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### A15.

Astor Ballrooms I and II

Astor Ballroom III

#### 2:00-4:00pm, Reports on Current Excavations— Non ASOR Affiliated

Laura Mazow (East Carolina University), Presiding

- Steven Collins (Trinity Southwest University), "Tall el-Hammam Season Four: Data, Interpretations, and Insights from the 2009 Excavations" (24 min.)
- Avraham Faust (Bar-Ilan University),
   "The Tel Eton Excavations (2008-2009)" (24 min.)
- Mara T. Horowitz (Postdoctoral Fellow, Alalakh Excavations), K. Aslihan Yener (Koç University, Turkey), and Murat Akar (Università degli Studi di Firenze), "2003-2009 Fieldwork at Tell Atchana/ Alalakh" (24 min.)
- David Schloen (University of Chicago) and Amir S. Fink (Tel Aviv University), "Excavations at Zincirli (Ancient Sam'al), 2009" (24 min.)
- Kevin D. Fisher (Cornell University), Sturt W. Manning (Cornell University), and Michael Rogers (Ithaca College), "The Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environments Project: The 2008-2009 Seasons" (24 min.)

#### A16.

## 2:00-4:00pm, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Remote Sensing, and Archaeology

Theme: The latest tools and resources from remote sensing and GIS are highlighted and applied to archaeological sites in Cyprus and Egypt/Nubia, in periods ranging from the Early Bronze Age to Late Antiquity.

Stephen Savage (Arizona State University), Presiding

- *Jesse J. Casana* (University of Arkansas), "CORONA Imagery Archaeological Atlas of the Near East" (20 min.)
- Genevieve A. Holdridge (University of Georgia), "Function and Use of Space at Sotira-Kaminoudhia, an Early Bronze Age Site on Cyprus" (20 min.)
- Rhian A. Stotts (Arizona State University), "Mapping Trade in Cyprus: GIS Applications in the Late Bronze Age" (20 min.)
- Susan Penacho (University of Chicago), "Following in the Footsteps of Soldiers: Movement within the Fortresses of Buhen and Uronarti" (20 min.)
- Joshua Trampier (University of Chicago), "At the Western Frontier of Landscape Archaeology in the Nile Delta" (20 min.)
- Respondents: *Sarah Parcak* (University of Alabama, Birmingham) and *Carrie Hritz* (The Pennsylvania State University) (20 min.)

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—THURSDAY

A17.

Grand Ballrooms A and B

## 4:15-6:15pm, Theoretical and Anthropological Approaches to Near Eastern and East Mediterranean Art and Archaeology II

Theme: Royalty, Ideology, and Ancestors
Sarah Costello (University of Houston), Presiding

- Susan L. Cohen (Montana State University),
   "Urbanization, Centralization, and Cult: Theory Versus Evidence" (25 min.)
- Rick Hauser (International Institute for Mesopotamian Area Studies [IIMAS]), "Gudea and His Audience: Replicable Ruler, Embodied Artifact" (25 min.)
- Eyal Regev (Bar-Ilan University), "Royal Ideology in the Hasmonean Palaces in Jericho" (25 min.)
- Emily Miller (California State University, Fullerton),
   "Location, Location: Moving the Ancestors"
   (25 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

A18.

**Grand Ballroom C** 

## **4:15-6:15pm, Christianity and Judaism in Late Antiquity** *Carrie E. Duncan* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Presiding

- Justin T. Winger (University of Michigan), "The Palestinian Synagogue in the 2nd-3rd centuries C.E.: Archaeology, Texts, and Culture" (20 min.)
- Steven H. Werlin (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), "Appetite for Destruction? The Archaeological Evidence of Jewish Iconoclasm" (25 min.)
- Walter D. Ward (Georgia State University), "The End of Paganism in Third Palestine: A Comparison of Literary and Archaeological Evidence" (20 min.)
- Matthew J. Grey (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), "Epigraphic Evidence and the Role of Priests in Late Antique Jewish Society" (25 min.)
- Uzi A. Leibner (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem),
   "The Galilean Settlements of the Priestly Courses"
   (25 min.)
- General Discussion (5 min.)

A19.

**Grand Ballroom D** 

#### 4:15-6:15pm, The Archaeology of Cyprus

Theme: Beyond Aphrodite:

New Approaches to the Archaeology of Religion on Cyprus Erin W. Averett (Creighton University) and Elisabetta Cova (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Presiding

- Andrew P. McCarthy (University of Edinburgh), "Aphrodite's Ancestors: The Prastio-Mesorotsos Archaeological Expedition in the Paphos Region" (20 min.)
- Derek B. Counts (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), "Herakles and Geryon in the Eastern Mediterranean" (20 min.)
- Nancy Serwint (Arizona State University), "Cult and Ethnicity in a Cypriot Sanctuary" (20 min.)
- James A. Johnson (University of Pittsburgh) and Nicholas G. Blackwell (Bryn Mawr College), "Exploring Sacred Space: GIS Applications for Analyzing the Athienou-Malloura Sanctuary" (20 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

A20.

**Astor Ballrooms I and II** 

#### 4:15-6:15pm, Archaeology of Mesopotamia I

Theme: The Current Affair of Iraq's Past Constance E. Gane (Andrews University), Presiding

- Katharyn A. Hanson (University of Chicago), "Iraq's Cultural Heritage, Looting, and U.S. Law" (25 min.)
- Donny George Youkhanna (Stony Brook University), "The Iraqi Constitution and Law of Antiquities: Are They Honored by the Provincial Governors?" (25 min.)
- Elizabeth C. Stone (Stony Brook University) "A Summer Visit to Iraq: Assessing the Condition of Sites in Southern Iraq" (25 min.)
- John E. Curtis (British Museum), "The Past, Present, and Future of Babylon: A Case Study for the Archaeology of Iraq" (25 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—THURSDAY & FRIDAY

A21. Astor Ballroom III

## 4:15-6:15pm, "Figuring Out" the Figurines of the Ancient Near East I

Theme: Focuses on the research and analysis of terracotta figurines from across all regions, sites, and time periods in the Ancient Near East and Eastern Mediterranean. New perspectives, interdisciplinary dialogue, and cross-cultural comparisons within figurine studies will be encouraged. Stephanie M. Langin-Hooper (University of California, Berkeley), Presiding

- Adi Erlich (University of Haifa), "Double Faces, Multiple Meanings: the Hellenistic Pillar Figurines from Maresha, Israel" (25 min.)
- Elizabeth A. Waraksa (University of California, Los Angeles), "Female Figurines from the Mut Precinct, Karnak: Evidence of Ritual Use" (25 min.)
- *Jaimee P. Uhlenbrock* (SUNY New Paltz), "A Near Easterner at Cyrene: Cross-Cultural Implications at a Greek City in Libya" (20 min.)
- Erin D. Darby (Duke University) and David Ben-Shlomo (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "Sugar and Spice and Everything Nice: Terracotta Pillar Figurines and Jerusalemite Pottery Production in Iron II Judea" (25 min.)
- Susan B. Downey (University of California, Los Angeles), "Images of Divinities in Terracotta and Stucco Plaques from the Hellenistic-Roman Period at Dura-Europos, Syria" (25 min.)

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2009

A22. Grand Ballrooms A and B

## 8:30-10:30am, Art and Artifacts of the Ancient Near East I: Context, Content, Contacts

Theme: Presents innovative analyses of facets of Near Eastern artistic production or visual culture.

Marian H. Feldman (University of California, Berkeley),
Presiding

- Laura Swantek (Arizona State University), "There's No Jewelry Without a State of Society: Picrolite Use in Prehistoric Cyprus" (24 min.)
- Walter L. Crist (Arizona State University), "Twenty Squares in Twenty Minutes: The Game of Twenty Squares in the Late Bronze Age" (24 min.)
- Mehmet-Ali Atac (Bryn Mawr College), "Approaching the Meaning of the "Investiture" Scene from the Palace at Mari" (24 min.)

- Virginia Herrmann (University of Chicago), "An Eternal Feast at Sam'al: The New Iron Age Mortuary Stele from Zincirli in Context" (24 min.)
- Stephanie Pryor (University of Missouri-Columbia),
   "Constructing Queenship in Nabataea (9 BCE-CE 40):
   A Study of the Visual and Material Evidence for Hageru, Huldu, and Shaqilat I" (24 min.)

A23. Grand Ballroom C

#### 8:30-10:30am, The Ties that Unwind I: Social Disintegration in Near Eastern Antiquity Edward F. Maher (The Field Museum), Presiding

- Anna L. Russell (Universiteit Leiden), "Tell Sabi Abyad and the 8.2k Event: Collapse or Continuation in the Balikh Valley, Syria" (25 min.)
- Ahmed Achrati (University of Illinois-Chicago), "Cattle Horn Symbolism: Echoes of Failed Sedentary Settlements in the Western Desert of Egypt" (25 min.)
- Edward F. Maher (The Field Museum), "Failed Attempts in Limiting Social Fragmentation: The Final Days of the Philistines at Tel Migne-Ekron" (25 min.)
- Lawrence H. Schiffman (New York University), "The Destruction of the First Temple and Jerusalem in the Dead Sea Scrolls" (25 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

A24. Grand Ballroom D

#### 8:30-10:30am, Philistia and the Philistines I

*Jeffrey Chadwick* (Brigham Young University, Jerusalem Center), Presiding

- Aren M. Maeir (Bar-Ilan University) "The 2009 Season of Excavations at Tell Es-Safi/Gath" (22 min.)
- Louise A. Hitchcock (University of Melbourne) "'Transculturalism' as a Model for Examining Aegean Migration to Cyprus and Philistia" (22 min.)
- Adam J. Aja (Harvard University) "Philistine Domestic Architecture" (22 min.)
- Linda G. Meiberg (University of Pennsylvania) "Casting a Wide Net: Notes on the Inspiration for the Fish Motif on Philistine Pottery" (22 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers) and General Discussion (10 min.)

### ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—FRIDAY

A25.

Astor Ballrooms I and II

## 8:30-10:30am, Ancient Inscriptions: Recent Discoveries, New Editions, New Readings

Christopher A. Rollston (Emmanuel School of Religion) and Annalisa Azzoni (Vanderbilt University), Presiding

- James K. Hoffmeier (Trinity International University), "Recent Royal Inscriptions from the Amarna Period on Egypt's East Frontier" (20 min.)
- Georgia B. Bazemore (Eastern Washington University), "Hiding in Plain Sight: What Does the Bronze of Idalion Say?" (20 min.)
- Christopher A. Rollston (Emmanuel School of Religion), "The Contours of the Forthcoming Epigraphic Handbook" (20 min.)
- Elisabetta Cova (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee),
   "Inscriptions from Athienou-Malloura in Cyprus: A Preliminary Report" (20 min.)
- Michael Weigl (École biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem) and Mattieu Richelle (École biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem), "Epigraphical News from the Land of Moab: An Evaluation of the status quaestionis" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

A26. Astor Ballroom III

#### 8:30-10:30am, Archaeology of Jordan II: The Middle Bronze Age through Islamic Periods Leigh-Ann Bedal (Penn State Erie, The Behrend College), Presiding

- Christopher R. Chadwick (Andrews University), "Middle and Late Bronze Age Pottery from Tall Jalul" (20 min.)
- Robert D. Bates (La Sierra University), Jennifer Helbley (La Sierra University), and Douglas R. Clark (La Sierra University), "The Melting Pot: Examining the Effects of a House Fire on Early Iron Age Storage Jars" (20 min.)
- *Jonathan G. R. Ferguson* (University of Toronto), "Ceramic Trends at Tell Madaba, Jordan: The Hasmonaean and Nabataean Periods" (20 min.)
- Martha S. Joukowsky (Brown University), "A Promising Survey of the Petra Great Temple Residential Quarter" (20 min.)
- Benjamin W. Porter (University of California, Berkeley), Danielle S. Fatkin (Knox College), and Bruce Routledge (University of Liverpool), "A Center in the Periphery: Recent Research from the Dhiban Excavation and Development Project" (20 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

A27.

**Grand Ballrooms A and B** 

## 10:45am-12:45pm Art and Artifacts of the Ancient Near East II: Context, Content, Contacts

Theme: Presents innovative analyses of facets of Near Eastern artistic production or visual culture.

Allison Thomason (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), Presiding

- Yagmur Sariglu (University of Cambridge), "Lead Figurines in Anatolia: Household Phylacteries of Mesopotamian Inspiration?" (24 min.)
- *Oya Topcuoglu* (University of Chicago), "The Seal of Walawala: A Question of Style and Ethnicity" (24 min.)
- Tuna Sare (Rutgers University and Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey), "Cultural Hybridization and the Birth of the Ionian Style in Ancient Anatolia: The Case of Elmali Figurines" (24 min.)
- Jonathan K. David (California State University, Stanislaus) and Matthew J. Adams (W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research), "A Mouse in Memphis: Herodotus 2.141 and an Egyptian Sculptural Motif" (24 min.)
- Alexandra L. Ratzlaff (Boston University), "A New Analysis of Frescoes from the Caesarea Mithraeum" (24 min.)

A28. Grand Ballroom C

10:45am-12:45pm, The Ties that Unwind II: Social Disintegration in Near Eastern Antiquity Kevin M. McGeough (University of Lethbridge), Presiding

- Eric Smith (Nebraska Christian College), "The Role of Land Grants in Social Disintegration" (25 min.)
- Bill T. Arnold (Asbury Theological Seminary), "The Rise of the Arameans of Babylonia and the Fall of Assyria" (25 min.)
- Ariel M. Bagg (University of Leipzig), "Much Ado about Nothing: About the Presumed 'Assyrianization' in Ancient Israel" (25 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

### ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—FRIDAY

A29. Astor Ballrooms I and II

## 10:45am-12:45pm, Individual Submissions III: Archaeozoological and Isotope Studies

Jennifer Ramsay (University of British Columbia), Presiding

- Haskel J. Greenfield (University of Manitoba) and Adam Allentuck (University of Toronto), "Who Eats Better? Differential Animal Exploitation and Consumption Patterns between Early Bronze Age Neighborhoods at Titriş Höyük, Southeast Turkey" (20 min.)
- Aharon Sasson (University of California, San Diego),
   "Man and Animals in the Iron Age Tel Megiddo –
   The Zooarchaeological Perspective" (20 min.)
- Jonathan S. Greer (The Pennsylvania State University), Brian Hesse (The Pennsylvania State University), and Paula Wapnish (The Pennsylvania State University), "Sacrifice and Feasting at Tel Dan? 'Bone Readings' and Data Mining from a Huge Sample" (20 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers) and General Discussion (20 min.)

A30. Grand Ballroom D

## **10:45am-12:45pm, Philistia and the Philistines II** *Aren M. Maeir* (Bar-Ilan University), Presiding

- Michael D. Press (Ashkelon Excavations), "The Chronology of Philistine Figurines" (25 min.)
- *Jeffrey R. Zorn* (Cornell University), "Reconsidering Goliath: An Iron I Philistine Maryannu" (25 min.)
- Jeff Chadwick (Brigham Young University, Jerusalem Center), "The Earthquake of Amos and the Establishment of Judean Gath in the Eighth Century B.C.E." (25 min.)
- Ely Levine (Luther College), "Philistine Weights and Economies" (25 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

A31. Astor Ballroom III

## 10:45am-12:45pm, The Red Sea in Antiquity: Archaeology, Trade, and Cultural Exchange

Theme: Focuses on the archaeology and connections in the Red Sea basin during antiquity. This year's panel looks at the connections between navigation, trade, and religion from the earliest Egyptian ships until late antiquity.

Walter D. Ward (Georgia State University), Presiding

- Cheryl Anne Ward (Florida State University), "Ancient Egyptian Seafaring Ships: Archaeological and Experimental Evidence" (25 min.)
- *John P. Cooper* (University of Exeter), "No Easy Option: The Nile Versus the Red Sea in Ancient North-South Navigation" (25 min.)
- S. Thomas Parker (North Carolina State University),
   "Aqaba (Aila), Adulis, and Red Sea Trade" (25 min.)
- *Eivind H. Seland* (University of Bergen), "Red Sea in Antiquity: Trade and Christianity" (25 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

A32. St. Charles A and B

## 12:30-2:00pm, Order and Conflict: Roundtables on the Agency Role of Empires in the Levant

Theme: Interrogating Imperium: Terminological issues in conceptualizing large-scale social orders in the Ancient Near East Øystein S. LaBianca (Andrews University), Presiding

- Introductory (5 min.)
  - Øystein S. LaBianca (Andrews University): "Introduction to the Theme"
- Brief Presentations (25 min.)
  - Ariel M. Bagg (University of Leipzig), "Ancient Israel at the Time of the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Empires: The Leipzig Project"
  - F. Rachel Magdalene (University of Leipzig), "Intersecting Law: Studying the Relationship between Colonial and Indigenous Legal Systems in the Levant from Nebuchadnezzar to Darius I"
  - *Eivind H. Seland* (University of Bergen), "Principalagent relations and trade between empires: the case of Palmyra"
  - Sandra Scham (Catholic University of America and American Association for the Advancement of Science Fellow, United States Agency for International Development), "Heritage and Imperial Legacies"

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—FRIDAY

- Panel Discussion: Terminological issues in conceptualizing large-scale social orders in the Ancient Near East (30 min.)
  - Bert deVries (Calvin College), Timothy Harrison (University of Toronto), S. Thomas Parker (North Carolina State University), Andrew M. Smith II (The George Washington University), and Bethany Walker (Missouri State University)
  - Øystein S. LaBianca (Andrews University), Facilitator
- Roundtable Discussions (60 min.)
  - *Timothy Harrison* (University of Toronto), Host: Roundtable on Empires of Early Antiquity
  - Bert deVries (Calvin College), Host: Roundtable on Empires of the Classical Era and Late Antiquity
  - Bethany Walker (Missouri State University), Host: Roundtable on Empires of Medieval and Early Modern Times
  - Øystein S. LaBianca (Andrews University), Host: Roundtable on terminological issues in conceptualizing large-scale social orders in the Ancient Near East
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### A33. Grand Ballrooms A and B

#### 2:00-4:00pm, Prehistoric Archaeology

Theme: Current Research and Theoretical Trends in Prehistoric Archaeology in the Near East April S. Nowell (University of Victoria), Presiding

- April S. Nowell (University of Victoria), Michael Bisson (McGill University), Carlos Cordova (Oklahoma State University), James Pokines (Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command Central ID Lab), Chris Ames (McGill University), and Maysoon al-Nahar (University of Jordan) "The Druze Marsh Paleolithic Project: Results of the 2009 Season" (20 min.)
- Rivka Rabinovich (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Ann Bridault (National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), France), "Aspects of Faunal Exploitation from the Final Natufian Site of Eynan (Israel)" (20 min.)
- Alan H. Simmons (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), "Neolithic Feast or Famine: The Case of 'Ais Yiorkis, Cyprus." (20 min.)

- Jonathan M. Golden (Drew University), "Elite Tombs of the Chalcolithic: Evidence for Wealth and Status?" (20 min.)
- Austin C. Hill (University of Connecticut), "Social Differentiation in the Chalcolithic: Spatial Analysis of the Fauna from Tel Tsaf, Israel" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### A34. Grand Ballroom C

**2:00-4:00pm, Hebrew Bible, History, and Archaeology** *Dale W. Manor* (Harding University) and Daniel C. Browning, Jr. (William Carey University), Presiding

- Anson F. Rainey (Tel Aviv University), "Looking for Ziklag" (20 min.)
- Keren Ras (Tel Aviv University), "The Impact of the Assyrian Rule on the Rural Countryside in Northern Palestine" (20 min.)
- *Jeffrey P. Hudon* (Andrews University), "The LMLK Storage Jars and the Reign of Uzziah: Towards a Mid-Eighth Century B.C.E. Terminus a Quo for the Royal Jars of the Kingdom of Judah" (20 min.)
- Hayah Katz (The Open University of Israel), "The Royal Estates in the Kingdom of Judah in View of the Archaeological Finds" (20 min.)
- David T. Sugimoto (Keio University), "Excavations at Tel 'Ein Gev, Israel: Summary of the 1990–2004 Seasons and Summer 2009" (20 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

### ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—FRIDAY

A35. Grand Ballroom D A37. Astor Ballroom III

#### 2:00-4:00pm, Caesarea Maritima

Kenneth G. Holum, (University of Maryland, College Park), Presiding

- Beverly Goodman Tchernov (Interuniversity Institute for Marine Sciences, Eilat), "Offshore Evidence of Tsunami Events at Caesarea Maritima" (20 min.)
- Robert J. Bull (Drew University), "The History of Vault I at Caesarea and its Relation to the Honorific Portico" (20 min.)
- Martha Risser (Trinity College) and Michael Zimmerman (St. Paul Catholic High School), "Late Roman and Byzantine Decorated Wares at Caesarea Maritima" (20 min.)
- *Jennifer Ramsay* (University of British Columbia), "How Can Plant Remains Aid in the Reconstruction of Agricultural Trends, Settlement Types, and Economies?" (20 min.)
- Carole Cope (Institute for Galilean Archaeology), "The Crusader Period from the Faunal Perspective: A Foreign Body in the Medieval Eye of Caesarea" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

A36. Astor Ballrooms I and II

#### 2:00-4:00pm, Archaeology of Mesopotamia II

Elizabeth Stone (Stony Brook University), Presiding

- Matt Waters (University of Wisconsin Eau Claire),
   "Who Let the Umman-manda out? Medes, Elamites, and Persians in the Sixth Century B.C.E." (25 min.)
- Lindsay K. Allen (NYU, Institute for the Study of the Ancient World), "The Persepolis Diaspora in North American Museums: From Architecture to Art" (25 min.)
- Melissa A. Eppihimer (University of Pittsburgh), "'Old Assyrian Rulers' Seals: Identity and Meaning" (25 min.)
- Adam Maskevich (Johns Hopkins University), "Sweet as a Dilmun Date: The Archaeology of the Kassite Luxury Trade in the Persian Gulf" (25 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

#### 2:00-4:00pm, Landscape Archaeology

Theme: Focuses on the impact of the landscape on the development of various settlements based on the results of excavations and surveys.

Martin Peilstocker (Israel Antiquities Authority), Presiding

- Introduction (10 min.)
- Nils Anfinset (University of Bergen), Jørgen Christian Meyer (University of Bergen), and Eivind Seland (University of Bergen), "The First Two Seasons of Survey Palmyra-Issariah, the Joint Syrian-Norwegian Survey" (20 min.)
- James S. Bucko (Independent Scholar), "A Study of Water Management and Agricultural Techniques at Aperlae Turkey" (20 min.)
- Martin Peilstocker (Israel Antiquities Authority) and Aaron A. Burke (University of California, Los Angeles), "The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project 2009: Preliminary Results of Research and Excavations" (20 min.)
- Joe Uziel (Bar-Ilan University) and Itzhaq Shai (Bar-Ilan University), "The Role of Tel Burna in the Settlement Pattern and Hierarchy of the Southwestern Shepehelah" (20 min.)
- Yuval Baruch (Israel Antiquities Authority), "Horbat Susya in the Southern Judean Hills – The Development Processes of the Ancient Rural Site in Judea from the Roman to the Early Islamic Period: Architectural, Geographic and Socio-Economic Aspects – A Case Study" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (10 min.)

4:30-6:30pm Grand Ballrooms A, B, and C

**ASOR Members Meeting and Awards Presentations** 

Please go to page 24 for the Members' Meeting agenda.

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—SATURDAY

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2009

#### **Grand Ballrooms A and B**

## **8:30-10:30am, Arabia II: The Arabian Peninsula** *David F. Graf* (University of Miami), Presiding

A38.

- Majeed Khan (General Commission for Tourism and Antiquities, Saudi Arabia), "The Metaphysical World of Prehistoric Arabia: Gods and Goddesses" (20 min.)
- David F. Graf (University of Miami), "Excavations at Jurash, Asir Province, Saudi Arabia 2008/9" (20 min.)
- Gary O. Rollefson (Whitman College) and Steven Sidebotham (University of Delaware), "The Regional Survey of the Jurash Project, Asir Province, Saudi Arabia, 2009" (20 min.)
- Glenn J. Corbett (University of Chicago),
   "All in the Family: Exploring the Carver's Craft in Signed Thamudic Rock Drawings from Southern Jordan" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### A39. Grand Ballroom C

## 8:30-10:30am, Teaching Archaeology to Undergraduates: Success Stories and Cautionary Tales

Theme: Some of ASOR's most successful undergraduate educators share their objectives, methods, and techniques, including successes and failures. The ultimate goal is to develop pedagogical "Best Practices" for the teaching of archaeology and ancient history to undergraduate students.

Ellen D. Bedell (The Ellis School) and Eric H. Cline (The George Washington University), Presiding

- Introduction (5 min.)
- *Jodi Magness* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), "It's Not Rocket Science: What I Have Learned from My Teachers and Students" (25 min.)
- Pamela Gaber (Lycoming College), "Teaching Archaeology to Advanced Undergraduates" (25 min.)
- Larry G. Herr (Canadian University College), "This Is the Most Difficult Class I Teach" (25 min.)
- Eric H. Cline (The George Washington University), "'The Israelites Wondered in the Desert for 40 Years': Teaching Archaeology to Undergraduates" (25 min.)
- General Discussion (15 min.)

#### A40.

#### **Grand Ballroom D**

#### 8:30-10:30am, Settlement & Society in the Ancient Near East I

Theme: Features archaeological investigations in which analysis of settlement patterns, ancient landscapes, or the interaction between sites and their hinterlands shed light on social, economic, and political aspects of ancient Near Eastern societies. Jason A. Ur (Harvard University), Presiding

- Alexia Smith (University of Connecticut) and Natalie D.
   Munro (University of Connecticut), "Bronze and Iron
   Age Agriculture in the Near East" (20 min.)
- Carrie Hritz (The Pennsylvania State University), "Settlement Pattern Structure in the Highlands and Lowlands of Southern Mesopotamia" (20 min.)
- Andrea Ricci (Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel), "Early Urbanization along the Middle Euphrates River Valley" (20 min.)
- Noam Y. Rifkind (Boston University), "Hellenistic Settlement Patterns in the Syrian Middle Euphrates" (20 min.)
- Eric S. A. Rupley (University of Michigan) and Henry
  T. Wright (University of Michigan), "More Is Different:
  Late Chalcolithic Settlement Patterns around Tell Brak,
  Syria" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### A41.

#### Astor Ballrooms I and II

**8:30-10:30am, The World of Women: Gender and Archaeology** *Beth Alpert Nakhai* (The University of Arizona), Presiding

- Sheila Shiki Michaels (Independent Scholar), "Rachel's Teraphim: Abducting the Royal Birthright" (20 min.)
- *Jeannette Boertien* (Groningen University), "Who Is the Queen of Heaven?" (20 min.)
- Rüdiger Schmitt (University of Münster), "Gendered Ritual Activities in Iron Age Domestic Structures from Israel and Its Ancient Near Eastern Environment" (20 min.)
- Carrie E. Duncan (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), "Women Leaders in the Ancient Synagogue:
   A Re-evaluation of the Archaeological Evidence"
   (20 min.)
- Cynthia S. Finlayson (Brigham Young University),
   "New Perspectives on the Ritual and Cultic Importance of Women at Palmyra, Syria" (20 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

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## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—SATURDAY

#### A42.

#### Grand Ballrooms A and B

## 10:45am-12:45pm, The Archaeology of Prehistoric Communities, Part 1: Methodological and Analytical Concerns—The "How" and the "Why" Behind Community Research

Theme: This session urges researchers to conceptualize communities not as sites in and of themselves, but as collectives of human beings. Presenters will explore several crucial analytical challenges faced by archaeologists teasing apart the "how's" and "why's" behind studying and reconstructing prehistoric communities. Bill L. Finlayson (Council for British Research in the Levant), Presiding

- Introduction (5 min.)
- Douglas D. Baird (University of Liverpool), "Identity, Interaction and Building Large Communities in Neolithic Anatolia and EB I South Levant" (25 min.)
- Eleni Asouti (University of Liverpool), "The End of 'Centres Of Origin'? Domestication and Community Interactions in the Neolithic" (25 min.)
- Meredith S. Chesson (University of Notre Dame), "Nested Communities: Early Bronze Age Walled Settlements, Neighborhoods, Households, and People of the Southern Levant" (25 min.)
- *Jamie L. Lovell* (Council for British Research in the Levant), "Community, Context, and Environment in the Chalcolithic" (25 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

#### A43.

#### **Grand Ballroom D**

#### 10:45am-12:45pm, Settlement & Society in the Ancient Near East II

Theme: Features archaeological investigations in which analysis of settlement patterns, ancient landscapes, or the interaction between sites and their hinterlands shed light on social, economic, and political aspects of ancient Near Eastern societies.

Jesse J. Casana (University of Arkansas), Presiding

- Uzi Avner (Ben-Gurion University & Arava Institute), "Settlement Pattern in Uvda Valley, Southern Negev Desert" (20 min.)
- *J. Brett Hill* (Hendrix College), "Early Holocene Climate, Erosion and the Transition from Valley Bottom to Upland Farming" (20 min.)
- Michael J. Harrower (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA) and Joy McCorriston (The Ohio State University), "Tombs, Temples, Towns, Hinterlands: Explaining the Eccentricities of South Arabian Landscapes" (20 min.)

- Jessica Giraud (Centre national de la recherche scientifique) and Serge Cleuziou (University of Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne), "From Lagoon Coast to Foothills, an Evolution of Settlement Patterns Lighting Cultural and Economic Changes: The Case of the Province of Ja'alan (Sultanate of Oman) in the Third Millennium B.C." (20 min.)
- Jason T. Herrmann (University of Arkansas), "Site Formation at Saruq al-Hadid, Dubai and Implications for Environmental Change in Southeastern Arabia" (20 min.)
- Lauren M. Ristvet (University of Pennsylvania), Veli Baxaliyev (National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan), and Safar Aurov (National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan), "On the Frontiers of Empire: Excavations at Oglanqala, Azerbaijan, 2008-2009" (20 min.)

#### A44.

#### **Grand Ballroom C**

#### 10:45am-12:45pm, Egypt and Canaan I

K. Lawson Younger, Jr. (Trinity International University), Presiding

- Ezra S. Marcus (University of Haifa), "The Early Middle Bronze Age IIa Settlement at Tel Ifshar, Israel and its Local and Foreign Relations" (20 min.)
- Roxana C. Flammini (Argentine Catholic University—CONICET), "The Egyptianizing Features of the Middle Bronze II Byblian Dynasty as Elite Emulation Practice" (20 min.)
- Celia Bergoffen (Fashion Institute of Technology),
   "Cypriot Pottery in Southwestern Canaan: A Regional Study" (20 min.)
- Krystal V. Lords (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA), "The New Kingdom Egyptian Presence at Jaffa: An Analysis of Artifacts and Architecture" (20 min.)
- Thomas D. Hulit (Medicine Hat Museum), "Ancient Special Forces: A Re-evaluation of the Role of the Late Bronze Age Charioteer" (20 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—SATURDAY

A45.

Astor Ballrooms I and II

**10:45am-12:45pm, Ancient Mediterranean Trade** *Barry M. Gittlen* (Towson University), Presiding

- George A. Pierce (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA), "Levantine Painted Ware and the Foundation of Jaffa" (25 min.)
- *Johannes E. Verstraete* (University of Cincinnati), "The Amuq Valley During the Late Bronze Age: The Social Significance of Aegean-related Pottery" (25 min.)
- Justin Leidwanger (University of Pennsylvania) and Elizabeth S. Greene (Brock University), "Circulation of Processed Agricultural Goods in the Early Archaic Eastern Mediterranean: Basket-Handle Amphoras from Two Shipwrecks at Kekova Adası and Kepçe Burnu, Turkey" (20 min.)
- Craig W. Tyson (University of Michigan), "Explaining Economic Intensification in Ancient Ammon During the Iron IIC Period" (25 min.)
- *John S. Holladay* (University of Toronto), "Assyria's Loss, Israel and Damascus' Gain: Assyrians and the Early South Arabian Camel Caravan Trade" (25 min.)

A46.

**Astor Ballroom III** 

### 10:45am-12:45pm, Archaeology of Syria

Michael D. Danti (Boston University), Presiding

- Michael D. Danti (Boston University), "The 2009 Excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat" (20 min.)
- Glenn M. Schwartz (Johns Hopkins University), "From Ancestral Elders to Amorite Hegemons: Umm el-Marra 2006, 2008 Results" (25 min.)
- Clemens D. Reichel (University of Toronto), "Urbanism and Conflict in Late Chalcolithic Northern Syria: Excavations at Hamoukar 2005–2008" (25 min.)
- Rudolph H. Dornemann (ASOR), "Update on the Early Bronze IV Ceramics at Tell Qarqur" (25 min.)

12:00-2:00pm

**Grand Foyer** 

"Projects on Parade"-Poster Session

12:30-2:00pm

St. Charles A and B

**ASOR Brown Bag Roundtables** 

A47.

**Grand Ballrooms A and B** 

2:00-4:00pm, Archaeology of Prehistoric Communities, Part 2: Theoretical Concerns: The Placing and Spacing of Prehistoric Communities

Theme: Drawing on anthropological discussions of place and space in the past and present, this second session explores the landscapes within and between communities. Presenters grapple with overlapping social, economic, political and ritual landscapes in prehistoric societies, as well as investigate William Isbell's (2000) ideas about "imagined" and "natural" communities.

Meredith S. Chesson (University of Notre Dame) and Yorke M. Rowan (The Oriental Institute of Chicago), Presiding

- Introduction (5 min.)
- Bill L. Finlayson (Council for British Research in the Levant) and Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame),
   "Choice, Intention, and Consequence in Early Neolithic Settlement Development: Why Size Matters" (25 min.)
- Raphael Greenberg (Tel Aviv University), "Remembering, Forgetting, and the Creation of Community at Tel Bet Yerah" (25 min.)
- Yorke M. Rowan (The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago), "Between Household and Landscape: Searching for Chalcolithic Communities" (25 min.)
- Respondent: *Gary O. Rollefson* (Whitman College), (25 min.)
- Discussion (5 min. between papers)

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—SATURDAY

#### A48.

#### **Grand Ballroom C**

#### 2:00-4:00pm, Artifacts: The Inside Story

Theme: Presents interpretation of the archaeological record resulting from data acquired through physical or chemical analysis of archaeological materials. Topics include provenance and trade, materials characterization, workshop activity, manufacturing techniques, and ancient technology. Elizabeth S. Friedman (Illinois Institute of Technology) and Heather Snow (University of Toronto), Presiding

- Gloria A. London (Independent Scholar) and Robert Shuster (University of Nebraska), "Iron Age II Black Burnished Bowls from the Inside Out" (20 min.)
- Christine M. Thompson (University of Akron), "Tarshish, Sherden, and Sardinia: One Path on the Silver Trail" (20 min.)
- Eudora J. Struble (The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago), "The Stone Cutters and Carvers of Yesemek: Discovering the People, Processes, and Practicalities Behind the Stone Monuments of the Zincirli Region" (20 min.)
- *Jim Roames* (University of Toronto), "The Early Iron Age Metal Workshop at Tell Tayinat, Turkey" (20 min.)
- Yuval Goren (Tel Aviv University) and Diamantis Panagiotopoulos (University of Heidelberg), "The Lords of the Rings: An Analytical Approach to the Riddle of the Knossian Replica Rings" (20 min.)
- Discussion (4 min. between papers)

#### A49.

#### **Grand Ballroom D**

#### 2:00-4:00pm, Point Archaeological Expedition to Tell el-Hesi: Reports On Regional Survey

H. Katharine Sheeler (National Cathedral School), Presiding

- Introduction (5 min.)
- *James W. Hardin* (Mississippi State University), "An Overview: The Hesi Regional Survey and the Early Periods" (20 min.)
- *Katia Cytryn-Silverman* (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "From Gaza to Hebron: A Road-Inn at Khirbat al-Sukkariyya from the Mamluk Period" (20 min.)
- *Jeffrey A. Blakely* (University of Wisconsin, Madison), "Imprint of WWI on the Archaeological Record of the Hesi Region" (20 min.)
- Benjamin A. Saidel (East Carolina University), "The Nature of Tent Camps among the Bedouin in the Tell el-Hesi Region" (20 min.)

- Respondent: *Donald Whitcomb* (The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago), (10 min.)
- Respondent: *Bethany Walker* (Missouri State University), (10 min.)
- General Discussion (15 min.)

#### A50.

#### Astor Ballrooms I and II

## **2:00-4:00pm, Byzantine and Early Islamic Near East** *Bert de Vries* (Calvin College), Presiding

- Abdel Latif Afandy (Cairo University), "Treatment and Conservation of a Rare Islamic Manuscript Dated (294 A.H.)" (25 min.)
- Reem S. Al-Shqour (Ghent University), "The Jalul Islamic Village: 2008-9 Excavations, Madaba Plains Project" (25 min.)
- Kenneth G. Holum (University of Maryland), "Caesarea Maritima: The Octagonal Church in Its Urban Setting" (25 min.)
- *David H. Vila* (John Brown University), "The Byzantine-Islamic Transition at Abila of the Decapolis" (25 min.)
- Bert De Vries (Calvin College) and Paul Christians (Open Hand Studios), "Documentation at Umm El-Jimal, Jordan: 'Building' a Museum for the 21st Century" (20 min.)

#### A51.

#### Grand Ballrooms A and B

#### 4:15-6:15pm, History of Archaeology

Rachel Hallote (Purchase College, SUNY), Presiding

- Morag M. Kersel (The Oriental Institute, Brown University), "'A New Plan?' Buying Back the Past" (20 min.)
- Kevin M. McGeough (University of Lethbridge), "Near Eastern Archaeology in Victorian Popular Culture" (20 min.)
- Elena D. Corbett (Penn State Erie, The Behrend College),
   "David and Solomon or Daoud and Suleiman? Some Arab Perspectives on Ancient Israel" (20 min.)
- Brian Schultz (Fresno Pacific University), "The History of Syro-Palestinian Archaeology Memorialized" (20 min.)
- Eric Meyers (Duke University) and Rachel Hallote (Purchase College, SUNY), "ASOR's Own Archives: Materials from the 1870's-1960's — Update and Progress Report on the ASOR Archiving Project" (20 min.)
- Discussion (4 min. between papers)

## ASOR ANNUAL MEETING ACADEMIC PROGRAM—SATURDAY

A52. Grand Ballroom C A54. Astor Ballroom III

#### 4:15-6:15pm, Phoenicians and the Mediterranean

S. Rebecca Martin (Southeast Missouri State University) and Jessica L. Nitschke (Georgetown University), Presiding

- Ann C. Gunter (Northwestern University), "Re-mapping Phoenician Material and Visual Culture in the Eastern Mediterranean" (20 min.)
- Jane B. Carter (Tulane University), "The Things of Astarte" (20 min.)
- Ayelet Gilboa (University of Haifa) and Yuval Goren (Tel Aviv University), "De-commercializing Early Iron Age Phoenician Bichrome: A Petrographic and Stylistic Study" (20 min.)
- Discussion (10 min.)
- Ann Kuttner (University of Pennsylvania), "Script as Icon: The Text-monuments of the Phoenician Diaspora, ca. 6th-1st c. B.C.E." (20 min.)
- Glenn Markoe (Cincinnati Art Museum), "Phoenician Trade, with a Particular Focus on the Central Mediterranean and Tyrrhenian Basin" (20 min.)
- Discussion (10 min.)

#### A53. Astor Ballrooms I and II

## 4:15-6:15pm, "Figuring Out" the Figurines of the Ancient Near East II

Theme: Focuses on the research and analysis of terracotta figurines from across all regions, sites, and time periods in the Ancient Near East and Eastern Mediterranean. New perspectives, interdisciplinary dialogue, and cross-cultural comparisons within figurine studies will be encouraged. Andrea Creel (University of California, Berkeley), Presiding

- Christopher A. Tuttle (American Center of Oriental Research, Amman), "The Nabataean Coroplastic Arts:
   A Synthetic Methodology for Addressing a Diverse Corpus" (25 min.)
- Erin Walcek Averett (Creighton University), "The Ritual Contexts of Archaic Cypriote Figurines" (25 min.)
- Elizabeth M. Bloch-Smith (St. Joseph's University), "Nudity is Divine: Southern Levantine Female Figurines" (25 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### 4:15-6:15pm, Music in Tragedy's Wake

Theodore W. Burgh (University of North Carolina, Wilmington) and Michael M. Homan (Xavier University of Louisiana), Presiding

- Hugh Page (University of Notre Dame), "Sea, Storm, Tragedy, and Ethnogenesis – Reading Early Israel through the Lens of Katrina" (25 min.)
- Connie Z. Atkinson (University of New Orleans),
   "'Make Way for the Rebirth': Music's Role in Renewal Policies in New Orleans" (25 min.)
- Theodore W. Burgh (University of North Carolina, Wilmington), "Expression from Tragedy" (25 min.)
- Mark A. Gstohl (Xavier University of Louisiana) and Michael Ekeh (Xavier University of Louisiana), "Hip Hop Responds to the Katrina Tragedy" (25 min.)
- General Discussion (20 min.)

#### A55. Astor Ballrooms I and II

**6:00-8:00pm, Voodoo Dolls of the Ancient Near East** *Michael M. Homan* (Xavier University of Louisiana), Presiding

- Sallie Ann Glassman (Island of Salvation Botanica/La Source Ancienne Ounfou), "Vodou Spirits and Sacred Vodou Flags" (20 min.)
- Gary O. Rollefson (Whitman College), "The Glory Belongs to Our Ancestors: The Neolithic 'Ain Ghazal Statues and Plastered Skulls" (20 min.)
- Christopher A. Faraone (University of Chicago), "Voodoo Dolls in the Greek and Roman Worlds: An Update" (20 min.)
- Sara A. Rich (Catholic University, Leuven), "Manipulated Miniatures: Haitian and Mesopotamian Figurines Defy Human Destiny" (20 min.)
- William G. Dever (University of Arizona, Emeritus), "The Judean Pillar-base Figurines: Mothers or Mother-Goddesses?" (20 min.)
- Shawna Dolansky (Northeastern University), "Re-Figuring 'Fertility' Figurines: Fetishistic Functions of the Feminine Form" (20 min.) \*

## SCHEDULE OF RECEPTIONS AND BUSINESS MEETINGS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2009	FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2009
B1. Bourbon	B14. Toulouse A and B
1:00-4:00pm, Madaba Plains Project Next Generation, Øystein S. LaBianca, Presiding	7:00-8:30am, Consultation of Dig Directors in Jordan, Bethany Walker, Presiding
B2. Royal Boardroom	B15. St. Louis
2:00-3:00pm, Lindstrom Students and Volunteers, Kelley Bazydlo, Presiding	7:00-10:00am, ASOR Committee on Publications (COP), Jeffrey A. Blakely, Presiding
B3. St. Ann	B16. Bienville
3:00-5:00pm, Administrative Oversight Committee, Timothy P. Harrison, Presiding	8:30-9:00am, ASOR Membership Committee – Combined, Tammi Schneider, Presiding
B4. Grand Ballrooms A, B, and C	B17. St. Ann
7:00-8:30pm, Welcome to the Annual Meeting and Plenary Address, Karel van der Toorn, Presiding	8:00-10:30am, AIAR Fellowship Committee, Joan Branham, Presiding
B5. Grand Ballroom D	B18. Conti
8:30-10:30pm, ASOR Welcome Reception	9:00-9:45am, ASOR Membership Committee – Individual Randall Younker, Presiding
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2009	B19. Bourbon
<b>B6.</b> St. Louis 7:00-8:30am, <i>Bulletin of ASOR</i> (BASOR) Editorial Board,	9:00-9:45am, ASOR Membership Committee Institutional, Tammi Schneider, Presiding
James Weinstein, Presiding	B20. Bienville
B7. St. Ann	10:30am-12:30pm, AIAR Executive Committee,
7:00-8:30am, Near Eastern Archaeology (NEA) Editorial Board, Ann E. Killebrew, Presiding	Edward Wright, Presiding  B21. Conti
<b>B8.</b> Bourbon 7:00-8:30am, Regional Affiliations Committee,	11:00am-12:00pm, ASOR Lecture Committee, Jacob Wright, Presiding
Suzanne Richard, Presiding	B22. Toulouse A and B
B9. St. Louis 12:45-2:00pm, Madaba Plains Project Staff Consultation,	12:30-1:30pm, AIAR Board of Trustees Luncheon, Edward Wright, Presiding
Douglas R. Clark, Presiding <b>810. 8t. Charles A and B</b>	B32. St. Louis
B10. St. Charles A and B 12:45-2:00pm, Junior Scholars Luncheon, Jonathan Lawrence, Presiding	12:30-2:00pm, ASOR Baghdad Committee, Marian Feldman, Presiding
B11. St. Ann	B24. Bourbon
12:45-2:00pm, ASOR Damascus Committee, Jesse J. Casana, Presiding	12:45-2:00pm, Madaba Plains Project Reception, Lawrence Geraty, Presiding
B12. St. Ann	B25. Toulouse A and B
6:30-7:30pm, Coroplastic Studies Interest Group, Jaimee P. Uhlenbrock, Presiding	1:30-5:00pm, AIAR Board of Trustees, Edward Wright, Presiding
B13. St. Louis	B26. St. Ann
8:30-10:00pm, ASOR Committee on Archaeological Policy (CAP), Øystein S. LaBianca, Presiding	2:00-4:00pm, CAARI Executive Committee, Gus Feissel, Presiding

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### SCHEDULE OF RECEPTIONS AND BUSINESS MEETINGS

B27. St. Louis

3:00-4:00pm, ASOR Honors and Awards Committee, Susan Sheridan, Presiding

B28. Grand Ballrooms A, B, and C

4:30-6:30pm, ASOR Members Meeting and Awards, Tammi Schneider, Presiding

B29. Grand Ballroom D

6:30-7:30pm, CAARI Reception

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2009

B30. Conti

7:00-9:00am, Tell el Hesi Board & Publications Committee, Jeffrey A. Blakely, Presiding

B31. St. Louis

7:00-8:30am, ASOR Program Committee, Elise A. Friedland and Andrew M. Smith II, Presiding

B32. St. Ann

7:30-9:00am, ASOR Finance Committee, Sheldon Fox, Presiding

B33. Toulouse A and B

9:00am-5:00pm, CAARI Board of Trustee Meeting, Gus Feissel, Presiding

B34. Bienville

9:00-11:30am, ASOR Executive Committee Meeting, P.E. MacAllister, Presiding

B35. Bourbon

10:45am-1:45pm, ACOR Board of Trustees Meeting, Artemis Joukowsky, Presiding

B36. Grand Foyer

12:00-2:00pm, Projects on Parade Poster Session, Morag M. Kersel, Presiding

B37. St. Charles A and B

12:45-2:00pm, ASOR Roundtables, Morag M. Kersel, Presiding

B38. Conti

2:00-4:00pm, ASOR Canada, Debra Foran, Presiding

B39. St. Ann

2:00-3:30pm, AIAR NEH Fellowship Committee, Joan Branham, Presiding

#### SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2009

B40. Astor Ballrooms III

8:00am-12:00pm, ASOR Board of Trustees Meeting, P.E. MacAllister, Presiding

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## MEMBERS' MEETING AND AWARDS,

4:30-6:30pm , Friday, November 20, 2009

#### Vice President Tammi Schneider, Presiding

#### **AGENDA**

- 1. Call to Order
- 2. Roll Call (Secretary James Strange; by written circulation)
- 3. Agenda Approval
- 4. Welcome and Introductions (Board Chair P. E. MacAllister)
- 5. Memorial Moments (President Harrison)
- 6. Nominations Committee Report and Election (Jeffrey A. Blakely)
- 7. Financial Report Summary (Treasurer Sheldon Fox; circulated report in paper form)
- 8. Honors and Awards (Susan Sheridan)
- 9. Strategic Planning Report and Discussion (President Tim Harrison)
- 10. Election Results (Jeffrey A. Blakely)
- 11. Adjourn

### ASOR TO OFFER ONLINE SUBSCRIPTIONS IN 2010

ue to overwhelming demand, ASOR will begin offering online access to its journals on January 1, 2010. Individual and institutional subscribers will be able to choose between an online or print subscription (or both). The subscription prices for online and print will be the same, and there will be a modest \$25 shipping fee to receive both (non-US subscribers will pay additional shipping charges). Details are currently being sent to institutional and individual subscribers.

ASOR membership will continue to be essentially the same—it will include a subscription to ASOR journals, but members will have a choice of whether they want an online subscription or a print subscription (or both). The price will be the same for online or print memberships—the member just chooses. For those that choose a print subscription, they will continue to receive two of the three journals that ASOR publishes (BASOR, JCS, and NEA). For members that chose an online subscription, they will receive all three journals online. Members who

wish to receive both will pay an additional \$25 fee. In addition, US and non-US members with online subscriptions will pay the same price because there will be no international shipping charges. Non-US members who choose a print subscription with membership will continue to pay an international shipping charge to offset some of the costs incurred by ASOR.

We are raising rates slightly for 2010 (but you can lock in the current rates if you renew by December 31, 2009). We will also give members a chance to try out both online and print on a trial basis until their current membership expires (up to one year). In addition, the non-US postage charges have been increased slightly to account for increases in non-US shipping. Details will be sent to all members in about a month, but the following table provides a summary of the new benefits and rates. In the meantime, please contact the ASOR publications office with any questions (asorpubs@bu.edu or 617-358-4376).

Professional Membership (online or print):	\$125
-non-US postage for print subscription:	+ \$35
-receive both online and print:	+ \$25
Retired Membership (online or print):	\$100
-non-US postage for print subscription:	+ \$35
-receive both online and print:	+ \$25
Student Membership (online or print):	\$85
-non-US postage for print subscription:	+ \$35
-receive both online and print:	+ \$25
Sustaining Membership (US and non-US with online and print):	\$250
Contributing Membership (\$100 tax-deductible gift and \$25 NEA print subscription):	\$125

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#### 2010 ACADEMIC PROGRAM UPDATES

Starting with the 2010 ASOR Annual Meeting, our Academic Program will assume a new structure! Now the Academic Program will incorporate four venues for presenting your research and new discoveries: "ASOR Sessions," "Member-Organized Sessions," "Workshops," and "Projects on Parade" (the poster session).

- **1. ASOR Sessions:** Sessions that are long-standing ASOR-mainstays will now be sponsored by the Program Committee (with existing chairs continuing to provide invaluable expertise and organization) to assure that the Academic Program for each Annual Meeting includes venues for the presentation of new research in the broad temporal, regional, and disciplinary areas represented in the ASOR membership (see list of "ASOR Sessions" below).
- **2. Member-Organized Sessions:** These sessions may be proposed by ASOR Members who wish to explore a special topic or theme at the Annual Meeting for a term of one to three years.
- **3. Workshop Sessions:** Workshops are interactive sessions organized around a tightly focused topic or theme or around an archaeological site; in these, oral presentations and/or demonstrations are kept to a minimum in favor of open discussion between prospective session chairs, presenters, and members of the audience.
- **4.** "Projects on Parade": The Poster Session offers an informal venue for ASOR members to "get the word out" about their research and is designed to provide student and junior members an opportunity for greater involvement in the program of the ASOR Annual Meeting.

We encourage all members to contribute to the 2010 Annual Meeting's Academic Program and welcome new Member-Organized Session proposals, new Workshop Session proposals, and paper proposals. Please keep in mind the following deadlines:

**December 7, 2009:** New Member-Organized Session proposals and new Workshop Session proposals due

**February 15, 2010:** Abstract/participation forms from those wishing to present papers at ASOR due

**April 15, 2010:** ASOR office emails official acceptance/rejection notice to presenters

**September 15, 2010:** Proposals for Roundtables and "Projects on Parade" (Poster presentations) due

#### "ASOR Sessions" for 2010 Annual Meeting

- Ancient Inscriptions
- · Archaeology and Biblical Studies
- · Archaeology of Anatolia
- · Archaeology of the Arabian Peninsula
- · Archaeology of the Byzantine Near East
- Archaeology of Cyprus
- · Archaeology of Egypt
- · Archaeology of Gender
- · Archaeology of Iran
- Archaeology of Islamic Society
- · Archaeology of Israel
- · Archaeology of Jordan
- Archaeology of Lebanon
- Archaeology of Mesopotamia
- Archaeology of the Natural Environment: Archaeobotany and Zooarchaeology in the Near East
- Archaeology of the Near East: Bronze and Iron Ages
- Archaeology of the Near East: The Classical Periods
- · Archaeology of the Southern Levant
- · Archaeology of Syria
- Art Historical Approaches to the Near East
- Bioarchaeology in the Near East
- Cultural Heritage Management: Methods, Practices, and Case Studies
- · History of Archaeology
- Individual Submissions
- Maritime Archaeology
- Myth, History, and Archaeology
- Prehistoric Archaeology
- Reports On Current Excavations-ASOR Affiliated
- Reports On Current Excavations-Non-ASOR Affiliated
- Technology in Archaeology

## Pre-approved "Member-Organized Sessions" for 2010 Annual Meeting

- Christianity and Judaism in Late Antiquity: Cultures, Connections, and Contrasts
- "Figuring Out" The Figurines Of The Ancient Near East
- Philistia and the Philistines during the Iron Age
- Red Sea in Antiquity: Archaeology, Trade, and Cultural Exchange
- Settlement and Society in the Ancient Near East
- Teaching Archaeology to Undergraduates: Success Stories and Cautionary Tales

Please visit with our Exhibitors in the Grand Foyer starting

## Wednesday, November 18 at 5:00 PM. The Exhibitors will also be available Thursday, November 19-Saturday, November 21.

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Contact: Laurel Nilsen Sparks, Lecture & Fellowship Coordinator 656 Beacon Street Boston, MA 02215

Tel: 617-358-4184; Email: lsparks@aia.bu.edu

The Archaeological Institute of America, founded in 1879, is North America's oldest and largest archaeological organization. The AIA endeavors to create an informed public interest in the cultures and civilizations of the past, supports archaeological research, advocates the preservation of archaeological heritage, and represents the discipline in the wider world.



#### American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR)

Contact: Andrew G. Vaughn, Executive Director 656 Beacon Street, 5th floor, Boston, MA 02215-2010

Tel: 617-353-6570; Email: asor@bu.edu

Founded in 1900, ASOR is a non-profit organization dedicated to the archaeology of the Near East. ASOR's mission is to initiate, encourage and support research into, and public understanding of, the peoples and cultures of the Near East from the earliest times.

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#### Association for Research into Crimes against Art (ARCA)

Contact: Terressa Davis, Executive Director

Tel: 706-206-6203; Email: director@artcrime.info

The Association for Research into Crimes against Art (ARCA) is a nongovernmental, nonprofit think tank on art crime. Based in Italy, but with an international scope, ARCA uses interdisciplinary methods to study art crime throughout history and across national borders. It also promotes knowledge and scholarship in the field and consults governments, law enforcement agencies, museums, places of worship, and other public institutions on art protection and recovery cases.



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### ASOR VOLUNTEER PROJECT:

### DOCUMENTING HOLT CEMETERY

Thank you to the ASOR volunteers who came out on Wednesday, November 18 to document the current condition of Holt Cemetery. The volunteers surveyed the individual graves and took photos to create an archive of the state of the cemetery as a baseline, to compare to pre-Katrina photos and also to serve as a database for future stabilization/restoration efforts. This project will be the groundwork for a future archaeological survey of the cemetery.



Save Our Cemeteries is a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation and restoration of the historic cemeteries of Louisiana, and to fostering a public appreciation for their architectural and cultural significance.

## Come One, Come All to the PROJECTS ON PARADE POSTER SESSION

CAP, CAMP, and the Junior Scholars Committee have come together to support the second "Projects on Parade" poster session at this year's Annual Meeting in New Orleans. This will be an ideal opportunity to see the types of projects (both field and publication) that ASOR is sponsoring. You'll have a chance to speak with the students, volunteers and excavators of sites such as Tall Jalul, Tall el Hammam, Tayinat, and Tell Qarqur.

Travel to Turkey, Cyprus, Jordan, and Israel without leaving the comfort of the Astor Crowne Plaza Hotel. Posters will highlight technical aspects of projects; spectacular finds from recent field seasons, or unearthed during the publication process; or field school. It's an excellent opportunity for students looking for a summer field project.

The Posters will be on display throughout the Annual Meeting in the lobby between the Grand Ballrooms and Astor Ballrooms. On **Saturday, November 21 from 12:00-2:00pm**, representatives from the various projects will be standing with the posters and will be available to answer your questions. Please plan to stop by!





Photos: REGAL project in the Lower Galilee

Tall Jalul, Madaba Plains Project Owen Chesnut and Christie J. Goulart	Red Black Burnished Ware at Tell Qarqur  Kyra Kaercher
3D Digital Scanning as a Documentation Tool – Hippos/Sussita Excavations Mark Schuler	Tall el Hammam Excavation Project  Carroll Kobs
Exploring the Chaicolithic of the Lower Gali- lee - The REGAL Project Yorke Rowan and Morag Kersel	Tayinat Archaeological Project  Timothy Harrison
Mopsos Survey Project (Cilicia, Turkey)  Brandon Olson and Andrea Gatzke	The 2009 'Ayn Gharandal Survey & Preservation Project Robert Darby, Erin Darby, Jim Bucko, and Andi Shelton
<b>Expedition to the Dead Sea Plain Project</b> <i>R. Thomas Schaub and Meredith Chesson</i>	Bronze Age Rural Ecology and Landscape Formation at Politiko-Troullia, Cyprus Steven Falcone

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#### HOTEL AND GENERAL INFORMATION

#### **Conference Venue**

The meeting venue is the Astor Crowne Plaza, 739 Canal Street at Bourbon, New Orleans, LA 70130. The hotel's telephone number is 504-962-0500 and the fax number is 504-962-0503.

#### **Registration Desk On-Site**

The ASOR Registration and Help Desks will be located on the second floor of the Astor Crowne Plaza Hotel. The Registration Desk Hours are:

Wednesday, Nov. 18 from 4:00pm to 9:00pm Thursday, Nov. 19 from 7:00am to 5:00pm Friday, Nov. 20 from 7:00am to 5:00pm Saturday, Nov. 21 from 8:00am to 12:00pm

#### Restrooms

Restrooms are located on the second floor between the Astor Ballroom and the Grand Ballroom. Restrooms on the second floor mezzanine level are located near the elevator landing.

#### **Banks and ATM**

There is an ATM machine in the main hotel lobby next to the registration desk. Capital One has a branch office at the corner of Royal and Iberville Streets which is one block from the hotel.

#### **Dining Options**

More restaurants are open in New Orleans than ever before. This includes most of the city's culinary treasures, including such renowned restaurants as Galatoire's, Emeril's, Arnaud's, Commander's Palace, Emeril's Delmonico, Bayona, Herbsaint, Restaurant August, G.W. Fin's, Bacco, Peristyle, Palace Cafe, Lilette, Brigsten's, K-Paul's, Cuvee, NOLA, Bourbon House, Broussard's and Antoine's. Wherever you choose to eat in New Orleans, prepare your palate to fall in love; there's never been a better time to dine in New Orleans, and your table awaits. Please visit the concierge desk on the lobby level to make reservations.

#### Fax, Photocopy, and Internet Access

Fax and photocopy service is available in the business center located on first floor mezzanine level. Complimentary e-mail and internet access is available in the business center located on the lobby level. A guest room key required to access lobby business center.

#### **Fitness Center**

The Fitness Center is located on the third floor and is open from 6:30am–10:00pm. A guest room key is needed for access. The fitness center is complimentary to registered hotel guests.

#### **Activities Around New Orleans**

Most visitors to New Orleans have some common stops on their agendas: Bourbon Street, The Aquarium of the Americas, great jazz clubs, unique shopping venues, and, of course, the greatest eateries in the world. Indulge your senses, savor New Orleans' rich cultural experience and celebrate everything that—even after 203 years of the greatest achievements and the steepest challenges—still makes New Orleans America's most unique, authentic and enthralling destination.

#### **Check Out and Luggage Storage**

The Hotel's check out time is 11:00am. Luggage may be stored at the Bell Stand located at the Canal Street entrance to the hotel.

#### **Transportation Around New Orleans**

Taxis are available at the Canal Street entrance to the Hotel. Many of the cities favorite attractions, restaurants and night clubs are within walking distance. The Hotel is located at the gateway to the French Quarter.

#### **Parking**

Valet parking is available at the Canal Street entrance to the hotel. The nightly charge including tax is \$31.60.

#### **Evaluations**

We want to hear from you and the best way to provide input is by completing the enclosed evaluation, as ASOR staff members will review all comments. Please complete and drop off your evaluation at the Registration Desk at the end of the meeting and be entered to win a free registration for the 2010 Annual Meeting in Atlanta.

#### Say Cheese!

Please be ready to say "cheese" for our conference photographer! Some of the photos taken at the Annual Meeting will be used on our website and/or for other external publicity. If you would prefer to opt out of having your photo taken and used by ASOR, please be sure to alert the photographer.

#### Name badges and Lanyards

Please wear your name badge at all times. At the end of the meeting, please recycle your name badge and lanyard at the Registration Desk.

#### Don't Forget!

As a courtesy to the speakers and to the other attendees, please turn off all cell phones and beepers. Should you need assistance, please stop by the Registration or Help Desks on the conference level foyer for help from an ASOR staff member.

#### Map of Hotel

Please see the inside back cover of this book.

### TOP 10 THINGS TO DO IN NEW ORLEANS

#### 1. TAKE A WALK DOWN BOURBON STREET

"Laissez les bons temps rouler" (let the good times roll) is the motto of the French Quarter and you could never find a more happenin' town anywhere on the planet. Even when it's not Mardi Gras, the bars, restaurants, clubs, and streets themselves are crowded with revelers and tourists. This world famous street is just steps from the Astor Crowne Hotel.

#### 2. VISIT JACKSON SQUARE

Upon arrival, you will see a line-up of decorated carriages and equally festooned donkeys waiting to whisk you off on a narrated tour of the French Quarter. The drivers, ribald and chatty, are as proud of the accomplishments of famous Louisianans such as Truman Capote, Dorothy Lamour, Louis Armstrong, Lillian Hellman and Jerry Lee Lewis as they are captivated by the dubious exploits of Huey Long, Jimmy Swaggart and David Duke. They're also quick to tell you that no less than Napoleon Bonaparte was once offered asylum in New Orleans, prompting one to wonder how history might have changed if he had ever taken the city up on its generous offer of free room and board for the rest of his exile. One of New Orleans' many nicknames, "The Paris of the Americas," reflects the city's strong kinship with its flirty French cousin. Jackson Square is the oldest part of the city, dating back to the early 1700's and the era of pirates.

#### 3. TOUR THE GARDEN DISTRICT

Hop a St. Charles trolley car to the Garden District and take a step back in time for only \$5. Antebellum mansions are de rigueur here, as are beautifully cultivated flower beds that recall an earlier era. Although many of the mansions in the Garden District are closed to the public, their colorful stories and architectural history have been well documented in the walking tour guidebooks available through your concierge and the local office of tourism. Be sure not to miss a peek at 1239 First Street, home of Anne Rice, the author of the Vampire Lestat and Mayfair Witches novels.

#### 4. TROLL DOWN ROYAL AND MAGAZINE STREETS

If art galleries, estate jewelry and fine antiques are your idea of a perfect shopper's paradise, you've come to the right spot. The only challenge is in figuring out how you're going to get all of this fabulous stuff in the overhead rack on the plane trip home.

## 5. GET A READING FROM MADAM LAMOOSE & HER PSYCHIC POWERS

You won't have to travel far to find a fortune teller in the French Quarter, especially when you consider how many people make their living here through Tarot, crystal gazing, throwing bones, analyzing auras and reading palms. No trip to New Orleans would be complete without a detour into the world of the occult. Plan to part with at least \$20 for a full reading, a little more of course, if it's determined that someone has put a curse on you that needs to be lifted. For-

tune tellers can be found in the backrooms of many French Quarter shops that feature Mardi Gras paraphernalia as well as out in the open at the park at Jackson Square. Speaking of spooky stuff, here's something else you might not know: New Orleans cemeteries are all above ground, owing to the city's proximity to sea level.

#### 6. LISTEN AT PRESERVATION HALL

It's standing room only and rather Spartan but well worth the visit if you want to see one of the places where jazz had its roots. Don't worry if you can't get in, though; the music is loud enough every night that a lot of it will spill into the streets and keep you entertained. Located at 726 St. Peter Street, this popular family-oriented establishment is open from 8 until midnight and has no minimum age requirement.

#### 7. VISIT THE HISTORIC VOODOO MUSEUM

There are over 20,000 practitioners of the black arts in the French Quarter. See how they work their magic in a museum dedicated to voodoo dolls, juju bags, love potions and magical powders. Located on Rue Domaine between Bourbon and Royal Streets, this is believed to be the only museum in the world which is dedicated exclusively to the practice of voodoo.

#### 8. TAKE A STROLL ON ESPLANADE AVENUE

Italianate and Greek Revival mansions are right around the corner from this dividing line lane between Faubourg Marigny and the French Quarter. It is an intriguing place to people watch as well as to pick up an occasional bargain in antiques. You can also see the house where painter Edgar Degas did a bit of painting while visiting some of his relatives.

#### 9. EAT AT CAFÉ DU MONDE

One of the things that New Orleans is famous for are the square, powdered sugar doughnuts called "beignets". This café precursor to Starbucks dates back to the 1860's and is the perfect spot for an evening cup of chicory coffee and relaxing after a day of sightseeing. Just one cautionary note: don't wear black. Beignets are melt-in-your-mouth delicious but messy and have a way of leaving their evidence all over one's clothing.

#### 10. HAVE BRUNCH AT COURT OF THE TWO SISTERS

A longstanding N'awlins institution, this restaurant is as famous for its leisurely Sunday champagne brunches as it is for the caliber of Dixieland, blues, and jazz musical talent it rotates through its main dining room and outdoor courtyard during the course of one meal. Don't plan to get out in less than three hours. Afterwards, schedule a nap. You will definitely need it.

Be sure to check the ASOR blog (www.asorblog.org) for an upcoming post entitled "Where to Eat, Drink, and Be Merry in the Big Easy". ❖

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### Faculty, students and staff of your member institution will receive the following benefits:

- ★ Voice and vote at annual Membership Meeting (through institutional representative)
- \*Copies of ASOR publications for your library (including Near Eastern Archaeology, Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research (BASOR) and, upon request, Journal of Cuneiform Studies)
- \*Copies of the ASOR Newsletter (published quarterly), which includes: notices about meetings and events; announcements about scholarships, grants, and fellowships; reports on current research in the field; and information on recent discoveries in the field
- ♣ Discount of 33% on ASOR books purchased by your library
- \*Discounts on Annual Meeting registration for faculty, staff, and students affiliated with your institution (who may register at the 'member' rate)
- Eligibility to apply for ASOR fellowships, grants, and scholarships

- \*Access to and, in some instances, preference for fellowships, grants, and scholarships offered by our affiliate Overseas Centers in Amman, Jerusalem, and Nicosia
- Recognition in ASOR publications such as BASOR and NEA
- \*Students (undergraduates, seminary, and graduate) of Institutional Members eligible to apply for \$250.00 travel grants to the ASOR Annual Meeting.
- ★ Students (undergraduates, seminary, and graduate) of Institutional Members eligible to apply for Platt Fellowships of \$1,000 each for participation in excavations (ASOR awarded 7 Platt Fellowships for the summer of 2009)
- ★ Students (undergraduates, seminary, and graduate) of Institutional Members eligible to apply for Heritage Grants of \$1,000 each for support of ASOR affiliated excavations (ASOR awarded 14 Heritage Grants for the summer of 2009)
- ★Students of Institutional Members pay discounted registration fee of only \$50.00 for ASOR Annual Meeting.
- ♣ Focus articles on special events, programs, and faculty of Institutional Member institutions in NEA
- \*Quarter page advertisement or announcement of special programs of Institutional Member events once a year in NEA

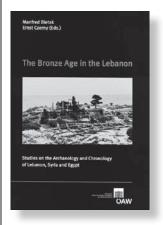
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# The Bronze Age in the Lebanon Studies on the Archaeology and Chronology of Lebanon, Syria and Egypt

#### edited by Manfred Bietak and Ernst Czerny

The volume offers a selection of scholarly articles that present both new data and its interpretations and a reanalysis and synthesis of already existing data, ranging from the Early Bronze Age through the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. In geographical terms, the regions listed in its subtitle are

the heart of the volume. Thematically, the volume concerns cross-cultural connections and chronology, and their reciprocal relationship.

256p, illus (Austrian Academy of Sciences 2008, Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean 17) paperback, 9783700161363, \$140.00.

Special Offer \$112.00

# Introducing the Mythological Crescent Ancient Beliefs and Imagery connecting Eurasia with Anatolia

#### by Harald Haarmann and Joan Marler

There is a broad cultural region with related traditions of mythical beliefs interconnected by long-term contacts during prehistoric times. This area is a zone of cultural convergence that extends from the ancient Middle East via Anatolia to southeastern Europe, opening into the

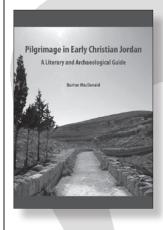


wide cultural landscape of Eurasia. In a comparative view, striking similarities can be reconstructed for the ancient belief systems and the imagery of both regions which suggest convergent cosmological conceptualizations of high age.

172p, 70 illus (Harrassowitz Verlag 2008) paperback, 9783447058322, \$72.00.

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#### **Forthcoming December 2009**



### **Pilgrimage in Early Christian Jordan**A Literary and Archaeological Guide

#### by Burton MacDonald

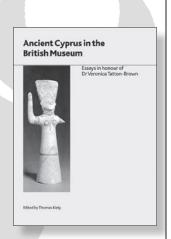
An interest in places of pilgrimage is very much part of the life of many people in the modern world. For Christians, it is the Holy Land that holds specific interest — the area where the events described in the Bible are located. This volume focuses on early Christian pilgrimage in Jordan, the region east of the Jordan River which has so far been little explored by pilgrims and tourists to the Holy Land. The book takes an innovative approach: After a general introduction of each archaeological site, its biblical significance, and a

citation of the relevant biblical sources with commentary, the author lists the literary sources that pertain specifically to early Christian pilgrimage activity. This information is complemented with a description of the early Christian archaeological remains found at the site and their interpretation. Illustrated in color throughout, this volume is made for scholars, pilgrims and tourists with an interest in early Christian and modern pilgrimage to the Holy Land. 264p, 132 col illus (Bannerstone Press 2009) paperback, 9780977409495, \$29.95.

Pre-publication Offer \$24.00

# Ancient Cyprus in the British Museum Essays in Honour of Dr Veronica Tatton-Brown edited by Thomas Kiely

The ancient Cypriot collections of the British Museum have inspired the essays in this volume in honor of Veronica Tatton-Brown, who for many years was their curator. Written by her academic colleagues and friends, the themes covered range from



funeral rites at Late Bronze Age Enkomi to sculptured portraits of parents and children in the 5th and 4th centuries BC, along with the reconstruction of the Persian siege ramp at Palaipaphos and the history of Cypriot archaeology as revealed in the Museum's archives. The focus on individual objects ranges from the superb craftsmanship of an ivory gaming-box to an intriguing clay model of a dagger and its sheath, in a volume that highlights key points of interest in this rich and varied collection.

108p, 60 col & b/w photos, b/w illus (British Museum Press 2009, British Museum Research Publication 180) paperback, 9780861591800, \$50.00.

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# ASOR AWARDS 52 GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS DURING THE 2008-2009 ACADEMIC YEAR

espite the tough economic climate, ASOR maintained its commitment to providing scholarships and fellowships for students and deserving scholars. Our numbers for summer field scholarships were down slightly, but ASOR still provided 24 summer field scholarships in 2009. ASOR's Heritage donors played a crucial role in making sure that these important scholarships could be given in 2009. The feedback that we received from students indicated that these funds were valued even more than normal because many other funding sources were not able to provide scholarships in 2009. In addition, through the partnerships of the Kress and Lindstrom Foundations, ASOR was able to provide much needed help for students to attend the annual meeting. The foundation-supported scholarships were supplemented by funds made available through the ASOR budget and from individual gifts. Finally, the Nies Trust supported the award of a Mesopotamian Fellowship.

The 2009-2010 academic year appears to be a challenging one in terms of grant funding, so the gifts and contributions of donors will be greatly appreciated. Please contact ASOR executive director, Andy Vaughn (email:asored@bu.edu), if you would like more information on how you can help with scholarships for the annual meeting or summer field work in 2010.

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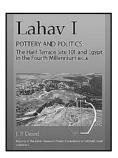
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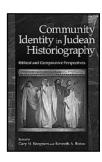
I. P. Dessel

xxi + 231 pages

ISBN: 978-1-57506-157-3

Price: \$59.50

In this first of a planned series of volumes of the Lahav Research Project (LRP) at Tell Halif, Dessel reports on the excavation undertaken at Site 101 during Phase II, with a focus on the ceramic remains. It is fitting that this LRP series begins by focusing on remains from Site 101, which was the first location excavated by the team in 1973.



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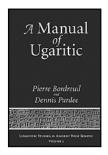
by Eric Meyers and Carol Meyers

Pp. xx + 472

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The site of Nabratein is situated on a remote promontory in an extensive pine forest northeast of Safed. This report is the sixth and final volume of the Meiron Excavation Project. This publication of the results of work at the site will afford it a lasting place in the annals of the archaeology of Israel.



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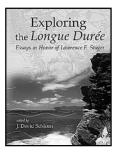
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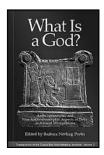
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Larry Stager has been director of the Harvard Semitic Museum and of the Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon for more than two decades. In this volume, colleagues, students, and friends pay homage with precisely 50 essays on many of Prof. Stager's favorite topics.



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## HELP ASOR WITH THE NEH ARCHIVING GRANT AND INITIATIVE

Since ASOR was notified that we received the NEH archiving grant, we have made tremendous progress. We have hired an archivist, processed thousands of documents, preserved and scanned rare photos, and transferred important documents from Jerusalem. The NEH grant will provide ASOR with more than \$300,000 over three years and will benefit the organization enormously.

But ASOR needs to raise some matching funds as well. In addition to office space and other indirect costs, ASOR needs to raise \$30,000 in the first year (and decreasing

amounts in the following two years) to fulfill the terms of the grant.

The following is a list of some of the line items which require matching dollars. As you can see, there are opportunities for ASOR members and friends to provide support at a variety of levels. If you are interested in supporting a particular item, or a portion of an item, please contact Andy Vaughn (asored@bu.edu), or send your donation directly to ASOR.

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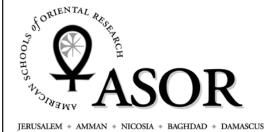
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# 2010 ASOR ANNUAL MEETING REGISTRATION

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### ABSTRACT BOOK

#### A1 Plenary Address

Morag Kersel and Michael Homan, Presiding Welcome to the 2009 Annual Meeting Michael Homan (Xavier University of Louisiana)

Welcome and Introductions *Timothy P. Harrison* (University of Toronto and ASOR President)

#### **Plenary Address**

Karel van der Toorn (University of Amsterdam and the Hogeschool van Amsterdam), "The Wisdom of Magic"

The distinction between magic and religion is so self-evident to us, that we easily fail to understand how and why the two are one when it comes to religions of the ancient Near East. As Walter Farber observes, "Magic or witchcraft as a separate entity did not exist". In Mesopotamian religions, magic pertains to the domain of wisdom. The god of wisdom is also the god of magic. By analyzing the logic behind this connection, I shall throw new light on the nature and ideology of ancient Near Eastern magic. In that context, the position of magic in Israel merits a reassessment.

### A2 Archaeology of Israel: New Developments

Theme: New archaeological research and discoveries in Israel Uzi Dahari (Israel Antiquities Authority), Presiding

Hamoudi Khalaily (Israel Antiquities Authority), Ianir Melivski (Israel Antiquities Authority), and Nimrod Getzov (Israel Antiquities Authority), "Recent Discoveries from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B of Yiftahel, Lower Galilee"

Two extended seasons of excavations were conducted during 2007 and 2008 at the site of Yiftahel (Khalet Khalladyiah) in the fringe of Beit Netofa valley, Lower Galilee (Israel). Four new areas (F, G, H and I) were

opened in addition to the five previously excavated areas during the 1980's and the 1990's. This lecture will present the highlights from the main occupational periods excavated at Yiftahel, i.e. the Pottery Neolithic (Jericho IX culture) (ca. 6,500-5,500 BC) and the Mid-Late Pre- Pottery Neolithic B (8,000-7,000 BC). Large PPNB buildings displaying rectilinear plan with mud-brick and/or stone walls were discovered in the recent seasons of excavations. All of the buildings have thick lime-plastered floors. Aside from plentiful lithic assemblages related to the naviform industry, rich botanical and faunal remains were found at the site. The most outstanding finds are related to the mortuary practices at the site, including three modeled plastered skulls. The Pottery Neolithic is well represented in Area G. Pottery from this period was found in Area B of the previous excavations. The importance of the renewed excavations is that they exposed several rectilinear buildings, pottery vessels, flint items, faunal remains and several burials.

Leen P. Ritmeyer (Cardiff University), "The Eastern Wall of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem – Deciphering its Story"

There are three types of masonry visible in the Eastern wall of the Temple Mount. The central part dates from the Iron Age, when the Temple Mount was a square of 500 cubits. The two other types of masonry represent a Hasmonean and Herodian extension in the Second and First Centuries BC respectively. The aim is to show that the different types of masonry reflect the historical development of Temple Mount.

*Uzi Dahari* (Israel Antiquities Authority), "New Underwater Discoveries in Acco, Atlit, and Dor (Tantura)"

During the last years, the Institute for Ancient Civilizations at Haifa University and the Marine Branch of the Israel Antiquities Authority were involved in long scale archaeological projects in Acco, Atlit and Dor. I shall briefly present the main finds of those projects. Except for 2 sunken boats, we have excavated the eastern rampart in Acco and can date it to the Early Muslim Period; we can also say that the rampart was a quay that sunk because it was built on sand. In addition, we excavated a stone floor, probably from the Hellenistic Period, which is more than 1 m. under the current sea level. In Atlit we have excavated the Phoenician harbor and dated it to the 9th Century BC. In the Southern bay of Dor, 25 sunken vessels have been found so far. For now, 8 of them have been excavated. The more ancient vessels date to the 5th C. AD. All of the vessels were built according to the "Skeleton First" method, predating the knowledge we have about that method by more than 500 years.

Waled Atrash (Israel Antiquities Authority), "Revealing the Roman Theater at Tiberias, Galilee"

The founding of Tiberias, in honor of Tiberius, by Herod Antipas at 19 BCE established a Roman polis of Jewish ethnicity in Galilee. Built into a rather narrow strip of land, along the western shore of the Sea of Galilee and bordered on its western side by the steep slope of Bernice Mountain, it best reflects in its urban planning and monumental architecture the new imperial architectural trends, established in the region since the reign of Augustus. A magnificent colonnaded street (cardo maximus) stretched along the city from its southern to northern city gates. The southern city gate was fully revealed in the past and lately completed and reconstructed. Along the sea shore, rescue excavations lately revealed part of an amphitheater and within the city some other public structures such as a basilica and bathhouse were revealed throughout the years. Considering its Herodian founding legacy, it was almost mandatory that the city should be equipped with a theater as well. Recently a grand scale project was launched by the Israel Antiquities Authority

directed by the author to reveal the theater. The excavations revealed a vast residential quarter of the Abbasid period. Apart from both eastern versura and aditus maximus that were fully revealed part of the theater ambulacrum and two of its vomitoria were so far exposed as well along with a considerable part of the theater circumference wall. Two main stages were clearly observed, the first seems to date to the early first century CE, presumably related to the founding stage of the polis while in its second stage, most probably at the second century, the theater was significantly enlarged.

Marylinda Govaars (Independent Scholar), "Strato's Tower Revisited: Newly Recovered 1962 Excavation Data and the EJ Vardaman Contribution"

In 1962 Michael Avi-Yonah of Hebrew University excavated at Caesarea Maritima, Israel. He reported preliminary results on the synagogue site and Strato's Tower (Avi-Yonah 1963:146-48). However, no final report ever appeared, therefore archaeologists have been unable to examine the excavation data. That is, until now. Raw field data from 1962 has been found in the personal records of the late E. Jerry Vardaman, who worked as an assistant director in 1962. Vardaman's notes, so crucial to the recent publication on the Caesarea synagogue site (Govaars, Spiro, White 2009; an ASOR ARS volume published this month), are proving to be equally important to reevaluation of the Strato's Tower finding. Vardaman supervised the excavation of area D, a 50-meter length trench and recorded the daily field activity, noting soil changes and basket numbers, made sketches of the individual excavation units and artifacts, and took photographs. Little of this information has been published (Avi-Yonah 1963: 146-48, Avi-Yonah and Negev 1975: 270ff, Govaars 2008, Govaars, Spiro, White 2009), but now the full extent of the Vardaman records will be presented. Details such as the finding of a cistern, drain remnants, an Arab rubbish pit and outcrops of bedrock complicated the excavation and forced changes in the

excavation strategy. What is revealed by the reconstructed broad stratigraphic profile? How does the Roman era 'yellow sand' layer contradict Avi-Yonah's preliminary report? And finally, what makes the 1962 data relevant to today's archaeologists and what effect will the data have on the traditional theory of pre-Caesarea history?

Oren Gutfeld (University of Michigan), "The Site of Beit Loya in Israel: Cultural Identities in the Second Temple Period"

Since 2005 our team has carried out excavations, on behalf of the Hebrew University, at the site of Beit Loya, a small village situated on top of a low hill in the southern Judean lowland, the ancient region of Idumaea, 4 km south of the large Hellenistic city of Maresha. The site was intermittently settled from the Iron Age II up until the Mamluk period. We have uncovered a stratum of the late-Hellenistic and early-Roman periods (2nd c. BCE – 1c. CE) containing many subterranean installations: an oil press, stables, cisterns, columbaria and ritual baths (miqvaot). An early Roman-period stratum discovered at the center of the site contained the remains of a public building yet to be entirely excavated. A thick conflagration layer was found underneath this layer, sealing the Hellenisticperiod stratum, similar to the stratigraphy of Maresha. The village, although an hour's walk from Maresha, the most Hellenized city in the region, exhibits nothing that may be considered "Hellenistic" by way of inscriptions (the famous Hellenistic "epigraphic habit"), or cult objects. On the contrary, the site displays local traits traditionally considered Idumaean or Jewish. The oil press contains a mixture of "Idumaean" and "Jewish" finds: a sacrificial niche, maybe for the god "Kos" carved in between the presses opposite of three menorahs etched on the entrance wall. A ritual bath is located in an adjacent room. Chalk vessels, typical of Jerusalem, and a fragment of an "Idumaean" zoomorphic figurine were also discovered. This mixture of "ethnical indicators" raises questions about the character of the rural Jewish.

### A3 Khirbet Qeiyafa I: A Fortified City in Judah from the Time of King David

Theme: Focuses on the fieldwork conducted at Khirbet Qeiyafa in 2009.

Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Presiding

Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Saar Ganor (Israel Antiquities Authority), "The 2009 Excavation Season at Khirbet Qeiyafa"

Khirbet Qeiyafa is currently the only known fortified city in Judah dated to the very end of the 11th century BCE and the beginning of the 10th century BCE, the time of King David. Two excavation seasons have taken place in the years 2007 and 2008. This paper will present an overview of the results of the third, 2009 season. The two gates of the Iron IIa city were excavated this season. The result of these excavations has a direct significance for the historical and biblical identification of the city: Shaarayim, which means two gates.

Paul D. Bauman (WorleyParsons), Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Brad Hansen (WorleyParsons), Jennifer MacDonald (WorleyParsons), and Kimberly Hume (WorleyParsons), "Geophysical and Aerial Photographic Investigations at Khirbet Qeiyafa, Israel"

Khirbet Qeiyafa is, potentially, a site well suited to exploration by geophysical and high resolution photographic techniques. Unlike many sites in the Middle East, Khirbet Qeiyafa appears to consist of, at most, two layers of occupation. The total thickness of occupation debris is relatively thin at three meters. Significant architectural features are present in the very near surface. The site is relatively flat and undisturbed. Original occupation was built upon limestone bedrock. In April, 2009, a selection of near surface geophysical and aerial photographic techniques were applied to the exploration of subsurface features at Khirbet Qeiyafa. A 3-D ground penetrating radar survey was used to identify architectural features such

as walls and courtyards. Electrical resistivity tomography (ERT) was used to identify the thickness of archaeological debris across the site. Resistance mapping was used to assist in the plan view mapping of walls and roads. Magnetic gradiometry was used to identify iron artifacts, as well as anomalies caused by thermal remnant magnetization. Low altitude, high resolution photography from kites and balloons was used as a reconnaissance tool, as well as to create a photographic base map. Real-time, kinematic GPS mapping was used to map in site features, thus rapidly creating a site map to facilitate linking the geophysical, photographic, and intrusively gathered archaeological information.

Michael G. Hasel (Southern Adventist University), "Area A: The Fortified Building at Khirbet Qeiyafa"

A monumental, fortified building is located in Area A, the south-central area of Khirbet Qeiyafa facing the Elah Valley. The goals of the 2009 season were to complete the survey and have architectural drawings produced for the surviving surface structure in preparation for a major excavation of the area in 2010. Several questions guide the survey and excavations: (1) What was the occupational history of the building?; (2) What purpose did it serve (administrative, defensive, or domestic)? (3); What is the nature of the walls around the building? This paper summarizes the results of the 2009 survey work and preliminary squares which exposed the Iron IIA building. GPS and GIS software as well as Total Station technology will be used to conduct the survey work with the goal of providing provisional 3-D reconstructions.

Saar Ganor (Israel Antiquities Authority), "Khirbet Qeiyafa: A Two-Gate City from the Early 10th Century B.C."

Khirbet Qeiyafa is a fortified city from the early 10th century BC. Two city gates were located. The first one, in the western part of the site, is a four-chamber gate 10.5 m width. It is related to a casemate city wall. This gate

was unearthed in the 2007 and 2008 seasons and a full picture of its plan was obtained. It became apparent that this gate was reused during the Hellenistic Period, when it was also blocked. A second city gate was located a few months after the 2008 season. The front of the gate was cleaned and partly excavated. It is in the southeast part of the site, facing to the east, towards Jerusalem. Its measurements of 10.5 m width fit those of the western gate. It was built with extraordinary megalithic stones, never found before in any Iron Age city in the region. The plans in the 2009 season are to complete the excavations of the western gate, and to undertake preservations and some reconstructions as well as initiating excavation of the eastern gate.

### A4 Archaeology of Anatolia I: Current Work

Jennifer C. Ross (Hood College), Presiding

Philip J. Graham (University of Connecticut) and Alexia Smith (University of Connecticut), "Archaeobotanical Remains from a Burnt Ubaid Period House at Kenan Tepe, Southeastern Turkey"

This paper discusses how the application of archaeobotanical method and theory to household archaeology can be used to investigate the agricultural system present during the Ubaid period at the site of Kenan Tepe in Southeastern Turkey. The goals of this research are to investigate the agricultural system and how it functioned on the household level. The archaeobotanical samples are from multiple contexts in and around a household structure that burned in antiquity. These samples present a "snapshot" of plant use within an Ubaid household and provide a wonderful opportunity to investigate how food use was organized within a household context. Since the structures burned down in antiquity, and the opportunity for cleaning would have been minimal, the potential for preservation of activity areas pertaining to food preparation is high. Coupled with a comprehensive sampling strategy and activity area analysis,

the archaeobotanical remains from Kenan Tepe form an ideal data set for studying the locations of agricultural activity areas within the household. Because the agricultural and subsistence practices during the Ubaid are still poorly understood, the botanical remains from Kenan Tepe help fill this gap by providing information on household economy and agricultural production.

Sharon R. Steadman (SUNY Cortland) and Ronald L. Gorny (University of Chicago), "Çadır Höyük in Regional Context: Connections and Disruptions"

Our years of work at Çadır Höyük, including excavation and research in the 2009 season, has allowed us to sketch a cultural history of occupation at the site, and to trace the ebb and flow of its social-political-economic structures within a regional context. This paper reports on our work during the 2009 season, and offers some descriptive snapshots of the Çadır settlement within the context of the Anatolian and larger Near Eastern social, political, and economic landscapes in the Chalcolithic, Bronze, Iron, and Byzantine periods.

Levent Atici (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), "Assyrian Merchants, Anatolian Wives, and Animal Bones: Zooarchaeology at Kültepe/Kanesh"

I probe whether there is a correlation between patterns of sociopolitical organization and of animal exploitation using archaeofaunal assemblages from Kültepe/Kanesh, capital of the Trading Assyrian Colonies in Anatolia during the Middle Bronze Age (ca. 2000-1750 BC). A large number of cuneiform tablets unearthed at the celebrated Kültepe/Kanesh provide direct evidence for many aspects of life including animal food consumption patterns during the Middle Bronze Age in central Anatolia. Hence, Kültepe/Kanesh provides us with a unique opportunity to investigate and test the relationships between textual and archaeological evidence. Given that most attempts to study various socioeconomic aspects of the Bronze Age societies have been

made from the perspective of archaeology and philology, a zooarchaeological study with specific reference to food acquisition, production, consumption, and redistribution techniques at Kültepe/Kanesh can provide fresh insights into life during the Middle Bronze Age. I also seek to test assumptions about urban food provisioning strategies and to answer whether there is such a phenomenon as a "typical" urban faunal assemblage.

Tina Greenfield (University of Manitoba) and Timothy Matney (University of Akron), "Zooarchaeological Perspectives on a Late Assyrian Palace at Ziyaret Tepe/Tushhan"

Ziyaret Tepe (ancient Tushhan) is a Late Assyrian city located along the upper Tigris River in the Diyarbakir province in southeastern Turkey. At its peak of occupation, Ziyaret Tepe was a thriving 32 hectare provincial capital with monumental architecture, defensive fortifications, and an extensive lower city (c. 882-611 BC). A Late Assyrian palace, located on the eastern edge of the citadel, was the focus of excavation over five seasons (2000-2002, 2007-2008) in Operation A/N. One important aspect of this fieldwork was the systematic collection of an extensive zooarchaeological dataset through a combination of hand-sorting, dry sieving and floatation techniques. The zooarchaeological remains from Operation A/N at Ziyaret Tepe provides us with an important opportunity to investigate activities within a secure Late Assyrian palatial context. This paper presents preliminary results of a large-scale detailed study of the faunal remains from different areas and rooms of the palace with the goals of: (1) reconstructing the provisioning of the palace; (2) placing Ziyaret Tepe/Tushhan within the broader Iron Age economy of the upper Tigris River valley; (3) documenting specific room use, and the overall layout of the palace; and (4) showing differences in bone tool function. This study is of particular importance because it provides analysis of faunal remains at a much finer resolution than is possible from most previously-excavated

Late Assyrian palatial contexts. Ann E. Killebrew (The Pennsylvania State University), "The Mopsos Survey 2009: Settlement and Landscape in the Bay of Iskenderun"

The Issos and Iskenderun plains, where the "Gates of Syria and Cilicia" meet, have historically served as a key area of interface between Mediterranean and continental ancient Near Eastern cultures and identities. For the past six years, the Mopsos Project has conducted a survey in Bay of Iskenderun, Cilicia to identify land use and settlement patterns throughout all periods of occupation. Our survey includes both extensive and intensive survey methods. All surveyed sites are described and recorded using Geographic Information System (GIS) software which incorporates detailed information regarding topography, hydrology, geology and soils into the analysis of site locations by archaeological period. Oral histories and traditions associated with individual sites and landscapes are also recorded. This survey represents the first systematic archaeological investigation of this largely unexplored region, which during the past decade in particular has experienced rapid industrial, agricultural and urban development. In addition to the systematic documentation of this rapidly changing landscape, our longer-term goals include reconstructing settlement patterns and material culture boundaries in the Gulf of Iskenderun against the backdrop of its broader social, economic and environmental setting that straddles the coastal regions of the Eastern Mediterranean and its plains, Anatolia, and the northern Levant. This year's presentation will focus on the results of the 2009 survey in the Iskenderun and Arsuz regions.

Paul E. Zimansky (Stony Brook University), "Recent Work in the Urartian Town at Ayanis"

The 2007, 2008, and 2009 excavation seasons in the settlement surrounding the 7th century BCE citadel of Ayanis have broadened our understanding of the complexities of Urartian domestic architecture and the variety

of different lifestyles practiced there. Most of the work has been undertaken in houses that were apparently created with very little planning, in which every wall seems to have been made with a different technique. Nevertheless, luxury goods are found in some abundance in these structures, and it is clear that the occupants shared the material culture that was produced by the Urartian state generally. One exceptional building, the largest domestic structure in the outer town, does appear to be well planned and professionally constructed. It is distinguished by a unique room cut several meters down into the bedrock, in which some of the most interesting smallfinds of the outer have been found. This paper will present the new data from Ayanis and summarize our current understanding of Urartian urbanism on the eve of the kingdom's destruction.

### A5 Reports on Current Excavations and Surveys – ASOR-Affiliated

Theme: New developments and advancements from recent project activity, with special focus on technology

M. L. Pruitt (University of California, Berkeley/ Graduate Theological Union), Presiding Assaf Yasur-Landau (Haifa University) and Eric H. Cline (The George Washington University), "Results of the 2005-2009 Seasons at Tel Kabri, Israel"

The well-known excavations conducted from 1986-1993 by Aharon Kempinski and Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier at Tel Kabri, located in the western Galilee region of modern Israel, revealed the remains of a Canaanite palace dating to the Middle Bronze period. Within the building, dated specifically to the MB II, were discovered an Aegean-style floor and wall paintings. Kabri is one of only four sites in the Eastern Mediterranean to have such Bronze Age Aegean-style paintings and may well be the earliest. A geophysical survey in 2003, and our exploratory excavation season in 2005, enabled us to establish that the MB II palace at Tel Kabri is nearly twice as large as previously thought, probably 3,000-4,000 sq. m. rather than 2,000 sq. m. in area. The 2006

and 2007 seasons were spent conducting a regional survey of MB I and MB II settlements throughout the western Galilee, while the brief 2008 season at Tel Kabri was primarily designed to complete our preliminary excavations begun in 2005, prior to beginning a new series of full-scale excavations during the years 2009–2012. In 2008, we were able to retrieve data from the entire history of the MB palace, from a Prepalatial period through to final destruction. We found approximately 45 more fragments of wall plaster, at least some of which appear to be painted, additional evidence for red paint on one of the plaster floors in the palace, and numerous Cypriot and Aegean ceramic imports. Results of the upcoming 2009 season will also be included.

Michael G. VanZant (Mount Vernon Nazarene University), "Karak Resources Project 2009: Digging the Karak Plateau"

Since 1995, the Karak Resources Project has investigated resource usage, settlement patterns, and sociocultural development in the eastern Karak Plateau region of Jordan. The project will focus on further excavation of the site of Khirbat al-Mudaybi', and will continue regional site survey, soils and geological studies, and research on ancient roads (via GIS and ground confirmation). Prior work in Fields A, B, and C at the site have revealed a monumental gate complex, domestic quarters with a cache of loom weights, and periodic occupation periods from an Iron Age II construction through contemporary reusage by bedouin shepherds. The 2009 season promises further data on the Iron II domestic and commercial usage of the 88 m x 88 m site. Its position on the border of the desert and the agricultural region of the Karak Plateau at the entrance of the broad valley, Fajj al-Usaykir, defines the importance of the site. Connecting its usage with further site and ancient road survey, resource examination, and data analysis should bring clearer comprehension of the ancient "world" that shaped this region.

Randall W. Younker (Andrews University) and

Constance Gane (Andrews University), "2008-9 Excavations at Tall Jalul, Jordan (Madaba Plains Project)"

This presentation will report on the continuing excavations at Tall Jalul, Jordan, part of the Madaba Plains Project. Specifically, the report will provide an update on the excavations in the following fields: (1) Field A (the Iron IIB-C tripartite building, as well as several Iron Age IIC-Persian structures); (2) Field C (Iron IIB and Iron IIC/Persiain structures); (3) Field D (the earlier architectural history of the Iron Age IIC/ Persian period domestic dwelling), (4) Field G (possible Iron Age II city wall and water installation); (5) and the Islamic village to the south of the tell, where excavations were initiated in a Mamluk khan. The report will include a discussion of the ceramics, small finds, and several inscriptions (Ammonite and ancient Arabic). The findings will be placed within the context of the Madaba Plains Projects broader research objectives.

Oded Borowski (Emory University) and Glenda Friend (University of New Mexico at Gallup), "Lahav Research Project: Phase IV Excavation at Tell Halif (Israel)"

Throughout its work at Tell Halif, the Lahav Research Project continued to encounter remains of a flourishing textile industry during the 8th century B.C.E. recovered from the ruins of the town destroyed at the end of this century. This paper describes the latest results of our fieldwork with emphasis on the scope of the textile industry at this site, particularly in the recently uncovered workshops in Field V.

### A6 Individual Submissions I

Robert A. Mullins (Azusa Pacific University), Presiding

Stephen D. Batiuk (Johns Hopkins University) and Timothy P. Harrison (University of Toronto), "Report on the Tell Tayinat Excavations 2006–2009"

Tell Tayinat, a 40ha site located in Amuq Valley of the Hatay province of southeastern Anatolia has been the focus of excavations by the University of Toronto since 2004. Excavation in the north central part of the mound have found remains dating from three major periods of occupation: the Iron II, Iron I and the Early Bronze IV. This paper discusses the results of the excavations of the past three seasons and our changes in the understanding of the occupational sequence and spatial organization of the site, particularly in the Iron Age when the site becomes known as Kunulua, the capital of the kingdom of Unqi.

Lynn Swartz Dodd (University of Southern California), "Monuments of Resistance: Gurgum and the Assyrian Conquest"

Three thousand years ago the rulers of a small Neo-Hittite kingdom called Gurgum were forced to deal with the formidable Assyrian empire as its officials and merchants began to consider anew the prospects of expansion past its western border. This expansion would give them access to trade routes, raw materials, prestige goods such as ivory, silver, elephant skin, red-purple fabrics, and other products that were available beyond the Euphrates River. The Assyrian aggression created tensions that provoked shifts in the regional power politics in what is now northern Syria and southern Turkey, including instances of alliance and competition. At times, Gurgum joined with its neighbors, such as the kingdoms of Tabal, Karkemiš, Quwe, and Kummuh in alliance against the Assyrians. In the face of imperial expansion, this regional landscape became both a political target and a tool of resistance as traditional social and political structures responded to the pressures of Assyrian expansion and the changing cultural, economic, and political environment. Through archaeological and textual evidence from the kingdom of Gurgum, we are privy to an early instance of local elites negotiating relationships with an expansionist imperial power. We are able to view resistance being fostered in both material and mental terms in a landscape, as a tool of opposition to an invading force. Understanding such strategies has relevance then as now.

Stephanie H. Brown (North Carolina State University), "A Revaluation of Iron Age Fortified Sites on the Eastern Edge of the Kerak Plateau"

My paper will reevaluate ten fortified sites on the eastern Kerak Plateau that were surveyed by Thomas Parker in his Limes Arabicus Project (Clark, Koucky and Parker 2006). This summer, while in Jordan, I plan to study these sites more closely. I have also begun to reevaluate the pottery collected from these sites by Parker's survey, which may permit closer dating of their associated Iron Age evidence. Being able to date these fortified sites more closely may provide important evidence relevant to their nature and function, the rise and fall of Moab as a state, and Moab's relationship with Assyria. Most archaeological research on the Moabites has been conducted on the Dhiban Plateau, while the Kerak Plateau has received less attention. It is necessary to re-examine the Kerak Plateau in order to paint a more complete picture of Moab as a state during the Iron II period. Closer dating and further analysis of these sites might allow a better understanding of the role that Assyria played in Moab's history. Most of the sites in question appear to have been built in the Iron II period. A closer dating of these sites might suggest construction at the beginning of the Iron II period, possibly as part of Mesha's statebuilding initiatives, perhaps to defend Moab from a growing Assyrian threat. Alternatively, if they were built after the Assyrian conquest of Moab in 734 B.C.E. they might have protected the plateau from nomadic Arab raids, a threat attested from Assyrian and other sources.

John D. Wineland (Kentucky Christian University), "The 2009 Season of the Karak Resources Project in Central Jordan"

This will be an overview of the 2009 Excavation Season of the Karak Resources Project in central Jordan. The main focus of the work will be the Iron Age Fortress of Mudaybi. The area has stratified remains from the Iron II period to the Islamic period. The project also includes an archaeological survey of the region.

Elaine A. Sullivan (University of California, Los Angeles), "Old Pots, New Tricks: Using Vessel Morphology to Theorize Function in Egyptian Ceramics"

The analysis of ancient Egyptian ceramics has traditionally centered on specialized corpora originating in cemetery contexts. As a result, little research has dealt with the use of pottery outside of the funerary sphere. Recently, a number of new excavations have focused on settlement or urban sites in Egypt. The pottery excavated in these projects can contribute substantially to our understanding of how ceramic vessels were used in daily life. Pottery from settlement and urban sites is uniquely suited to investigations about vessel function. Towns or cities can be expected to hold a broad range of ceramics, representing a wide variety of activities, including cooking, eating, drinking, storing, and transportation. During three seasons of excavations of a 1st millennium BCE mud brick building near the temple of the goddess Mut at Karnak (part of the ancient city of Thebes in Upper Egypt), the speaker performed extensive analyses on the associated ceramic finds. Using principles developed by anthropologically-oriented archaeologists outside of Egyptology, vessel function was theorized based on morphology (container form and fabric) and find-context. By utilizing these methods, the speaker was able to identify broad functional categories for the corpus of settlement ceramics at the excavation site. Quantification of the ceramic finds in each category demonstrated that the activities in and around the building were focused on storage and consumption. These findings were used to suggest the building's role in the administration of the neighboring temple entities.

### A7 Archaeology of Jordan I: The Bronze and Iron Ages

Suzanne Richard (Gannon University), Presiding

Suzanne Richard (Gannon University) and Paul S. Holdorf (Khirbat Iskandar Excavations), "A

New EB IV Khirbat Iskandar Quantitative Ceramic Analysis"

This paper offers a first attempt at correlating the phasing and ceramic sequences in Areas B and C at Khirbat Iskandar. With the forthcoming publication of the quantitative analysis of the Area C ceramics in Vol. 1 of the Excavations of Khirbat Iskandar, the authors are now focusing on the ceramics in Area B. Utilizing the same methods and quantitative classification system, the authors are testing certain hypotheses based on the conclusions of the earlier study, namely: 1) there were three ceramic typological phases matching the three stratified phases in Area C; 2) the Phase 2 assemblage revealed a greater diversity of types, e.g., less variety and two peaks of platter bowl; 3) Phase 3 represented a more standardized assemblage possibly suggesting mass production, and 4) a comparison with the cemetery materials showed that the tell and tomb corpora were amazingly similar to Area C, with the exception of one particular class of ceramics. Utilizing such factors as diversity, richness indices, and typological change, the ceramic study provides insight on changing organizational patterns during the EB IV period. Though not complete as yet, this preliminary study suggests tentative correlation between the phasing and ceramic sequences in both areas.

Moawiyah M. Ibrahim (Society of Friends of Archaeology and Heritage, Jordan), "Sahab During the Bronze Ages"

Sahab, over 20 dunams in area, lies ca. 12 km southeast of Amman in the transitional zone between desert and highland. Excavations between 1972 and 1980 identified six major occupational phases extending from the Chalcolithic period to the Iron Age II. Cave occupation and sherds from an Area B sounding confirm EBA occupation. MB II burials were found in Areas A and B, but the remains of a glacis in Area B as well as a massive wall in Area H, indicate that Sahab was a major MBA fort, undoubtedly serving as a first defense against attacks from the desert.

The LBA period, spanning the 15th-12th c. BC, is well represented by ceramic remains and a town wall. A seal impression on an LBA jar handle, found in the foundation trench of the town wall, plus typical pottery, affirm the 15th c. date for the beginning of the period. The scene depicted on the seal is typical of the time of Thutmosis III of the 18th Dynasty of Egypt. There were imported as well as imitation Mycenaean wares, along with local wares. Sahab, probably the first LB walled town to be excavated east of the Jordan River, may have played an important administrative role during the Egyptian domination. Sahab's importance lies also in its apparently unbroken occupational history from the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age II down to the later part of the Iron Age II.

Noor Mulder-Hymans (University of Maastricht), "The Nabataean/Roman Settlement and Water Works at Khirbat al-Mudayna, Jordan"

At Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath Thamad, currently excavated by Drs. P. M. Michèle Daviau and Noor Mulder-Hymans, a Nabataean/Roman house, a reservoir and water walls were excavated. The settlement is located at the foot of the Iron Age Tell near a wadi in an agricultural area. The house had several phases and different construction techniques with rooms grouped around an open court. Around the house and connected to the reservoir were several water retaining walls leading to other buildings c. 800 m. away. This paper will try to explain the function of the house, the reservoir, and the unique water retaining wall system.

Margreet L. Steiner (Independent Scholar), "Khirbat al-Mudayna and the Production and Distribution of Pottery in Central Jordan"

Studies of the pottery of ancient Palestine tend to concentrate on devising a pottery typology intended for comparisons with other sites, for dating purposes, and on the technological aspects of the production process. Analyses of the organization of the production process and the distribution mechanisms of the produced vessels are much less in vogue. And yet, precisely these latter aspects are directly shaped by the economic and socio-political conditions in which both the potters and their clients lived and worked. I have used the Iron Age pottery excavated at Khirbat al-Mudayna, located in northern Moab on the border with ancient Ammon, as a test case to study both the distribution of pottery in Moab and Ammon and the mechanisms that underlie the observed distribution patterns. It seems that locally made pottery that is found in great quantities at a site may yet have very different mechanisms of production and distribution. It is difficult to identify a specific 'Moabite' pottery corpus at Khirbat al-Mudayna. The location of the site in a border region may be an important factor behind its 'eclectic' pottery repertoire.

P. M. Michèle Daviau (Wilfrid Laurier University), "Industrial Furnishings from Khirbat al-Mudayna ath-Thamad: Clues from Egyptian Iconography"

In our attempts to understand the crafts and industries of ancient peoples, Egyptian tomb painting and Assyrian wall reliefs offer numerous clues to the tools and equipment used by ancient men and women. But in both sources, there are gaps in the kinds of activities that are represented. The result is that the archaeologist can find items for which there are no known parallels. Ten seasons of excavations at Khirbat al-Mudayna ath-Thamad have produced a number of mystery items. This paper is a study of the low stone tables recovered from nearly every Iron Age building at the site. Such tables are rare at contemporary sites in the Levant and their function has not yet been defined. Clues from Egyptian tomb paintings may be a start in that direction, although they are also a challenge to our understanding of certain crafts.

### A8 Khirbet Qeiyafa II: A Fortified City in Judah from the Time of King David

Theme: Focuses on the general results of the

Khirbet Qeiyafa excavations.

Michael G. Hasel (Southern Adventist University), Presiding

David L. Adams (Concordia Seminary), "Between Socoh and Azekah: The Biblical Identity of Khirbet Qeiyafa"

The excavation at Khirbet Qeiyafa in the Elah Valley of what appears to be a military installation occupied from the late-11th to mid-10th centuries has spawned a lively debate over the question of whether this site can be identified with any of the settlements whose names are known from the Hebrew scriptures. This paper examines what is known of the historical and geographical context and evaluates various proposals for the identification of Khirbet Qeiyafa from the perspective of the Biblical narratives. It concludes the following: (1) that there are very likely direct connections between the site and the narrative of I Sam. 17; (2) that given the relatively short history of the settlement at Khirbet Qeiyafa, it seems most probable that it is not mentioned by name in any biblical text; (3) that of the possible named sites, Shaarayim appears to be the most likely; and (4) that the ultimate significance of the site for understanding this period does not depend upon our ability to connect Khirbet Qeiyafa with a named biblical site.

Hoo-Goo Kang (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Yosef Garfinkel (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "The Pottery Assemblage of Khirbet Qeiyafa in the Early Iron Age IIA"

This paper will examine the Iron Age IIA pottery assemblage from the 2007-2009 excavations at Khirbet Qeiyafa with reference to typological, historical, and archaeological contexts.

David Ben-Shlomo (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "Petrographic Analysis of Iron Age Pottery from Khirbet Qeiyafa"

Sixty-four Iron Age pottery vessels and sherds from Khirbet Qeiyafa were sampled

for thin section Petrographic analysis. The main aim was to examine the provenance and manufacturing technique of several common yet relatively unusual types of pottery appearing in the site. Especially interesting were a group of finger-stamped jar handles, very typical of the site, 'pre-LMLK' jars, several "Late Philistine" decorated ware found, and the ostracon. The results indicated that the main clay type used in the Iron Age IIA was local to the site and was probably derived from brown soil, from the river bed of the Elah Valley. The calcareous clays derived from rendzina soils, common in this area, were hardly used. Most of the local typical jars seem to have been produced on the same 'production line'. The Late Philistine vessels ('Ashdod Ware') were probably made of loess type clay originating from the southwestern Shephelah or coastal plains. Thus, this type of pottery, which seems to be a Philistine cultural indicator, was not produced at the site, but imported from proper Philistia. This preliminary study will be continued after more excavation seasons at Khirbet Qeiyafa will produce a larger variety of pottery types.

Haggai Misgav (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "The Ostracon from Khirbet Qeiyafa: Paleographical and Historical Implications"

The ostracon from Khirbet Qeiyafa and its dating to the late 11th-early 10th century BCE has implications for some important subjects: (1) It enables us to redefine the style of ancient alphabetical scripts in the late 2nd and early 1st millennium BCE; (2) In addition to recent discoveries, like inscriptions from Tell e-Safi and Tell Zayit, it enables us to develop a new theory about the change of the scripts in the transition from Iron I to Iron II. As a result, some known inscriptions, like the ostracon from Izbet- Sarta, should be assigned later dates; (3) It suggests a description for the cultural development in Judah in the early 10th century BCE.

### A9 Archaeology of Anatolia II: Connectivity

Sharon R. Steadman (SUNY Cortland), Presiding

Bleda S. During (Leiden University), "The Second Neolithic Revolution in Asia Minor: Evaluating Possible Causes"

Around 6500 cal BC a decisive development took place in Anatolia that was to have lasting repercussions far beyond the peninsula: it consists of the expansion of the Neolithic way of life beyond the steppe environments of southern Central Anatolia and the Fertile Crescent, and a spread towards western Asia Minor and the Balkans. Despite the enormous importance of this 'event' there has been little debate about what caused it. In this paper I will consider various elements that might have played a role, such as climate change, demography, and agricultural and social changes in a contribution towards the better understanding of this "second Neolithic Revolution".

Arkadiusz Marciniak (Institute of Prehistory, University of Pozna), "The Demise of the Neolithic Communities in Central Anatolia: Upper Levels at Çatalhöyük East"

The end of Late Neolithic in Central Anatolia brought about considerable social and economic transformations of local communities indicating the demise of constituent principles of the early Neolithic in the region. They are manifested in significant changes in the regional settlement pattern, the site architecture, the internal space organization, burial practices as well as the lithics and pottery manufacture. The paper intends to contextualize the nature of these changes based upon results of recent excavations of upper levels at Çatalhöyük East. They are to be seen as local transformations and modifications of the constituent principles the Neolithic communities marking the beginning of new social and economic arrangements of the Chalcolithic.

*Lynn Welton* (University of Toronto), "Isotopic Analyses as Indicators of Mobility at Ikiztepe, Turkey"

Ikiztepe, located on the Black Sea coast near the modern city of Bafra, is one of the largest and most intensively excavated sites in northern Anatolia. According to its excavators, the site was first settled during the Late Chalcolithic period, with occupation continuing throughout the Early Bronze Age. Throughout the occupational sequence at Ikiztepe, archaeological evidence has been suggested to indicate connections to the cultural complexes of Eastern Europe. The exact nature of these connections, however, remains the subject of debate. A large cemetery at Ikiztepe dating to the Early Bronze Age has produced nearly 700 burials, and the skeletal material from the cemetery has previously been used to support the idea of a southeastern European origin for the population at Ikiztepe. Stable isotope analyses of bone and enamel have been applied with increasing frequency in anthropology to address questions about residential mobility and population origins. In particular, two elements have received the greatest amount of attention in terms of their ability to examine these issues: strontium and oxygen. This presentation will discuss the preliminary results of strontium (87Sr/86Sr) and oxygen (18O/16O) isotope analyses performed on skeletal remains from the Early Bronze Age cemetery at Ikiztepe in order to identify potential immigrants to the site, and to examine Early Bronze Age residential mobility and social organization. Analyses of biodistance and of intra-cemetery spatial organization will be used to inform the interpretation of the isotopic results.

Joanna S. Smith (Princeton University), "Hittite Apologies in Stone"

Diplomatic relations between the Hittites and Egyptians are well known through the treaty after the Battle at Kadesh and the many letters that attest to the regular correspondence among rulers. Yet what did these two great powers of the Late Bronze Age

know of each other's artistic traditions and their meaning? Trevor Bryce has asserted that the pharaoh Ramses II would have proudly shown off the reliefs depicting the Battle at Kadesh to visitors and that the Hittite King Hattusili III wrote in anger to the pharaoh specifically because he knew of the unflattering way in which Hittites were shown in these same images. And yet the surviving textual evidence does not provide direct evidence for this statement. Is it, however, possible that the Hittite program of monumental sculpture developed as a reaction to large-scale Egyptian images in stone? This paper investigates the issue of connectivity, specifically the nature of direct versus indirect artistic exchange, between the Hittite kingdom and its neighbors through written correspondence, orally delivered messages, and the development of miniature and monumental sculpted art forms, especially in the thirteenth century BCE. This investigation shows that the Hittite sculptural program was a reaction to the Egyptian images but not one of direct visual similarity or even direct visual experience. Instead its inspiration drew on indirect experience and its final form adapted uniquely Hittite textual as well as artistic traditions, forming, in part, apologies in stone.

Jak Yakar (Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University), "The Archaeology of the Hittite 'Lower Land' and the Implications of Archaeological Observation"

The joint Istanbul University-Tel Aviv University archaeological reconnaissance conducted in the south-central plateau a decade proposed plausible sites for the location of the capital of Tarhuntassa and the borders of this kingdom according to information provided in the royal treaty between Tuthaliya IV, the Hittite great king and his cousin Kurunta, king of Tarhuntassa. Recent archaeological investigations in the Konya plain by researches from Selcuk University reopened the question of the location of Tarhuntassa's capital and the extent of its

territory. This paper argues that our original working hypothesis based on the assumptions listed below still holds. 1- Construction work for a temple-palace compound must have started in Tarhuntassa with the decision of Muwatalli to live there. 2- Since king Muwattali is believed to have died soon after the Egyptian War and his successor Urhi- Tesup (Mursili III) moved the Hittite Capital back to Hattusa, construction work at Tarhuntassa probably did not proceed as planned.

### A10 Eastern Mediterranean Diasporas: Cultural and Economic Implications

Elise A. Friedland (The George Washington University) and Peter van Alfen (American Numismatic Society), Presiding

Shelley Wachsmann (Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University), "A Helladic-Style Wooden Ship Model from Gurob, Egypt"

Petrie's 1920 excavation at Gurob, in middle Egypt, revealed a remarkable disassembled and broken wooden ship model in an unmarked New Kingdom tomb probably dating to the XIXth Dynasty and now housed at the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology in London. Despite the fact that Petrie and his assistants published descriptions and reconstructions of it, the model has missed further scholarly attention in the ongoing discussion on ancient seacraft. Although found in Egypt the prototype of the Gurob model was clearly an Aegean-style galley – possibly a pentaconter of a type used by both the Mycenaeans and the Sea Peoples. This model is the most detailed representation presently known of this vessel type and is unique among all known depictions in its polychrome painted decoration: as such it contributes to our understanding of Homer's epitaphs regarding his heroes' ships. The vessel bears a typical Helladic bird-head decoration topping the stempost while holes along the sheerstrakes confirm the use of stanchions that have been postulated based on other representations. The boat was found with four wheels and other

evidence for a wagon-like support structure, which connects it with European cultic prototypes. A number of the model's pieces are missing, indicating that it had been broken, probably intentionally, prior to having been deposited in the tomb. Textual evidence for Sherden living in and around Gurob raises the possibility that the model represents a galley of that Sea People. Comparative materials permit the tentative reconstruction of a virtual reality replica of the model.

A. Bernard Knapp (University of Glasgow), "Mobility, Materiality, and Diasporic Identity in Iron Age Cyprus"

This overall trajectory of research of which this paper forms one part continues investigations into the social identity of prehistoric-early historic Mediterranean islanders, specifically into the 'Dark Age' – no longer so dark — of the 12th-8th centuries BC. The overarching aim is to explore the socio-cultural impact of migratory, colonial and exchange encounters, and to investigate the interrelated issues of materiality, mobility and diasporic identity throughout the late prehistoric-early historic Mediterranean. Because no single society constitutes the ideal unit of analysis, I adopt a comparative approach to consider the relevant material records of key Mediterranean coasts or islands: the Levantine coast, Cyprus, Crete, Sicily and the Aeolian islands, Sardinia and the Balearics. In this paper, and in order to establish a link with previous research, I focus on the island of Cyprus (12th-7th centuries BC). Given the breakdown of the larger, centralized polity and the emergence of smaller, localized 'city kingdoms' involving native Cypriotes and incomers from the Aegean and Levant, this paper examines the extent to which maritime interactions, hybridization, migration and colonial encounters (Phoenicians, Greeks) were involved in new material expressions and the emergence of new island identities.

Laurence J. Foschia (French School of Archaeology in Athens), "The Fate of

Synagogues in Late Antique Greece: From Demolitions to Restorations via Sacred Reuse"

I intend in this paper to study the beginning of proseuches and synagogues in the Late Antique Greek World, especially in Mainland Greece and Islands, from the 2nd to the 6th century. Scholarship about the conversion and destructions of pagan sanctuaries and temples in Late Antiquity is abundant; abundant too the bibliography about Christian churches and basilicas. This contrasts with what we observe for Jewish cult places in Roman Palestine as well as in the Diaspora. Systematic and regional studies are still waiting to be made mainly from the study of epigraphical and archaeological sources. The focus will be on Jewish cult places in Sparta, Corinth, Philippi of Macedonia, Athens, Thebes of Boeotia, Delos and Crete. We will try to define a typology related to the various becoming of these places: abandonment, partial or complete destructions, desacralizations and deconsecrations, restorations, and lastly profane and sacred reuses.

*Karen B. Stern* (Brooklyn College of the City University of New York), "Roman, Parthian, and Jewish Space: Design and Decoration in Dura Europos"

Since its discovery, the synagogue at Dura Europos has transformed understandings of the dynamics of local religions in the farflung reaches of the Roman Empire. Scholars repeatedly highlight how the devotional building's design, construction, and decoration collectively signify the presence of a Jewish population in ancient Syria that sought unity in response to the external cultural forces of the Roman and Parthian empires. Images from the famous wall murals of the Durene synagogue have been evaluated accordingly: scholars have considered the prominence of biblical themes in its wall-paintings, and the connection between the synagogue space and liturgical scrolls discovered nearby, as evidence of the close connections between Dura's Jews and the rabbinic Judaism that increasingly coalesced in late ancient Mesopotamia. In this

paper, however, I take a different approach to the synagogue, its decoration, and its cultural interpretation. I consider long-neglected features of the synagogue, such as its graffiti, ceramics, and architectural sculpture, to argue that the Durene Jewish population sustained a more complex local character than previous analyses have permitted. I argue that the neglected features of the Dura synagogue suggest how embedded were the cultural dynamics of its Jewish population whose modes of decoration were intrinsically local, and regional, and positioned at the interstices of Syrian, Roman imperial, and Parthian cultures. Finally, I suggest why the Dura Europos synagogue serves as a particularly useful case study for the examination of the complexities of regionalism, religion, and culture in the broader.

#### A11 Individual Submissions II

Mark Schuler (Concordia University), Presiding

Nicholas G. Blackwell (Bryn Mawr College), "Bronze Tools in Prehistoric Cyprus: Implications of Distribution and Application"

Discussions on prehistoric Cypriot metallurgy include the prospection of cupriferous ores, the multi-stage process of smelting, and casting pure raw copper for exportation throughout the Mediterranean. The end-products of this industry, such as copper-based tools, and their associated craft industries have not been treated comprehensively since Catling's seminal monograph (1964) on Cypriot bronze work. An overview of implement types and their distribution by context (hoards, burials, settlements) reveals important tool preferences in Cyprus that both compared to and diverged from those in the wider Mediterranean and Near Eastern worlds. Metal assemblages represent the prevalent context for Late Cypriot tools, suggesting a special relationship between hoarding activities and tool usage. Analysis of implement-dominated assemblages indicates structured hoard formulations rather than haphazard accumulation. Organizing

principles, such as tool kits, are evident from repetitive compositional patterns, which suggest a utilitarian value for most hoard implements, even fragmentary objects. Broken tools are not necessarily scrap since deliberate manipulation, fragmentation, and secondary functionality are possible; this observation applies to both Cypriot and Aegean hoards, suggesting similar methods of tool consumption between these regions. Evidence for cutting tools may be gleaned from the physical traces of usage on LC IIC ashlar architecture. A brief comparison of these tool marks and the implement types from Cyprus is considered. This paper presents the preliminary results on Cypriot tool use as part of my doctoral research on 2nd millennium BC bronze implements, funded in part by the Daniel Parks Memorial Fellowship of CAARI.

Guillaume Gernez (Institut français du Proche-Orient), "Can Weapons Reflect Cultural Identity?"

Metal weapons are an important resource for the analysis of material culture insofar as their forms are not only related to their function, but are the result of technical, strategic, symbolic, and esthetic choices and designs. The differences between types of weapons found throughout the Ancient Near East have been studied by archaeologists for a long time, and in numerous cases it has helped to define the repertoire of each culture/civilization. The aim of this paper is to understand how metal weapons can reveal one's association with a particular cultural group, and to examine whether ancient people were aware of the identity range of their esthetic knowledge and choices. In order to answer these questions, we have to consider the objects themselves, their distribution, their archaeological context, and their depictions in art. Taking several examples from the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC in different regions (Mesopotamia, the Levant and Anatolia), we will try to understand if and how certain weapons can reflect - or not reflect - cultural identity.

Stephanie L. Selover (University of Chicago), "A Metallurgical Analysis of a Set of Bronze Clothing Pins from the Site of Tell Atchana, Turkey"

The current excavations at Tell Atchana, Turkey, revealed a sizable number of bronze clothing pins, commonly called toggle pins. The clothing pin was a highly visible object, used in a utilitarian fashion to close a cloak, but also to make a statement about the wearer's choice in pin style. The available variety and uses of clothing pins made them a combination of both tool and ornament as was fulfilled by no other object of the period. Since no clothing survives from Alalakh, clothing pins were the only remaining aspect of personal dress in the archaeological record. This study analyzes a sample of 29 pins, all dating to the Late Bronze Age. The samples are analyzed with a polarizing light microscope and scanning electron microscope. The experiments seek to answer the following questions: What is the chemical composition of the artifacts? Are there any peculiar or unusual inclusions in the metal? How are the artifacts manufactured? Using these findings, the paper discusses the ways in which these results can reveal how technology was mediated in society and how modes of dress provide insight into society, status, agency, and value. The results are then compared to similar studies of metals from other Late Bronze Age sites in Turkey.

Abigail S. Limmer (The University of Arizona), "The Identification and Validity of Eye Motifs in the Jewelry of the Iron Age Southern Levant"

In the Middle East today, blue glass "eye beads" are commonly worn to protect against the "evil eye," and are attached to amulets for houses as well. Similar motifs on blue and white glass beads were also used extensively in the Iron Age II Southern Levant. Site reports often refer to the beads as "eye beads," presuming that their symbolism has been consistent across the millennia. This motif may also be connected with the concentric circles found decorating bone pendants from the Iron Age II. The same colors used in eye beads were

also used extensively in solid-colored beads, and can be connected to the colors found in ritual settings in the Hebrew Bible. Was this part of a coherent symbol system, or was the eye motif separate from the color symbolism? In this paper, I examine the possible continuity of the "eye" motif from the Iron Age II through the modern period. I consider the literary references to eyes as protective or inimical in literature from Iron Age II Israel, Late Bronze Age Ugarit, and contemporary Egypt and Mesopotamia. I then survey the artistic representation of eyes as apotropaic or dangerous forces throughout the region. Finally, I consider the likelihood that eye beads found in Iron Age II remains served as amulets against the "evil eye" or other supernatural dangers, and its place in the system of color symbolism.

Sarah E. Lepinski (Bryn Mawr College), "The Study of Roman Wall Paintings in the Eastern Mediterranean"

In striking contrast to the vast amount of research on wall paintings from the Roman west, paintings from Roman period sites in the Eastern Mediterranean are sorely underrepresented in current scholarship. With the exception of a handful of sites (Ephesus, Sardis, Zeugma, Corinth) few groups of paintings have been comprehensively studied and published from this region. Though a number of factors contribute to this situation, the most evident problem lies in the fragmentary state of the majority of paintings from Roman-period sites. This paper presents a method for the analysis of paintings from archaeological contexts that was developed throughout the excavation and study of the paintings from Panayia Field, in Ancient Corinth, in Greece. The methodology draws from paradigms established within excavations and from conservation-program strategies at sites in Roman Britain, Gaul, and Italy. It includes paintings from all excavated deposits, stressing the necessity for contextual analysis on multiple levels: archaeological, architectural, and cultural. In the case of the paintings from Panayia Field, the majority

of which were recovered from secondary contexts, this approach has made it possible to assess the general extent of painting in each architectural phase, to consolidate fragmentary schemes, and to assign a large number of paintings to the rooms they once adorned. In turn, comprehension of the paintings' contexts has facilitated a diachronic study of their technical, material, and aesthetic characteristics, which has revealed distinct trends in Corinth's artistic production in the first three centuries C.E.

Mohamed A. Marouf (Sohag University) and M. Fetouh (Sohag University), "Study of the Deteriorating Effects of the Metal Threads on Turkish Embroidery Textiles"

Embroidery textiles with metal threads are among the most important ornamented textiles in the Turkish Arts; however, the use of metal threads as part of the embroidery technique can create problems in the basic textile when the threads made from copper or silver alloys corrode as a result of exposure to the surrounding environment. The rust that results can stain and deteriorate the natural fibers or dyes in the textiles. This study documents the various kinds of metal threads used in the archaeological Turkish embroidery textiles, studies the resulting rust, and records the deterioration shapes on the natural fibers and their dyes by means of a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) provided with X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF). This study can aid in interpreting the many deterioration shapes, as well as help in the treatment of several problems which can result from the corrosion and rust of the metal thread in these old textiles.

### A12 Theoretical and Anthropological Approaches to Near Eastern and East Mediterranean Art and Archaeology I

Theme: Feasting, Economy, and Urbanism Louise Hitchcock (University of Melbourne), Presiding

Leann C. Pace (University of Chicago), "Everyday Feasts: An Exploration of Modern

Theoretical Categories of Ancient Social Practice"

Many members of the scholarly community engaged in work on the ancient Near East have come to appreciate the value of feasting as a social practice. We know from our own experience that consuming food together is a bonding activity. Additionally, feasting wasn't always about the food and drink; the feast provided a setting for other types of binding activities (e.g. gift exchange, formal agreements). In scholarly literature, the practice of feasting is often considered separately from more quotidian food and drink consumption practices. The division between feasts and everyday meals is meant to preserve the singularity of feasting events, recognizing that is the intentionality with which feasts are orchestrated that makes them worthy of their own category within the larger realm of social practice. However, it is precisely this feeling of departure from the everyday associated with feasts that suggests that an understanding of daily food preparation and consumption practices might be necessary to understand the feast. This paper will explore, through modern and archaeological examples, whether approaching feasting as one end of a larger spectrum of food preparation and consumption practices instead of as a singular activity might alter our understanding of the role played by feasting in promoting social cohesion and establishing social boundaries. Likewise, it will explore the degree to which everyday food preparation and consumption practices facilitate the creation and support of certain social structures traditionally ascribed to feasts.

Justin S. E. Lev-Tov (Statistical Research, Inc.), Benjamin W. Porter (University of California, Berkeley), and Bruce A. Routledge (University of Liverpool), "The Pastoral Economy of Early Iron Age Central Jordan: A View from Khirbat al-Mudayna al-'Aliya"

While the ecology of nomadic pastoralism in the Ancient Near East has received considerable scholarly attention

in recent years, less consideration has been given to the subsistence challenges faced by sedentary pastoralists based in arid and semiarid environments. With limited precipitation and seasonally disparate grazing routines, sedentary pastoralists chose their settlements to maximize resources. In early Iron Age Central Jordan, multiple agropastoralist communities settled on the steep cliffs of the Wadi Mujib and its tributaries. Here, perennial springs offered the settlements a narrower riparian zone with a year-round water source for herds and crops, and a habitat for wild animals. The faunal assemblage from one settlement, Khirbat al-Mudayna al-'Aliya, consists principally of sheep and goat specimens, with goats forming the majority. This caprid orientation, especially the bias toward goats, is expected given the site's low rainfall and precipitous location. Paleoethnobotanical evidence from the settlement's storage bins indicate that herds were fed supplemental feed, a strategy likely used during lean years, or annual periods after winter harvest stubble had been grazed and before the appearance of wild grasses. Additionally, the number of non-caprid specimens in the assemblage indicates that settlements diversified their subsistence to include the consumption of wild species like crustaceans, deer, and birds. This paper will present these results in detail, and compare them to other published early Iron Age assemblages in Central Jordan, given particular attention to evidence for distinct diets adapted to different econiches.

Piotr A. Bienkowski (University of Manchester), "Exploring the Theory and Evidence for 'Tribalism' and 'Segmentary Society' in Iron Age Transjordan"

The purpose of this paper is to explore recent debate on the nature of society in Iron Age Transjordan. The 'traditional paradigm', whereby the Iron Age kingdoms of Ammon, Moab and Edom were regarded, like Israel and Judah, as 'nation-states', has been challenged by two new, linked interpretations: "that

'tribalism' was always at the core of society in this region and that the Iron Age kingdoms were effectively 'tribal kingdoms'; \_that Iron Age society and the Iron Age kingdoms were essentially segmentary - organised in independent, kin-based social segments, each the structural duplicate of the other, which cohere into larger communities when a perceived need for group action arises. Within this debate, 'tribalism' and the notion of 'tribal kingdoms' have been criticised for not sufficiently defining the nature of what 'tribe' in this society actually means and how a tribe was constituted; while the idea of a 'segmentary society' has been criticised for not correlating with the Iron Age archaeological evidence. This paper reviews and reflects on the debate, and presents a defence of 'tribalism' and the 'tribal kingdom' model, re-defining the nature of 'tribe' in Iron Age Transjordan set in the framework of current anthropological theory.

Claudia Glatz (Heidelberg University and University College London), "Inter-cultural Contact and Interaction: Exploring the Mechanisms of Transfer, Adoption, and Appropriation of Cult Practices and Containers in the 2nd Millennium B.C. Near East and East Mediterranean"

Inter-cultural transfer of practices and objects in the 2nd millennium BC Near East and East Mediterranean was facilitated by farflung trade networks, potentially hampered by political rivalry, invigorated by international diplomacy, and the subject of political and social negotiation in imperial relationships of domination. In this paper, I will introduce a new research project, whose focus is the transfer, adoption, and appropriation of cult containers and their associated official and domestic practices among the societies of the ancient Near East and the eastern Mediterranean in the context of shifting political climates and economic relations. The focus of the paper will be on the theoretical and practical concerns in the study of culture contact, the modalities of, and requirements as well as motivations for, cross-cultural adoption

and appropriation in the sphere of cult and its material expressions. This will be followed by a brief discussion of the preliminary results of analysis of headshaped rhyta and other cult vessels in different cultural and social contexts across the Near East and East Mediterranean.

## **A13 Arabia I: Nabataean and Roman Arabia** *S. Thomas Parker* (North Carolina State University), Presiding

Elise A. Friedland (The George Washington University) and Robert H. Tykot (University of South Florida), "Importation, Display, and Messages of the Marble Statues from the Roman Theater in Amman"

While extensive work has been conducted on architectural, funerary, and sculptural marbles discovered in Israel and on funerary and sculptural marbles from Syria, few studies have been conducted on marble artifacts from Roman Jordan, and those have focused solely on architectural marble. This study is the first in a series, designed to document and interpret the quarry origins of the three-dimensional marble statuary that was imported and installed in the major monuments of urban centers in Roman Arabia. Six marble statues that were discovered in the Roman Theater of Amman in 1957 were sampled. The samples were analyzed for maximum grain size (MGS), and by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and stable isotope analyses. The analyses suggest that the pieces come from a variety of quarries in Greece and Turkey. This paper introduces the sculptures, their findspots, dates, artistic associations, and original architectural context, and presents the results of the scientific analyses of their marble. Not only do these results provide specific data for the connections between Roman Arabia and other marble-rich provinces of the empire, but they fill a void on the map of the broader imperial marble trade. In addition, the paper discusses how new knowledge of the quarry origins of this sculptural group can further our understanding of the economics and logistics of the decoration of previously-published

monuments from sites such as Amman, Gerasa, Petra, and Gadara. Finally, the political and social goals of the patrons of these expensive, imported artifacts are considered. *Leigh-Ann Bedal* (Penn State Erie, The Behrend College), "The Petra Garden and Pool Complex, 2009"

The Petra Garden is laid out on a large terrace at the heart of the city, overlooking the Colonnaded Street and adjoining the Great Temple complex. Following the identification of the site as a garden and pool complex subsequent explorations focused primarily on the study of the garden terrace, a unique feature in the realm of Nabataean archaeology. Ground-penetrating radar helped to locate major subsurface features and reveal the overall design of the garden, and excavations have uncovered details such as tree pits and pathways, and the terrace's stratigraphic sequence – beginning with the 1st century BCE habitation of the site through the ultimate decline of the garden in the Late Roman period. This report summarizes the results of the Summer 2009 field season with the goals to explore subsurface features of the garden terrace and to expose architectural elements of the monumental pool and island-pavilion.

Andrew M. Smith II (The George Washington University), "Economic Activity in the Hinterland of Petra"

Petra, the heart of the Nabataean kingdom and an important urban center in the Roman and Byzantine periods, served as a major hub of social and economic activity in antiquity. Evidence of this activity continues to grow due to a growing number of archaeological projects that center upon the site. Needless to say, what has increased is our understanding of the history and archaeology of Petra in its urban setting. Far less is understood of social and economic activity in the hinterland of this great city, but our understanding is expanding gradually. Recent survey and excavation at the site of Bir Madhkur have yielded new data on Petra's regional economy. Two aspects in particular

have come into clearer focus: first is the organization of agricultural production in the countryside, and the other concerns the trade that passed through the territory. This paper examines both aspects of the regional economy, with some emphasis placed on an examination of the course of the famed Incense Route.

John P. Oleson (University of Victoria), "The Technological Context of the Water-Supply System at Nabataean Hawara"

Survey and excavation at the site of Humayma, in the Hisma desert of Southern Jordan, by the author since 1983 have allowed for the collection of an enormous amount of data about the details of the water-supply system that allowed this isolated settlement to flourish in a very arid environment. Complete analysis of these data for the first volume of the final publication of the site has made possible a new evaluation of the historical and technological context of the Nabataean and Roman phases of the regional watersupply system. Some aspects of the system at Nabataean Hawara had precedents in the technologies of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements in the region. Other aspects of the technology can be traced to developments in the Hellenistic Aegean, particularly to the arid island trade centre of Delos. Aspects of the water-supply system after the Roman conquest of the Nabataean kingdom in 106 AD are intimately connected with Roman hydraulic technology. Nevertheless, the closest parallels for the overall flavour of the Hawara system are strictly regional: the Nabataean systems at Petra and Iram. The reasons for these similarities depend above all on topography and hydrology, but there are also historical, cultural, and technological factors.

Robert N. Darby (University of Missouri-Columbia), "Bathing on the Edge of Empire: A Regional Study of Roman Military Baths in Provincia Arabia"

Recent archaeological investigations of several Roman military installations along the Arabian frontier in Trans-Jordan and the Wadi Araba have revealed remains of traditional Roman-style bath complexes. As ancillary structures these bath complexes have typically received less scholarly attention than the forts and fortresses that they served. However, their presence in the archaeological record at a growing number of these sites suggests that these baths were not only popular, but were important architectural additions to the Roman military infrastructure in the region. The regularity with which these bath complexes appear in the region further suggests a degree of standardization in their construction that has hitherto gone unnoticed. More, through a comparative analysis of their extant architectural remains this paper presents evidence for a regional variation on the traditional Roman bath plan and hypothesizes that this new design originated from the legions. Additionally, it puts to task long-standing assumptions regarding the role of these bath houses in the acculturation of the local populace and seeks to raise new questions about quotidian life for a Roman soldier on the Arabian frontier.

## A14 Archaeology of Israel--New Developments

Assaf Yasur-Landau (Haifa University), Presiding

Matthew J. Adams (W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research), "The Reurbanization of Megiddo in the Middle Bronze Age"

In the 2006 and 2008 seasons at Megiddo, the Early Bronze Age excavations in Area J were expanded to two squares above the northwestern corner of the J-7 Temple 5269. This excavation allowed us to excavate down through the Middle and Late Bronze Age strata and connect them to the Early Bronze Age levels below. During the course of this project the contemporary University of Chicago strata were reassessed, shedding new light on the Middle Bronze Age sequence. This paper will briefly review the new Middle Bronze Age data from the Tel Aviv University Megiddo excavations and discuss their

relevance to the excavations of G. Schumacher and the University of Chicago. A four-phase developmental sequence will be described for the MB I-II (MB IIA-B) tracing the changes in social organization at the site. New and old (but unnoticed) evidence will also be brought to bear on architectural features of the Stratum XII palace as well as the long-standing and contentious question of an MB temple.

Rami Arav (University of Nebraska at Omaha), "Bethsaida Excavations Project: The 2009 Season"

The twenty second excavation season of Bethsaida is planned from May – July 2009. The goals for this season are to shed more light on the four areas that are the topic of our research for the past few years. 1. The Stratum VI city gate, this stratum lies below the monumental four chamber city gate and served also as the gate to the city. This season we plan to complete the search for the city gate in this stratum and to be able to present results which will answer the question, how the entry to the city looked in Stratum VI. The date of this stratum is established to 950 – 850 BCE. 2. The area outside of the city gate was a large plaza that served, perhaps the main market place of the city. This year we plan to finish a section through the plaza in order to learn more about the stratigraphy of this area. Thus far, massive terraces recalling the terraces of Jerusalem were discovered in this place. 3. The Hellenistic Early Roman residential quarter at the north part of the city is being excavated for a number of years.

Gary P. Arbino (Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary), "Ramparts, Retaining Walls, and Glacis: A View from Gezer"

Recent excavations at Tel Gezer have revealed a series of retaining walls associated with the Iron Age wall system. These walls coupled with terracing walls inside of the walls illustrate how the architects of Gezer sought to control the slopes of the saddle in which the Iron Age gates were set. Comparisons with the sub-structures of Jerusalem's famed "Stepped-

Stone Structure" and similar systems at other sites aid in an understanding of the design and implementation of sub-surface foundational architecture in the Iron Age.

Daniel N. Schowalter (Carthage College), Michael C. Nelson (Queens College, City University of New York), and J. Andrew Overman (Macalester College), "Excavations at Omrit 2007-2008: Investigating a Roman Temple in Northern Israel"

Work at Omrit in 2007 concentrated in the area of the Roman temple complex. Highlights included a clear articulation of the Early Shrine building (mid first-century BCE), clearing of the north end of the stairs of Temple Two (late first century CE), and discovery of a Byzantine chapel built on the walking surface south of the altar. Efforts in 2008 focused on the area to the north of the temenos, and revealed more information about the Ionic colonnade and evidence for construction and industrial activity along the valley to the north.

#### A15 Reports on Current Excavations-Non ASOR Affiliated

Laura Mazow (East Carolina University), Presiding

Steven Collins (Trinity Southwest University), "Tall el-Hammam Season Four: Data, Interpretations, and Insights from the 2009 Excavations"

This paper overviews the activities and discoveries of the Tell el-Hammam Excavation Project (TeHEP) in Jordan, Season Four, from January 9 through February 26, 2009. The author is Project Co-Director and Chief Field Archaeologist. Although much speculation has surrounded Tall el- Hammam's regional stature and occupational history, until recently very little work had been accomplished at the site other than surface sherding and extremely limited probing on the lower tall. As a result, knowledge, much less understanding, of the site has remained virtually invisible to scholars interpreting (particularly) the Southern Levantine Bronze Age. Excavations through Season Four have revealed a massive

36-hectare fortified Bronze Age city with seemingly-continuous occupation during the EBA, IBA, and MBA. There is little doubt that Tall el-Hammam was the epicenter of a strong city-state during the EBA, and continuing into the MBA. Tall el-Hammam's sheer size attests to its position as the dominant Bronze Age urban center in the Jordan Valley, except for an occupational hiatus between the MBA and late Iron I. Indeed, interpreting the Transjordan Bronze Age without Tall el-Hammam at the center of the equation has been tantamount to studying modern Jordan without considering Amman.

Avraham Faust (Bar-Ilan University), "The Tel Eton Excavations (2008-2009)"

Tel Eton is a large site in the eastern Shephelah. Small-scale salvage excavations were carried out at the site during the 1970's by the Lachish expedition, and a number of nearby tombs were also excavated in salvage excavations in the past. The current project, on behalf of Bar-Ilan University, was initiated in the summer of 2006. Three seasons of excavation were completed so far, and a fourth season is planned for the summer of 2009. The most significant remains date to the late 8th century BCE. Parts of many buildings were unearthed, buried below a massive destruction layer. The buildings were uncovered with their content, including dozens of pottery vessels, loom-weights, various metal artifacts, arrowheads, a number of bullae, as well as various botanical finds, most of which were unearthed within ceramic vessels. The massive destruction layer was unearthed in most of the excavation areas, and earlier remains, dated to the Iron Age IIA and the Iron Age I, were uncovered only in a limited area (evidence for Bronze Age occupations was identified in the survey). After a settlement gap in the 7th -5th centuries, settlement was resumed for a short period in the late Persian or early Hellenistic period. Occupation in later periods was limited.

Mara T. Horowitz (Postdoctoral Fellow, Alalakh Excavations), K. Aslihan Yener (Koç University,

Turkey), and *Murat Akar* (Università degli Studi di Firenze), "2003-2009 Fieldwork at Tell Atchana/Alalakh"

Recent fieldwork at Tell Atchana, the site of an important 2nd Millennium B.C. city-kingdom, has focused on clarifying the stratigraphy and chronology while expanding investigatory horizons to include new ideas and imperatives. Located on the lush Amuq plain, the Amorite city of Alalakh experienced wildly varying fortunes through 800 years at the crossroads between Anatolia and the Levant, Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean. Our comprehensive strategy of investigation includes excavation, geological testing, digital mapping, geophysical survey, textual analysis, experimental archaeology, integrated database systems, and artifact studies including extensive scientific testing. The 2003-2009 fieldwork has led to extensive new areas of excavation including new exposures in the important palace area, an extraordinary geophysical scan of the mound that reveals the LBII city plan, and at long last a typology for local ceramics. Ongoing efforts to synchronize the chronology of Alalakh with contact points in foreign lands are now enhanced by a series of secure radiocarbon dates. We will present our field methods, survey and excavation plans, plus the preliminary results of various ongoing analyses.

David Schloen (University of Chicago) and Amir S. Fink (Tel Aviv University), "Excavations at Zincirli (Ancient Sam'al), 2009"

In 2006, the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago began excavating the site of Zincirli (ancient Sam'al) in the Gaziantep province of Turkey, just east of the Amanus Mountains near the Syrian border. These are the first excavations of this 40-ha walled city since the German excavations there in 1888-1902, which focused on the 8-ha upper mound and uncovered palaces and gates of the Iron Age and a number of inscriptions in Aramaic, Phoenician, and Akkadian. In the Iron II period, Sam'al was the capital of an Aramean kingdom and the city was expanded to include

a large lower town with a massive outer wall. The University of Chicago expedition has returned to the site with modern methods to determine the full settlement history and stratigraphy of the upper mound (from ca. 2500 to 300 B.C.) and to explore the large lower town of the Iron Age, where extensive geophysical surveys and excavated exposures of residential architecture are being made. A new 13-line Aramaic inscription carved on a well-preserved basalt stele (the Kuttamuwa Stele, soon to be published in BASOR) was found in a domestic area of the lower town in 2008. This paper will present the results of the 2009 excavation season, focusing on the 8thcentury house in which the Kuttamuwa Stele was found.

Kevin D. Fisher (Cornell University), Sturt W. Manning (Cornell University), and Michael Rogers (Ithaca College), "The Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environments Project: The 2008-2009 Seasons"

The rapid development of urbanism in Late Bronze Age Cyprus transformed social structures by fundamentally altering patterns of social interaction. Understanding the dynamics of this process is, unfortunately, greatly hindered by our inadequate knowledge of Late Cypriot (LC) urban centers. While excavations have taken place at a number of LC sites, the work is usually very limited in extent and spread over discrete areas. The overall objective of the Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environments Project is to investigate the relationship between architecture and social transformation during the Late Cypriot Bronze Age. The initial stage involves the use of geophysical prospection in an effort to obtain relatively complete urban plans of the partially-excavated urban centers of Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios and Maroni. A two-week pilot season was carried out at both sites in June 2008 in order to assess the feasibility of survey using a number of geophysical methods including resistivity, ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry. Preliminary results from GPR and resistivity data obtained from

the units immediately south of the northeast administrative area at Kalavasos clearly identify a number of linear features on the same alignment as the extant architecture, including an apparent continuation of the main north-south road, flanked by what are likely large architectural units. Further work is planned for 2009, although the results so far suggest great potential for the project methods to fill in the immense gaps in our knowledge of the layout of LC urban centers and shed light on how they structured social interaction.

## A16 Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Remote Sensing, and Archaeology

Theme: The latest tools and resources from remote sensing and GIS are highlighted and applied to archaeological sites in Cyprus and Egypt/Nubia, in periods ranging from the Early Bronze Age to Late Antiquity.

Stephen Savage (Arizona State University), Presiding

Jesse J. Casana (University of Arkansas), "CORONA Imagery Archaeological Atlas of the Near East"

Because Cold War-era CORONA satellite imagery preserves a high-resolution view of archaeological landscapes that have been largely destroyed by agricultural intensification, dam construction and urban expansion, these declassified images are now widely recognized as an invaluable resource in the archaeology of the Near East. Yet despite its undisputed value, the integration of CORONA imagery into archaeological projects has remained rather limited, owing to the enormous difficulties involved in rectifying and processing these highly irregular images. This paper presents initial results of a two-year, NEH-funded project that utilizes newly developed methods that efficiently and accurately orthorectify CORONA imagery of the entire Near East. In addition to providing spatially corrected CORONA overlaid on Google Earth imagery, the accuracy of the methods also enable CORONA to be viewed in stereo and for high resolution digital

topographic data to be extracted. Orthorectified imagery, DEMs and stereo pairs can be viewed and downloaded through a user-friendly online database that includes tools for locating and mapping archaeological sites as well as for importing field observations and GPS points. These data have already enabled the discovery of many previously unrecorded archaeological sites, ancient roads, canals and field systems across the Near East.

Genevieve A. Holdridge (University of Georgia), "Function and Use of Space at Sotira-Kaminoudhia, an Early Bronze Age Site on Cyprus"

The purpose of this research is to show that through the exploration of the spatial distribution of artifacts one can learn much about the function of diverse spaces at a site. The study involved exploring the spatial distribution of artifacts, with a focus on chipped stone, at the Early Bronze Age site of Sotira-Kaminoudhia, Cyprus using GIS software. Since Sotira was destroyed by an earthquake, a spatial analysis of artifacts offers insight on the direct use of space because many artifacts were left in situ. The focus has been two of the three excavated areas, known as A and B, the former of which is acknowledged as the location of domestic activities while the latter is considered a non-domestic and possibly a ritual space. The research entailed mapping the density and distribution of chipped stone into two layers representing the two phases at the site. I also mapped the density and distribution for bone, pottery, picrolite and metal in order to compare the spatial distributions of these other artifacts relevant to chipped stone, and also to better understand the use of space within a structure at Sotira; for example, to determine how the use of space differs between domestic vs. non-domestic, and interior vs. exterior places. My conclusions and observations about the data are based on statistical (i.e., correlation and regression) analyses and density and distribution maps created using GIS software.

Rhian A. Stotts (Arizona State University), "Mapping Trade in Cyprus: GIS Applications in the Late Bronze Age"

This study uses Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to hypothesize trading routes between mining areas and coastal centers in Cyprus during the Late Bronze Age (1700-1050 BC). These hypothesized trading routes are then tested to see if proposed local redistribution centers are located near these routes. Inland forts and fortified settlements have been hypothesized as protectors of such trading paths. I examine the viewsheds of these fortresses to see if the hypothesized trading routes would have been visible from these structures. Further, I discuss implications of these findings for models of the inter-island politico-economic system.

Susan Penacho (University of Chicago), "Following in the Footsteps of Soldiers: Movement within the Fortresses of Buhen and Uronarti"

In today's internet age, pathways from point A to point B are designed by locating the shortest routes such as is utilized by Google maps. These routes, known as the least cost paths, often coincide with the amount of traffic found on these roads, making the most accessible also the most desirable to the person physically moving along them. These theories of movement apply as well to the ancient past and allow us to reexamine sites such as the Egyptian fortresses in Nubia which no longer physically exist. This paper explores the street networks of the fortresses of Buhen and Uronarti through the use of GIS programs. These two forts, uncovered and mapped by previous excavations, are useful in interpreting and understanding the functions of these so-called military installations. The GIS software provides the archaeologist with a medium through which to measure and efficiently render the available spatial data, illustrating a new way in which to interpret old sites. I used this software to reconstruct and map the architecture and street networks of these two forts, examining the desirability of the roads based upon distance

between locations. The streets were then categorized by the volume of traffic, with the most frequented roads having a public function while lower volumes of traffic led to private places. Establishing the possible movement of peoples illustrates their interactions with the surrounding architecture, affects the overall interpretation of the site, and its place within the Egyptian Middle Kingdom administration.

Joshua Trampier (University of Chicago), "At the Western Frontier of Landscape Archaeology in the Nile Delta"

Previous scholars have commented that the Nile Delta suffers from a lack of interest inversely proportional to the contributions it can offer to an authoritative narrative of Egyptian culture. In particular the Delta suffers from a lack of landscape-focused, archaeological survey such as has matured in Mediterranean archaeology in recent decades. Nevertheless, investigating long-term patterns of regional habitation in the Delta has become equally as vital as quantifying the actively destructive forces that are rapidly destroying its archaeological contexts. Recent research by the University of Durham Mission to Sais team has integrated analyses of remote sensing imagery, historical cartography, ceramics, and geomorphological data to investigate the settlement history and the environmental setting of the western Delta. Linear traces of a heretofore unmapped, meandering distributary of the Canopic were tested and confirmed by drill auguring in transects that crossed the channel and adjacent sites. By means of several nondestructive methods of analysis, this study has shed new light on the archaeology for this little understood borderland during the midlate Pharaonic to late antique periods (1250 B.C.E. - 600 C. E.).

#### A17 Theoretical and Anthropological Approaches to Near Eastern and East Mediterranean Art and Archaeology II

Theme: Royalty, Ideology, and Ancestors Andrew P. McCarthy (University of Edinburgh), Presiding Susan L. Cohen (Montana State University), "Urbanization, Centralization, and Cult: Theory Versus Evidence"

Many classic theoretical approaches to urbanization suggest that urban centers provide certain services in return for the goods and materials funneled to them from smaller sites, which allows urban sites to establish their centrality and authority within a system. One of the presumed services is centralization of religion; in other words, the urban center serves as a focal point for cultic practices and worship for the population of outlying settlements. This dependence on the center for religious purposes then helps perpetuate and is perpetuated by the urbanizing processes that are already driven by other internal and external social and economic considerations. If this supposition is correct, the rise of centralized religion, should, in theory, manifest itself in the nature and distribution of material remains found at different types of sites within a system. Differences should be visible in the nature of the material culture, the architecture and/or spaces that may be designated as religious, and the distribution of these artifacts at smaller outlying sites as compared to those found at larger urban centers. If, however, these differences cannot be ascertained, or if different patterns of distribution and use should emerge, then this belies one of the basic – and often simplistic - assumptions frequently associated with urbanism and urban societies. This paper will provide an examination of the distribution of cultic artifacts and architecture within different settlement patterns in the southern Levant in order to examine this basic assumption, and discuss its validity in analyzing urban growth, settlement and society.

Rick Hauser (International Institute for Mesopotamian Area Studies [IIMAS]), "Gudea and His Audience: Replicable Ruler, Embodied Artifact"

The inscribed statues of Gudea have frequently been studied. The nature of the encounter with their intended audience has

not. In a resolutely interdisciplinary study, I will emphasize the practical nature of anthropological theory and the immediate utility of narratological analysis in the study of past lifeways. Following Schiffer, I will underscore the receiver-oriented nature of embodied material culture. With Austin, I will emphasize performativity inherent in words, inscribed, spoken, or heard, and the event for which they are causative. Gudea's statues define the adorned cultural boundary between self and the living social body. It is their liminal surface – a shifting, dynamic, and adaptable locus for enculturation – that anchors the performative event. The mantic nature of Gudea's statues is not at issue. Rather, I will explore his inscriptions and their emplacement in terms of an instantaneous, continuous and replicative present – the instantiation of a precative state that contributes to the disarming emotive power of the representations. Gudea singlemindedly raises self-referentiality to the level of an obsessive art; his visual imagery extends his performative utterance – nothing short of a vertiginous mise en abyme. Throughout, I will emphasize the importance of returning to artifactual documents available only in original site reports (Telloh, ancient Girsu). Taken collectively, my remarks will delineate a single continuum of material activity — the ongoing elaboration of the city of Laga as embodied in Gudea's consuming building project, the construction of Ningirsu's temple, the eninnu, a signal monument for the building of urban society as we now know it.

Eyal Regev (Bar-Ilan University), "Royal Ideology in the Hasmonean Palaces in Jericho"

The four Hasmonean palaces in Jericho, excavated by Ehud Netzer, are analyzed in order to examine the ideology manifested in the courts and structures built and used by the Hasmoneans. Did their courts stress their royal status, luxury and hospitality, or portray a more common, egalitarian or "national" style? Were they advocates of Hellenistic art and architecture or did they confine

themselves to the traditional Jewish ethos? The architecture of the palaces is compared to other Hellenistic palaces, especially Herod's early palaces. The spatial analysis of their structure is undertaken using Hiller and Hanson's Space Syntax Theory, commonly called Access Analysis. The ceramic assemblage is studied using socioanthropological theories of food consumption and dining. The palaces attest to a rather complex royal ideology. The architecture of the palaces is modest in comparison to the early Herodian and other Hellenistic palaces, and their structure is quite segregated. They contain many Jewish ritual baths and limited use of Hellenistic motifs. The pottery is extremely plain but the considerable amount of tableware attests to meals of many participants. However, the many Hellenistic bathhouses and swimming pools attest to an inclination towards a royal Hellenistic stance. It is suggested that the Hasmoneans tried to achieve a certain balance between the two tendencies. The display of prestige was limited to the outdoor pools and gardens, where it could be shared with a large number of visitors and introduced as the gift of nature, carrying a more national character.

Emily Miller (California State University, Fullerton), "Location, Location, Location: Moving the Ancestors"

In antiquity the death of an individual required significant action to reintegrate the members and to insure the stability of the community. Mortuary architecture represented the relationship between the deceased and the survivors. Performance of funerary rituals guaranteed the passage of the departed to another plane. Informed in part by religious views these rites also allowed elites to legitimize their authority through display: large or complex tombs, abundant and luxurious grave goods and the elaboration of mortuary ritual. Such displays are particularly lavish at times of transition, such as First Dynasty Egypt, when rites must underscore the durability of social order. The evidence on Crete indicates that another response to

political change is abandonment of preexisting mortuary behavior. Prior to construction of the first palaces Cretans buried their dead in communal rectangular or circular built tombs which were reused for centuries. Centralization of elite authority at the first palaces in Middle Minoan IB/II should have produced either more grandiose versions of these tombs or elaborate modifications and significantly richer grave goods than the pottery that dominates earlier burial assemblages. But except for the burial complex at Archanes Phourni, evidence of such adaptations is at best ambiguous. Instead Cretans gradually stopped using the preexisting tombs, and the elites did not create new funerary monuments. This response suggests that elites relied on totally new displays to legitimize their authority and re-cast the relationship between the survivors and the dead in ways that implicated the palaces themselves.

## A18 Christianity and Judaism in Late Antiquity

Carrie E. Duncan (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Presiding

*Justin T. Winger* (University of Michigan), "The Palestinian Synagogue in the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries C.E.: Archaeology, Texts, and Culture"

With two contested exceptions, there is no archaeological evidence for a synagogue in Roman Palestine between the Bar Kokhba revolt and the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> centuries CE. Furthermore, known synagogues from the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE and the 4<sup>th</sup> century CE are remarkably dissimilar in terms of both form and function. A common approach to this problem in modern scholarship has been to assume a steady trajectory between the 1st and 4th centuries CE. Recent excavations of a few small early-2<sup>nd</sup> century CE Jewish villages have unearthed public buildings that have been suggested as synagogues. This paper will attempt to shed new light on the problem of the synagogue in this period by combining a study of relevant literature with a comparative analysis of public architecture in 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE Jewish villages and similarly-sized

contemporary non-Jewish villages.

Steven H. Werlin (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), "Appetite for Destruction? The Archaeological Evidence of Jewish Iconoclasm"

In light of a presumed Jewish understanding of the second commandment, many scholars have attempted to identify willful and deliberate destruction of figural imagery, i.e. iconoclasm, in the archaeological remains of synagogues. This paper will examine the archaeological evidence for ancient Jewish iconoclasm. Several examples have been identified from a variety of late ancient synagogues all over Palestine. We will attempt to show that the evidence for Jewish iconoclasm is often very problematic, and that the cases were characterized as iconoclasm based on the identification of Jewish aniconic ideology in the archaeological sources. Although this paper concedes that Jewish art in late antiquity developed an aniconic phase, it will make a sharp distinction between aniconism and iconoclasm in order to demonstrate the limits of this phenomenon in the history of synagogues. Our conclusions will pose implications regarding the relationships among the various religious groups in the centuries encompassing the end of the Byzantine period in Palestine and the beginning of the Early Islamic period.

Walter D. Ward (Georgia State University), "The End of Paganism in Third Palestine: A Comparison of Literary and Archaeological Evidence"

One aspect of the Christianization of the Near East that is currently little understood is the disappearance of public pagan cults during the fourth and fifth centuries C.E. The spread of Christianity, as represented by the discoveries of Christian churches and inscriptions, shows a steady increase throughout Late Antiquity, but there is no corresponding evidence for the closure of pagan temples. Despite the fact that pagan temples and their cults are attested in literary sources, it is difficult to pinpoint the time frame

in which archaeologically attested temples ceased performing their ritual functions. It is my belief that we cannot fully understand the process of Christianization without analyzing the corresponding decline of public paganism. In this paper, I compare the literary references to paganism in the province of Third Palestine (southern Israel, Jordan and the Sinai) during the fourth and fifth centuries with the current archaeologically attested pagan temples. I conclude that there is ample literary evidence for pagan temples and their closure during the late fourth and early fifth centuries, but according to current archaeological data, there seem to be no functioning pagan temples in the province after the 363 earthquake. This, in turn, poses a problem for validating the accuracy of the literary sources for understanding the decline of public pagan cults.

Matthew J. Grey (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), "Epigraphic Evidence and the Role of Priests in Late Antique Jewish Society"

The standard narrative typically asserts that Jewish priests lost their influence and standing in Palestinian society following the destruction of the Jerusalem temple in 70 C.E. and were largely supplanted by rabbinic sages as the dominant political and religious force in Late Antique Judaism. However, some have begun to question this model and reexamine the evidence for continued priestly presence, activity, and influence in Jewish society during the centuries after the fall of the temple. This paper will reevaluate the epigraphic evidence for Jewish priests in Late Antique Palestine by noting where and when priests are attested, and by examining what light these inscriptions shed on the various social roles priests may have had in the post-70 era. Evidence will include coins minted during the Bar Kokhba revolt in the second century, inscriptions from the Beth Shearim catacombs from the third and fourth centuries, and synagogue inscriptions from the fourth through sixth centuries, all of which can inform our understanding of priestly activity in this period. After evaluating the epigraphic data, the paper will then compare the resultant

social picture of priests with the portrayal of priests in the contemporaneous rabbinic literature. It is hoped that such a reappraisal of the epigraphic record will assist in reasserting the role of priests into our narrative of Judaism in Late Antiquity.

*Uzi A. Leibner* (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "The Galilean Settlements of the Priestly Courses"

Liturgical poetry from Byzantine Palestine alludes to the 24 priestly courses outlined in I Chronicles, linking each course with a specific settlement in the Galilee. Remains of stone plaques from ancient synagogues bearing a combined list of the priestly courses and these Galilean settlements were discovered in the past. These indicate that the list was well known and played an important role in the world of the ancient synagogues. Samuel Klein has proposed that this list reflects the transition of the priestly courses from Judea to Galilee following the Temple's destruction, and the settlement of each course in a different site. This was the accepted view among scholars up to a decade ago. In recent years, several scholars have disputed the idea of an actual historical episode: some have connected the widespread appearance of the list in the Byzantine period with the strengthening of priestly motifs at that time and some suggested the list was a symbolic literary work reflecting local patriotism of the Galilean Jewry. However, even for those who support these "symbolic" approaches, the following questions remain: When was the list created? Why were these specific settlements included in it? And above all, what does it symbolize? The paper will present archaeological data concerning the settlements on the list and will show that the choice of these sites was meaningful and not haphazard. An analysis of the archaeological data enables us to offer answers to the questions regarding the role of the list and its period of composition.

### A19 The Archaeology of Cyprus

Theme: Beyond Aphrodite: New Approaches

to the Archaeology of Religion on Cyprus
Erin W. Averett (Creighton University) and
Elisabetta Cova (University of WisconsinMilwaukee), Presiding
Andrew P. McCarthy (University of Edinburgh),
"Aphrodite's Ancestors: The PrastioMesorotsos Archaeological Expedition in the
Paphos Region"

It is very tempting to consider that Palaipaphos, home to western Cyprus' main urban centre and the traditional birthplace of Aphrodite, was a sacred place from very earliest Cypriot prehistory. Excavations at Souskiou-Laona and Vathyrkakas have revealed important and unusual Chalcolithic cemeteries in the vicinity, and a settlement that may have been a centre of picrolite pendant and figurine production. The artefacts from these prehistoric sites hint at the importance of the landscape and the region, but there is a gap of more than a millennium between the Chalcolithic period and the Late Bronze Age urban settlement at Palaipaphos with its famous Sanctuary of Wanassa (Paphian Aphrodite). New excavations at the site of Prastio-Mesorotsos in the Dhiarizos Valley could hold the key to linking the cultures of the Chalcolithic and the Late Bronze Age, with evidence for a long sequence of occupation spanning from the Neolithic through to the Medieval period. Of particular importance is the co-occurrence of Chalcolithic, Early and Middle Cypriot Bronze Age artefacts, and the complete absence of Late Bronze Age materials, the only substantial hiatus recognised after two seasons of work. The LBA abandonment of a long-lived site in the Palaipaphos hinterland could represent both a link between the cult of Aphrodite and its prehistoric precursors, as well as a break from the past in terms of economy and society.

Derek B. Counts (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), "Herakles and Geryon in the Eastern Mediterranean"

Images bearing trademarks of the traditional Greek Herakles-the lion, bow, and club-are found in nearly every artistic media

present in the archaeological record of Iron Age Cyprus. In sculpture, the so-called Cypriote-Herakles first appeared in the role of a divine archer; at around the same time, sculptors also began to represent the god in the form of a combatant 'Master of Lions' derived from near eastern prototypes. While archers are also common in near eastern iconography, the particular combination of the bow and arrows with the lion skin suggests a Greek prototype. This paper focuses on the archer type and argues for a connection to contemporary representations of the triple-bodied Geryon, which outnumber other representations of Heraklean labors in Cypriote sanctuaries. Samos, which has produced two of the earliest representations of Geryon and whose links to Cyprus are well attested in the Archaic period, is suggested as the source of inspiration for the relative popularity of Geryon in Cyprus, as well as the preference for the lion skin clad archer type among early divine images in Cypriote sanctuaries.

Nancy Serwint (Arizona State University), "Cult and Ethnicity in a Cypriot Sanctuary"

Religious worship was one of the most profound activities that permeated the social fabric of the ancient world and bound peoples together in a commonality of identity. Scholarly investigation of religion and cult activity has long focused on the practice of offering votive objects, and in Cyprus, the dedication of votive materials was the ubiquitous gesture of offering throughout the island during the Iron Age. The gift itself says something about the relationship between dedicant and deity, and the ability of both male and female worshipers to honor the gods by material gifts, which were often generic in type, has always been assumed. Objects found in sanctuaries, particularly votive offerings, have long been used to establish the nature of cult practice and, in some cases, the identity of the deity to whom worship was directed. Analysis of votive offerings can be used in other ways, and the vast corpus of terracotta votive sculpture excavated at the Cypro-Archaic site of Marion

lends itself well to the exploration of facets of social interactions of dedicants. In the case of two terracotta heads, the specificity of ethnic type, the atypical size of the restored statues, and the distinctive details of attributes go well beyond the commonality present in the majority of religious votives. The heads impart critical information about the latitude assumed by at least some votaries to express idiosyncratic features that reflect social class and cultural heritage in acts of piety and underscore the cultural pluralism that was present in religious worship.

James A. Johnson (University of Pittsburgh) and Nicholas G. Blackwell (Bryn Mawr College), "Exploring Sacred Space: GIS Applications for Analyzing the Athienou-Malloura Sanctuary"

Sacred space has been investigated primarily as a matter of landscapes rather than how sacred localities are produced materially over time. Concomitantly, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has been utilized for analysis of regional-level datasets, often illustrating connections between topography, hydrology and cultural features such as settlements, monuments and funerary architecture. Intra-site spatial analyses with even basic GIS applications are rare, in particular when investigating the use of space in sanctuaries. GIS is used here to illustrate the strong spatial connections between the deposition of votive items related to cultic activities, focusing on clusters of artifacts and their relations to architectural features. Through our spatial analyses, we identify how different general activities would have been strongly associated with specific 'sacred' areas, which overtime led to the production, maintenance and expansion of a certain kind of locality: a rural sanctuary. In this paper, we present a preliminary assessment of the creation and utilization of the Archaic through Roman sanctuary at Athienou-Malloura through analyses of the densities and distributions of certain types of deposited artifacts. The quantity of objects (4,000+) was recovered over 18 years of fieldwork within

a confined area (approx. 400 square meters) demarcated by a temenos. The paper proceeds from examination of broad categories of material (limestone, terracotta, ceramic, bone) and then moves to distributions of certain deity-related statuary, dedicatory votives, limestone discs, and evidence for lighting/burning. Our study reveals the potential of intra-site analyses in elucidating strong relationships between categories of artifacts, use of space and ritual functionality.

#### A20 Archaeology of Mesopotamia I

Theme: The Current Affair of Iraq's Past Constance E. Gane (Andrews University), Presiding

Katharyn A. Hanson (University of Chicago), "Iraq's Cultural Heritage, Looting, and U.S. Law"

In the past six years we have become all too familiar with images of looted archaeological sites throughout southern Iraq. Although the initial flurry of destruction has subsided, important archaeological sites continue to be looted. While we will never fully know the extent of the material and information that has been stolen from these sites, satellite imagery allows us to suggest the areas within each site that have been the most heavily looted. In addition, a series of satellite images taken over a period of time indicate which sections of the sites were targeted and when looters were active. These heavily looted sections provide valuable information about the type of material reaching the market. While it is important to increase awareness about these current patterns in looting and the market for artifacts stolen from Iraq, it is also necessary to discuss the tools available to help prevent this destruction. Among these tools are recent developments in the U.S. legal framework to help protect Iraq's cultural property. This paper will specifically explore the importance for Mesopotamian archaeology of import restrictions and the 2008 ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

Donny George Youkhanna (Stony Brook University), "The Iraqi Constitution and Law of Antiquities: Are They Honored by the Provincial Governors?"

Recently a number of problems have emerged in the field of Antiquities and Heritage in Iraq. These problems are a result of provincial governors not honoring the Iraqi Constitution and the Iraqi Law of Antiquities. This has lead to the development of significant problems in the field of Antiquities and Heritage resulting in much harm to the cultural heritage of the country.

Elizabeth C. Stone (Stony Brook University) "A Summer Visit to Iraq: Assessing the Condition of Sites in Southern Iraq"

In June 2008 a group of archaeologists, sponsored by the British Museum and the British military, visited eight major archaeological sites located in southern Iraq: Eridu, Ur, Uruk, 'Ubaid, Tell el- Oueilli, Larsa, Lagash and Tell el-Lahm. One smaller site, known only from survey, was visited within the Talil Air force Base. This paper will present our assessment of the condition of these sites-whether or not site guards were present, damage due to looting, damage due to military activity, and damage due to natural forces like erosion. Where possible evidence from dated satellite imagery and the personal knowledge of our Iraqi colleagues is used to provide a time line for any damage to these sites. John E. Curtis (British Museum), "The Past, Present, and Future of Babylon: A Case Study

This paper will explore the history of the site of Babylon from 1919 until 2003, investigate what happened to the site when it was used as a military camp between March 2003 and December 2004, and describe what has occurred from December 2004 until now. We will then review what steps should be taken to manage the site in the future. Lastly, we will show that developments at Babylon can be paralleled at many other sites in Iraq. In this way, Babylon can be presented as a case study for the condition of sites in Iraq.

for the Archaeology of Iraq"

## A21 "Figuring Out" the Figurines of the Ancient Near East I

Theme: Focuses on the research and analysis of terracotta figurines from across all regions, sites, and time periods in the Ancient Near East and Eastern Mediterranean. New perspectives, interdisciplinary dialogue, and cross-cultural comparisons within figurine studies will be encouraged.

Stephanie M. Langin-Hooper (University of California, Berkeley), Presiding

Adi Erlich (University of Haifa), "Double Faces, Multiple Meanings: the Hellenistic Pillar Figurines from Maresha, Israel"

The largest collection of Hellenistic terracottas found to date in Israel comes from Maresha, which was a major city in Idumea during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE, with a mixed population of Idumeans, Sidonians, Greeks and others. The figurines were primarily found in the earth fills of the numerous caves at the site, which appear to have been associated with houses above ground. Many terracottas referred to as Hellenistic pillar figurines were found at the site. They comprise hollow pillars or rods with a rounded or pointed top, non-modeled backs and plinth bases. They all portray various types of moldmade faces, either a single one or two identical faces. All the faces of this pillar type are feminine, except for one depicting a Dionysos head. These enigmatic figurines represent a mixture of traditions: a face-type that is Eastern or Hellenistic, a body-type that recalls the Greek Herm, and an overall conception rooted in the heritage of the Iron Age Judean pillar figurines. The two heads might stand for some syncretized entity or twins. Most likely these figurines represented local feminine deities and served a cultic purpose. The Hellenistic pillar figurines make up a unique local group of terracottas, so far unknown outside Maresha and its vicinity. They present reduction of the anthropomorphic depiction into one component, the head. A similar approach is also evident in other cultures in the region,

such as the Phoenician and Nabatean, who generally preferred steles over figurative sculptures for the representations of their deities. The Hellenistic pillar figurines from Maresha serve as a test-case in the fusion of several cultural forces, namely, the Greek koine and a mosaic of local traditions.

Elizabeth A. Waraksa (University of California, Los Angeles), "Female Figurines from the Mut Precinct, Karnak: Evidence of Ritual Use"

At least six standardized types of nude female figurines, ranging in date from the New Kingdom to the Late Period (ca. 1550-664 BCE), have been excavated by the Johns Hopkins University Expedition to the Precinct of the Goddess Mut at South Karnak in Luxor, Egypt. Nude female figures such as the Hopkins examples are typically referred to as 'crude,' and are usually interpreted as votive 'fertility figurines.' The physical evidence from the Mut Precinct, however, points to a more active ritual use of ceramic female figures in magico-medical rites to protect and heal. This paper will discuss the speaker's recent, non-destructive analysis of the figurines, including remarks on their material, manufacture, and distribution, their condition when excavated, and their frequently un(der)reported decoration with red pigment. Textual evidence describing the ritual use of clay female figurines will also be presented.

Jaimee P. Uhlenbrock (SUNY New Paltz), "A Near Easterner at Cyrene: Cross-Cultural Implications at a Greek City in Libya"

Between 1969 and 1979 more than 4,500 terracotta figurines or figurine fragments were brought to light at the Extramural Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone in the Greek city of Cyrene, Libya. Among these is a handmodeled fragment preserving a female torso from shoulders to waist that, in its iconography, style, and fabric, is completely foreign to the coroplastic repertoire of Greek Cyrenaica. Nor is it at home within the broad spectrum of Greek terracottas from elsewhere around the Mediterranean. The fragment, flat and relief like, represents a female whose hands support

her breasts, a well-known iconographic scheme among Cypriote and Near Eastern terracotta figurines. Yet, the torso is covered with a stippled decoration that, to my knowledge, is unparalleled within the corpora of flat, hand-modeled figurines. In this paper I will discuss what can be learned from the presence of this Near Eastern type within an otherwise exclusively Greek context. I also unveil this unusual specimen of the coroplast's craft with the hope of gaining some insight into its provenience.

Erin D. Darby (Duke University) and David Ben-Shlomo (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "Sugar and Spice and Everything Nice: Terracotta Pillar Figurines and Jerusalemite Pottery Production in Iron II Judea"

Judean Pillar Figurines have formed and fashioned modern interpretations of Israelite religion, but few studies have investigated how the figurines were themselves formed, not to mention their significance as an industry in Iron II Judah. By combining archaeological context, ethnoarchaeology, and new petrographic data, this paper seeks to examine the JPFs as religious products, created, purchased, used, and discarded in Jerusalem of the 8th-7th centuries BCE. The data is based on my dissertation research, which includes a new petrographic study analyzed by David Ben-Shlomo of the Hebrew University, and the corpus includes 120 samples from Mevasseret, Shiloh's City of David Excavations, and the renewed City of David excavations by Eilat Mazar. Further, the data considers the female pillar figurines alongside zoomorphic figurines and pottery vessels, thus allowing in-depth comparison between pottery types and fabrics from several different loci. When this data is combined with an interpretation of archaeological context that respects site formation processes and ethnoarchaeological studies of pottery production, a picture of the production of "religious" paraphernalia in Jerusalem emerges. More, a careful approach to the data can be used to discuss the complexity of a possible "religious production industry," the likelihood of specialized producers, and the

potential differentiation between elite and nonelite products.

Susan B. Downey (University of California, Los Angeles), "Images of Divinities in Terracotta and Stucco Plaques from the Hellenistic-Roman Period at Dura-Europos, Syria"

Images of divinities constitute a major portion of the terracotta images from Dura-Europos in Syria. The terracottas can be dated only roughly; probably most belong in the second and third centuries CE. The largest group, represented in ten examples, depicts a female figure clad in a chiton and himation and wearing a polos headress, standing frontally with the right hand raised. Interestingly, the figure is cut short at the thighs. A similar figure, this time with the full body depicted, was clearly made from the same mould as a plaque with a female (goddess?) and a male figure purchased in Syria. Unfortunately, context is missing in most cases, but probably the Dura figures represent a goddess and were used in domestic shrines. Aphrodite is represented at Dura in similar figures in relief, this time in stucco; these examples (three in number) were found in houses. Three small terracotta medallions depict Artemis in her Greek form, and another three show Hadad with his thunderbolt. Other plaques depicting a male figure in Parthian dress are ambiguous: they could represent either a divinity or a mortal. This paper will explore the implications of these types and their finding places, where known, for the use of terracottas in the religious and cultural life of Dura- Europos.

## A22 Art and Artifacts of the Ancient Near East I: Context, Content, Contacts

Theme: Presents innovative analyses of facets of Near Eastern artistic production or visual culture. Marian H. Feldman (University of California, Berkeley), Presiding

Laura A. Swantek (Arizona State University),
"There's No Jewelry without a State of Society:
Picrolite Use in Prehistoric Cyprus"
Picrolite, a blue-green colored stone,

found only on Cyprus with a single source area in the South was used throughout the Prehistoric period on the island with a significant increase during Middle Chalcolithic (3500-3000 BCE) in the Southwest. During this period, picrolite was carved into anthropomorphic figurines and pendants in a squatting position with outstretched arms, termed cruciform figurines for their overall shape. Believed to represent women in the act of childbirth, a new reinterpretation suggests they were an important symbol and signifier within this society. This paper will explore the social history of the use of this stone, specifically the reinterpretation of the cruciform figurines within a period of economic change and increased social stratification. It will focus on the restricted use of the stone and figurines by women who may have held the position of midwife within these communities. The use-life of the stone will be traced in order to elucidate the processes by which the stone was carved into this specific shape, how it gained meaning within the community, what it symbolized to those outside of the group eligible to wear it and its final deposition either through ritual killing or burial with only women and children. The importance of a class of artefact that was once either overlooked or explained as yet another mother-goddess figurine will also be emphasized as a case study of the benefits of the re-evaluation of the material record.

Walter L. Crist (Arizona State University), "Twenty Squares in Twenty Minutes: The Game of Twenty Squares in the Late Bronze Age"

The study of games in the ancient Near East has been an important part of archaeological inquiry since their early discovery in the 19th Century. Since then, a number of studies have focused on the social context of gaming within society, though this is an increasingly popular area of inquiry. One of the most important of these games during the Late Bronze Age, the "Game of Twenty Squares," seems to have been derived from the "Royal Game of Ur," first discovered

in Woolley's excavations. Since then, the Game of Twenty Squares has been found in a multitude of contexts throughout the Eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus, Egypt, the Levant, Mesopotamia, and possibly Crete. Such a widespread distribution of objects lacking clear economic worth warrants examination of whether this means movement of people or some other mechanism of cultural transmission. The game's appearance in Egypt is typically attributed to the influence of the Hyksos, (though it is lacking from Hyksos contexts) and first appears in Upper Egypt during the Theban 17th Dynasty. This paper will argue that the appearance of the game at sites such as Enkomi, Knossos, and Kamid el-Loz argue against a Hyksos influence, and seem to suggest a more broadly occurring phenomenon, namely the intensive intercultural trade during the Late Bronze Age. A number of examples of the game appear on game boxes in the "international style," which seems to suggest that the game is part of a shared elite culture and meaning which spans the Eastern Mediterranean.

Mehmet-Ali Atac (Bryn Mawr College), "Approaching the Meaning of the 'Investiture' Scene from the Palace at Mari"

The attempts to understand the so-called Investiture of Zimrilim painting from the palace at Mari have so far emphasized the likelihood that the painting represents an architectural or spatial locale that also included a decorative program in sculpture as well as other artistic media. The present paper argues that such a view denies the painting its representational autonomy. Recent attempts to understand certain other ancient Mesopotamian artifacts and artistic motifs, such as the stone tablet of Nabu-apla-iddina and the Assyrian "sacred tree," primarily as more or less accurate representations of interiors of shrines or cult objects are further examples of this tendency in scholarship to downplay the depth and primacy of the symbolic and cosmological components embedded in the art of ancient Mesopotamia. This paper attempts to resist

this trend, and to locate especially the imagery of the "Investiture" painting in its larger ancient Mesopotamian context, and argue for the priority of a cosmological significance in its message system. Consequently, it suggests that apparent similarities between the painting and ancient Mesopotamian architectural paradigms come about not because the former replicates the latter, but because both draw on common intellectual and compositional sources. In approaching the meaning of the painting from the perspective of ancient Mesopotamian iconography, the paper cites visual representations ranging from the Ur III period to the Neo-Assyrian. It also refers to literary texts with focuses on the interaction between the "earth" and "heaven" from the second and first millennia BCE.

Virginia R. Herrmann (University of Chicago) and Eudora J. Struble (University of Chicago), "An Eternal Feast at Sam'al: The New Iron Age Mortuary Stele from Zincirli in Context"

On July 21, 2008, a basalt stele inscribed with a thirteen-line Aramaic inscription and a relief scene of a figure seated at a banquet table was discovered by the Neubauer Expedition to Zincirli of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Such steles bearing a depiction of the mortuary meal of the deceased are among the most striking and characteristic artifacts of the Iron Age Neo-Hittite and Aramaean kingdoms, but this new example is uniquely endowed with an archaeological context in addition to its well-preserved relief and inscription, heightening its significance for the interpretation of others of its class. This paper will first describe the iconography of the stele's relief scene, locating the object within Syro-Hittite artistic and cultural traditions, and discussing its new additions to the iconographic repertoire of this genre. The archaeological context of the stele in the lower town of the ancient city of Sam'al (Zincirli), investigated in the 2008 and 2009 seasons of the Neubauer Expedition to Zincirli, will then be presented. This private architectural context contributes to the reconstruction of the setting of many of the

other known steles and allows comparison with the mortuary chapels attested for other forms of memorial in the Syro-Hittite kingdoms at sites such as Tell Halaf and Carchemish. Stephanie Pryor (University of Missouri-Columbia), "Constructing Queenship in Nabataea (9 BCE-CE 40): A Study of the Visual and Material Evidence for Hageru, Huldu, and Shaqilat I"

This paper explores what the visual and material evidence reveals about key female members of the Nabataean royal family during the time of Aretas IV. When patrilinear succession was broken under king Obodas III, who had had no male heirs, Aretas IV proclaimed himself king of Nabataea against his rival Syllaeus, who had been the general of Obodas III. It is my contention that Aretas IV used matrilineal succession to legitimize his claim to the throne, and, that in doing so, the role of the Nabataean queen was elevated. One of the first coins minted under Aretas IV shows a woman represented in a superior position to the king. The woman on the coin represents either Hageru, his mother who was the legitimate daughter of king Malichus I, or Huldu, who was the first wife of Aretas IV. F. Zayadine argues that Huldu was additionally the daughter of Obodas III. The depiction of a woman in the superior position to the king is noteworthy as it is the only time in the history of Nabataea that the queen is found represented in this way. This attests to the importance of a royal woman in Aretas's dynastic claim to the throne. It is indeed during the time of Aretas IV that Nabataean royal women gain increased visibility in the public sphere. This paper explores what the numismatic, sculptural, and epigraphic evidence tells us about the identity and place of royal women during this time.

#### The Ties that Unwind I: Social A23 Disintegration in Near Eastern Antiquity Edward F. Maher (The Field Museum), Presiding Anna L. Russell (Universiteit Leiden), "Tell Sabi Abyad and the 8.2k Event: Collapse or Continuation in the Balikh Valley, Syria"

The Late Neolithic site of Tell Sabi Abyad in the Balikh Valley region, northern Syria, presents the perfect case study to explore how ancient societies coped with climate change. Extensive excavations at this site have revealed a unique, continuous sequence of seventh and early sixth millennium occupation layers, unparalleled at any other site in the Near East. The occupation of this site spans the so-called "8.2k cal BP climate event". This abrupt climate anomaly, peaking at c. 6200 cal BC, has recently gained much attention from climatologists but until now the archaeological and cultural implications have not been studied in detail. The spectacular data from Tell Sabi Abyad changes existing interpretations of the Late Neolithic and allows the unique opportunity to study the effects of abrupt climate change in the past. This paper will outline the research undertaken by a broad multidisciplinary team of archaeologists, focusing especially on the results of the faunal analysis. Ahmed Achrati (University of Illinois-Chicago), "Cattle Horn Symbolism: Echoes of Failed Sedentary Settlements in the Western Desert

of Egypt"

The presence of cattle horns with deceased people in the Qadan tombs at Tushka indicates the great antiquity of the symbolic significance of bovines in the northeastern African cultures. The emergence of sedentary settlements in the Western Desert (el-Ghorab and Nabta early Neolithic) and the domestication of cattle around nine thousand years ago improved the economic importance of bovines but it also enhanced their symbolic value. This is indicated by the ceremonial burial of cattle in Nabta Playa (6470 +/- 270 bp), a practice also documented in Predynastic Badarian cemeteries, as well as in the central Sahara at Adrar Bous. The salience of the horns with this symbolism articulates with the clay cattle figurines from Merimde and a host of pre-Dynastic artifacts. Climatic stress in the mid-Holocene hampered early sedentism in the Western Desert, marking a definite end to settlements in this area around 6000 bp. The incipient domestication of cattle at Kiseiba

and Nabta then developed into full-fledged pastoralism that spread in all directions, contributing to the dissemination of early Neolithic cultic and aesthetic traits across the Sahara and the Nile Valley. A study of horn modification in Saharan rock art and of horn symbolism in pre-Dynastic iconography will shed light on the power of some Neolithic cultural representations, especially their ability to transcend environmentally-induced societal collapse. It will also contribute to the question of the origin and dispersal of cattle pastoralism in Africa.

Edward F. Maher (The Field Museum), "Failed Attempts in Limiting Social Fragmentation: The Final Days of the Philistines at Tel Migne-Ekron"

Explanatory models for collapse rely on a number of catalysts which include environmental degradation, failed economic systems, internal revolt, plague and military oppression and conquest. Of equal importance is to consider how groups attempted to maintain social cohesion while challenged by such dire circumstances. In the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE the Philistines at Tel Migne-Ekron employed social devices designed to draw community members together that emphasized social solidarity, shared history, common ancestry, and group identity. Reasons why the Philistines sought to promote social unity were in response to situations that threatened to disrupt and discontinue the routine of daily life. This paper will consider what these reasons were, the evidence from Ekron demonstrating the Philistine's attempts to maintain the ties that bind, and why their efforts were ultimately unsuccessful.

Lawrence H. Schiffman (New York University), "The Destruction of the First Temple and Jerusalem in the Dead Sea Scrolls"

This paper seeks to analyze the various passages found in the Dead Sea Scrolls-composed while the second temple stood--that describe and seek to understand the destruction of Jerusalem at the hands of the Babylonians

and the subsequent suspension of Israel's sacrificial service. The paper will begin with a brief summary of the actual historical facts, and will then proceed to examine the various Dead Sea Scrolls texts, whether deriving from the Qumran sect itself or from materials composed by others and found in the Qumran library. Our analysis will seek to compare the scrolls materials to the historical reality, and thus to understand the ways in which the various texts handled the historical and theological questions raised by the catastrophic destruction of First Temple period Judah.

**A24** Philistia and the Philistines I

Jeffrey Chadwick (Brigham Young University,

Jerusalem Center), Presiding

Aren M. Maeir (Bar-Ilan University) "The 2009 Season of Excavations at Tell Es-Safi/Gath"

In this paper, I will be presenting the results of the recent season of excavations at Tell es-Safi/Gath, with particular emphasis on the Bronze and Iron Age levels. The talk will attempt to review these results in light of the relevant research and discussion of issues relating to the Philistia and/or the Philistines in the Late Bronze and Iron Ages.

Louise A. Hitchcock (University of Melbourne) "'Transculturalism' as a Model for Examining Aegean Migration to Cyprus and Philistia"

Now that some of the most vocal opponents to migration episodes at the end of the Bronze Age have rethought their position (cf Voskos & Knapp AJA 2008: 659-684), it has become permissible to abandon simplistic polarizations of indigenous development v. cultural diffusion for understanding events in the Bronze-Iron Age transition. Early approaches to Philistine, Cypriot, and Aegean migration have focused on simplistic notions of trade, colonization, acculturation, and assimilation. My presentation evaluates the strengths, weaknesses, and appropriateness of more recent models used to explain migration and cultural change at the end of the Bronze Age including stimulus or limited diffusion,

regionalism, creolization (transformation in which elements, from two cultures are combined), and hybridity (the cultural product of creolization). In doing so, I suggest that creolization like colonization implies asymmetrical relationships and is limited by emphasizing exchange between two cultures; and that hybridity is limited by being historically derived from biological concepts of cross-breeding. I propose alternative models for understanding migration, including Bakhtin's concept of double-voicing, which considers the intentionality behind the use of artifacts and transculturalism, a process of documenting encounters, interactions, and intentionality, which has become the preferred model for studying cultural mixing in contemporary linguistics and cultural studies.

Adam J. Aja (Harvard University) "Philistine Domestic Architecture"

The domestic structures from the archaeological excavations at Ashkelon, Israel (the Leon Levy Expedition) are presented as a model for comparison with sites in the eastern Mediterranean in order to explore aspects of the Iron Age I Philistine settlement in southern Canaan. The arrival of the Philistines some time near the beginning of the 12th century B.C.E. corresponds with the appearance of material reminiscent of an Aegeanstyle culture, distinct from that of the local population. Much scholarship has focused upon the path and nature of the group's migration and the chronology for their arrival, with particular attention paid to distinctive elements of the portable material culture. Unlike portable items, archaeological strata and built architectural features cannot be traded; thus they reflect the activity of people living at the site. The archaeological fields at Tel Ashkelon include one of the broadest expanses of Iron Age I domestic architecture yet exposed within the Philistine heartland. As such, it serves as an ideal model for comparison with other examples of domestic architecture both outside and within Philistia in order to reconstruct a plausible picture

of daily life for the populations in southern Canaan; and in so doing, shed light upon Philistine settlement in the region.

Linda G. Meiberg (University of Pennsylvania) "Casting a Wide Net: Notes on the Inspiration for the Fish Motif on Philistine Pottery"

The Philistine bird, with its graceful curves, chevron wings and triglyph body, has received a great deal of attention in scholarly literature throughout the years, but its pictorial counterpart in Philistine figural decoration, the fish, has remained mostly neglected. One possible suggestion for this is that a relatively small percentage of fish motifs have been found on Philistine pottery. Another is that, unlike the bird, there is little homogeneity in the examples that have been uncovered. However, with the recent publications of the material from Ashdod, Ashkelon, and Tel Migne-Ekron Field INE, which more than doubles the examples of previously known fish, this motif warrants another look. This paper will reexamine the fish motif within the Philistine ceramic repertoire and draw upon parallel aspects of its decorative elements from within the Aegean world, Cyprus, and coastal Anatolia in order to arrive at a better understanding of the inspiration for the fish motif on Philistine pottery.

A25 Ancient Inscriptions: Recent Discoveries, New Editions, New Readings Christopher A. Rollston (Emmanuel School of Religion) and Annalisa Azzoni (Vanderbilt University), Presiding

James K. Hoffmeier (Trinity International University), "Recent Royal Inscriptions from the Amarna Period on Egypt's East Frontier"

The seventh and final reason of excavations at Tell el-Borg in North Sinai took place in April 2007. In the course of these excavations, we have uncovered a significant amount of material from the Amarna period. In addition to pottery from this period, a number of reused talatat blocks were found. Most significantly, we discovered an unanticipated

number of inscriptions bearing the names the successors of Akhenaten. This indicates that an unbroken line of Amarna Period and late the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh's continued military operations at this east frontier site. This new information may force historians to reconsider Egypt's status in Canaan in the LB II period.

*Georgia B. Bazemore* (Eastern Washington University), "Hiding in Plain Sight: What Does the Bronze of Idalion Say?"

The inscribed bronze plaque from Idalion in Cyprus is the longest of all known Cypriote syllabic inscriptions. Although this Greek language inscription can be clearly read, the peculiarities of the arcane and archaic dialect of ancient Cyprus has prevented both an English language translation of this text as well as a critical edition in any language. In fact, this document contains details of potential land grants to physicians for the care of wounded during the time of war. These land grants are described in some detail, including the location of the promised land, as well as a discussion of all neighboring fields and orchards. The Bronze of Idalion is the only document from Cyprus which provides topographical detail on the internal spatial organization of an ancient Cypriote citykingdom, the location of agricultural fields and the identification of types of food produced, as well as a lengthy commentary on the location of royal lands outside of the walled capital city. Ancient topography and toponymy is then compared with modern archaeology and current place names. It is noted that ancient toponymy is well preserved within modern nomenclature. Despite the mundane provisions of this treaty, this document was dedicated with sacred oaths and placed in the temple of Athena/Anat located behind the royal palace, at the height of the royal acropolis, next to the city wall, in a visible act of cult.

Christopher A. Rollston (Emmanuel School of Religion), "The Contours of the Forthcoming Epigraphic Handbook"

Rollston is in the process of producing

a volume that will function as an epigraphic handbook (forthcoming Eerdmans). It will consist of high resolution digital images of Iron Age Northwest Semitic Inscriptions (Phoenician, Aramaic, Hebrew, Ammonite, Moabite, Edomite, and Philistine), digital drawings (made using Photoshop), discussions of phonology, orthography, and script. The volume will also contain an introduction to epigraphic methodologies and notes for each text. It is envisioned that the volume will have a number of uses, including a manual for courses focusing in Northwest Semitic epigraphy and palaeography.

Elisabetta Cova (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), "Inscriptions from Athienou-Malloura in Cyprus: A Preliminary Report"

Since 1990 the Athienou Archaeological Project (AAP) has been investigating the site of Athienou-Malloura in southeastern Cyprus. Excavation and survey have brought to light funerary, domestic and religious structures ranging in time from the Iron Age to the Ottoman period. Through the course of investigations, a small but interesting corpus of inscriptions has been discovered, primarily from an open air, Cypro-Geometric to Roman sanctuary. Inscriptions appear on limestone cult objects, ceramic vessel and lamps. While Greek appears to be the only language represented, both the Cypriote Syllabary and the Greek alphabet are used. This paper will offer some preliminary observations on these inscriptions with emphasis on their archaeological context and relationship to ritual practice, as well as their place within the larger picture of Cypriote epigraphy.

Michael Weigl (École biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem) and Mattieu Richelle (École biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem), "Epigraphical News from the Land of Moab: An Evaluation of the s tatus quaestionis"

Despite intensified archaeological investigation in the Land of Moab, epigraphical material from stratified contexts remains

very limited up to now. Over more than one hundred years, scholarly discussion has mainly focused on the Meša-Stele, discovered at Diban in 1868 by Clermont- Ganneau, and its complex literary and historical relationship with texts from the Hebrew Bible (cf. 2 Kgs 3), while its portrayal of Moab and the relation to other epigraphical evidence from this territory has only been studied superficially. During the past decades, limited, yet important new epigraphical evidence has surfaced at various sites. Among others, the Canadian Wadi-ath-Thamad Project (Director: P.M. Michèle Daviau; Assistant Director: Robert Chadwick; Associate Director: Michael Weigl) has contributed significantly to the literary corpus associated with the northern fringes of Moab. This paper will discuss published materials, re-evaluate some of the proposed readings, add items that have become available only recently, and attempt a synthesis of the various scribal and linguistic traits that characterize the corpus. Its relation to other epigraphical evidence from the region will be discussed in a synoptic overview.

# A26 Archaeology of Jordan II: The Middle Bronze Age through Islamic Periods Leigh-Ann Bedal (Penn State Erie, The Behrend College), Presiding

Christopher R. Chadwick (Andrews University), "Middle and Late Bronze Age Pottery from Tall Jalul"

The occupation of Transjordan during the Middle Bronze and Late Bronze Ages has been a subject of interest ever since Nelson Glueck concluded that the region was virtually empty of occupation during these periods. Excavations and surveys during the last few decades has been gradually reversing Glueck's initial conclusions. An increasing number of sites have been found that yield evidence of Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation or activity. Now the site of Tall Jalul, 5 km east of Madaba, can be added to that list. Begun in 1992 under the auspices of Andrews University, archaeological excavations at Jalul have found significant amounts of Middle Bronze IIB-C

and Late Bronze Age IIB-Iron I Age pottery. The closest parallels for our forms are found, not surprisingly, at neighboring Umayri. However, there are also intriguing parallels for the LB IIB-Iron I transition with the corpus from these periods at Tel Gezer in Israel. This paper will describe the MB and LB ceramics at Jalul and discuss their significance within both the local and regional contexts.

Robert D. Bates (La Sierra University), Jennifer Helbley (La Sierra University), and Douglas R. Clark (La Sierra University), "The Melting Pot: Examining the Effects of a House Fire on Early Iron Age Storage Jars"

The 2008 excavation at Tall al-'Umayri continues to examine the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron I destruction that devastated the city. Evidence from various parts of the tell show that the conflagration was widespread, leaving ash layer more than a meter deep in some areas. Among the buildings that were destroyed was a small structure near the perimeter wall that contained several storage jars. These jars may have been buried in the ground up to their shoulder and necks and the intense heat from the fire probably altered the ceramic structure. The shiny residue that was left behind resembles a glasslike substance. Some archaeologists have suggested that this fairly common occurrence is the result of vitrification. However, can a jar be re-vitrified after it has been fired or been in use as a storage vessel? Can an unfired or partially fired vessel be vitrified? The purpose of this paper is to examine the chemical changes that took place when these storage jars were exposed to the fire that burned the city. A carefully controlled experiment will recreate the conditions that were necessary to produce the glass-like residue. Chemical analysis will likely show that acid within the clay reacted with carbonate in the clay to produce graphite on the surface of the jar. In addition, this experiment will also show what temperature is necessary to create this chemical reaction, making it possible to determine how hot the fire was that burned the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron I settlement at Tall al-'Umayri.

Jonathan G. R. Ferguson (University of Toronto), "Ceramic Trends at Tell Madaba, Jordan: The Hasmonaean and Nabataean Periods"

Since 1996, the University of Toronto's Tell Madaba Archaeological Project (TMAP) has been investigating urban life in the central highlands of Jordan. Historical sources indicate that the city fell to John Hyrcanus I in 129 BCE and remained within the Hasmonaean kingdom until its peaceable transfer to the Nabataeans under Aretas III by 63 BCE. Thereafter, Madaba was ruled from Petra until the annexation of Nabataea by Rome in 106 CE. The 1998 to 2000 TMAP excavations in Field B yielded four occupational phases spanning these periods, from the second century BCE until the beginning of the second century CE, including architecture, installations and over 25,000 diagnostic pottery sherds. This paper will present results from the author's typological analysis of this ceramic corpus, including chronological and activity studies. The transition from the Hasmonaean period (Phases 6-5) to the Nabataean period (Phases 4-3) is characterized by a shift from late Hellenistic to early Roman pottery assemblages, while each phase can be dated with reference to the introduction of characteristic types, such as Nabataean Painted Fine Wares. Furthermore, examining each phase's pottery according to use categories (storage, cooking, service and imports) reveals spatial and chronological changes in activity areas. This study will provide important temporal and cultural guidance for the ongoing TMAP excavations in Madaba.

Martha S. Joukowsky (Brown University), "A Promising Survey of the Petra Great Temple Residential Quarter"

The Petra Great Temple Residential Quarter has produced a wealth of Nabataean remains. Eleven rooms of Nabataean cave dwellings are set into the natural south outcrop of the Great Temple precinct. Past excavations reveal a good deal of information demonstrating that the Residential Quarter is an effective urban settlement throughout

the Nabataean period with an in situ rotating grain mill and complete vessels, plus 32,000 ceramic fragments. In recent years, scholars have come to recognize and appreciate its unique archaeological evidence. This habitation precinct has sections of walls in sight indicating that additional buildings continue to the west, ergo, intensive focused field survey clarifies above ground features and their relationship to the overall Petra Great Temple plan. The 2009 investigations investigate further the size and nature of this provocative domestic Nabataean settlement. Ceramics and other artifact evidence of human activity are collected and recorded during the 2009 survey and converted into electronic media. Ongoing Great Temple conservation includes the post-season stabilization and treatment of Great Temple features throughout the site. Two projects are monitored including the preservation and roofed protection of the Roman-Byzantine Bath caldarium. The second project is the rebuilding of the east wall of the west cryptoporticus. Foundations have been uncovered and stabilized, and the wall's loadbearing capacity suggests that it can support a colonnaded superstructure, which is now in place. Film coverage of the Great Temple precinct is also undertaken.

Benjamin W. Porter (University of California, Berkeley), Danielle S. Fatkin (Knox College), and Bruce Routledge (University of Liverpool), "A Center in the Periphery: Recent Research from the Dhiban Excavation and Development Project"

The Dhiban Excavation and Development Project investigates how communities organized subsistence and social life in a semi-arid, resource scarce environment, often under imperial auspices. Since 2004, the project has conducted excavations at Dhiban in partnership with Jordan's Department of Antiquities, with the goal of investigating and preserving cultural remains from the Bronze and Iron Ages as well as the Classical and Islamic periods. Excavations on the acropolis have so far focused on two cultural

phases, the Iron Age and Middle Islamic Period. Continued excavations of the Iron Age monumental building, first revealed in William Morton's excavations in 1955, suggest that it was constructed in the late ninth century and used through to the beginning of the seventh century BCE. Investigating this building will shed light on the architectural transformation of Dhiban in the Iron II period; and the degree to which this transformation can be credited to the settlement's role as the "capital" of Moab. Excavations in the Middle Islamic cultural levels revealed part of a large building complex with at least three occupation phases above this building's original construction phase. Subtle architectural changes indicate that the building was occupied intermittently up to and following the withdrawal of the Mamluk's administration in the region during the sixteenth century. Radiocarbon dates, numismatic evidence, and ceramic vessel evidence confirms these episodes took place during and possibly after the period of Mamluk rule. This paper will discuss these results in more detail as well as preservation goals and community projects.

## A27 Art and Artifacts of the Ancient Near East II: Context, Content, Contacts

Theme: Presents innovative analyses of facets of Near Eastern artistic production or visual culture. Allison Thomason (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), Presiding

Yağmur Sarioğlu (University of Cambridge), "Lead Figurines in Anatolia: Household Phylacteries of Mesopotamian Inspiration?"

Small mould-made lead figurines dated to the early Middle Bronze Age (period corresponding to Karum levels II-Ib; ca. 1950-1680 B.C.) have been unearthed at various Anatolian sites. This is a detailed re-evaluation of the significance of these objects as paraphernalia used for the magical protection of a house. In particular, emphasis is on showing that Anatolian lead figurines compare extremely well with Mesopotamian terracotta plaques, whose function as

apotropaic devices employed predominantly in non-elite residential contexts has previously been demonstrated (Assante 2002; Auerbach 1994). Both the lead figurines and terracotta plaques belong to the first half of the second millennium B. C., a time of intense contact between Mesopotamia and Anatolia within the framework of Assyrian trade colonies. Close similarities between the two types of objects in terms of techniques of manufacture, archaeological contexts, as well as iconographic and stylistic traits strongly point towards Mesopotamian plaques as the source of inspiration for the Anatolian figurines. While the latter are comparatively short-lived and do not survive the collapse of the colony network in early 17th century B.C., many associated themes continue to surface in later Hittite religious symbolism. This comparison between these two groups of objects is placed within a broader investigation of Anatolian and Mesopotamian domestic ritual in the second millennium, which seeks to combine archaeological, textual and iconographic evidence for a more holistic understanding of interactions

Oya Topcuoglu (University of Chicago), "The Seal of Walawala: A Question of Style and Ethnicity"

The Old Assyrian Colony Period in Anatolia was a vibrant period of commercial and cultural interactions between local Anatolians and merchants from the city of Ashur. Unfortunately not enough attention has been paid to seals as an independent line of evidence in the study of cultural interactions during this period. However, an analysis of the seal styles and their relation to the various ethnic groups can provide important insights about the nature and direction of the artistic influences between these distinct ethnic communities. This paper focuses on a stylistic analysis of Walawala's seal, impressed on the clay envelope of a letter. A comparison with contemporary parallels and an etymological and prosopographic study of the seal owner's name are conducted in order to address the

question of whether certain iconographic styles within the Cappadocian text corpus can be attributed to distinct population groups. In addition, this study also shows that cultural influence between the Assyrian and local Anatolian communities was not unilateral. It was not only local Anatolians who adopted elements of Mesopotamian culture introduced by the merchant community in diaspora. The prolonged stay in the colonies of a large number of merchants led to the adoption of several features of Anatolian culture by the Assyrians. In the case of cylinder seals, the highly dominant character of the local culture and the long-established religious and artistic traditions of Anatolia contributed to the development of a new style and its use by Anatolian and Assyrian merchants alike.

Tuna Sare (Rutgers University and Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey), "Cultural Hybridization and the Birth of the Ionian Style in Ancient Anatolia: The Case of Elmali Figurines"

Cultural Hybridization and the Birth of the Ionian Style in Ancient Anatolia: The Case of Elmali Figurines This paper explores cultural and artistic hybridization in ancient Anatolia through a stylistic and iconographical examination of an ivory figurine group discovered from Bayindir D Tumulus at Elmali in Turkey. Since its discovery the Elmali group has puzzled scholars. The suggested dates for the figurines range from the late eighth to the early sixth century BCE. While scholars of Greek art consider the figurines "Orientalizing" in style: scholars of Near Eastern art classify them as "Hellenizing". Through comparisons with typologically similar material from other Anatolian sites such as Ephesos and Gordion, I propose that the figurines are products of an international workshop and exemplify the cultural and artistic amalgamation of Greek and indigenous traditions that flourished in Anatolia and developed into what art historians call the "Ionian style". I also discuss the possible function and the identity of the

figurines. Previous studies identify them as representations of either Greek or Phrygian divinities. Instead, I argue that the figurines, as handles of ritual implements, represent the high-status cult participants of Anatolian Artemis/Kybele, who held similar handles in ceremonies, and are thus self-referential. I pay special attention to the figures' dress as indicators of religious and gender specific roles and status in ancient Anatolia.

Jonathan K. David (California State University, Stanislaus) and Matthew J. Adams (W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research), "A Mouse in Memphis: Herodotus 2.141 and an Egyptian Sculptural Motif"

This paper considers a peculiar Egyptian anecdote recorded by the Greek historian Herodotus of Halicarnassus. In outlining the reign of "Sethos," Herodotus describes an invasion by Sennacherib that culminated with the devouring of the Assyrian war equipment by field mice on the eve of battle. In commemoration of this miracle, Sethos erected a statue of himself holding a mouse in the Hephaistos (Ptah) temple at Memphis (2.141.6). Herodotus' interpreter rendered the associated inscription as something like, "looking on me, be pious." The central argument of this study is that the oral testimony recorded by Herodotus is a clear instance of creative etiology regarding physical remains, a distinct category of oral tradition identified by the ethnographer Jan Vansina as "iconatrophy" (Vansina [1985], 10; [1965], 36-39). This type of oral commentary on monumental objects, a sort of constructive remembrance by rationalizing existing notable remains, is clearly at work throughout much of Herodotus' narrative. We suggest that the royal sculpture involved in this instance was one employing the well-known Menat motif, in which the king holds a ribbon-like implement of uncertain function or symbolic significance (cf. Lloyd [1988], 102-105; Kitchen [1973], 154-159; 383 ff.; Morenz [1954], 87-94; Griffith [1900], 5-12). The paper will document the continued use of this royal motif during the Late Period, delineating the likelihood of one

or more such sculptures at Memphis. Some implications of this hypothesis, for both the life of the Ptah temple and the activities of Greeks in Egypt at this time, will then be outlined.

Alexandra L. Ratzlaff (Boston University), "A New Analysis of Frescoes from the Caesarea Mithraeum"

Mithraea dot the landscape of the Roman Empire from modern day Britain and Spain to Turkey and Egypt. However, the Caesarea Mithraeum is the sole cultic sanctuary for Mithras between Sidon and Alexandria. Herod's highly Romanized city on the sea filled with merchants, sailors, and soldiers provided the ideal setting for the Mithraic cult. During the Joint Expedition to Caesarea Maritima 1973-1974 excavations eight vaults were discovered along the city's beach, south of the Crusader fortress. Excavations in Vault I revealed that the structure had been used as a Mithraeum beginning in the late second or early third century through the mid to late- fourth century. Located on the southern wall of the vault the excavators found a section of plaster with the remains of three frescoed panels. The frescoes follow some of the artistic conventions found at other mithraea especially at Capua Vetere, San Marino, and the Palazzo Barberini. However there are a number iconographic and artistic conventions found at the Caesarea Mithraeum that make it unique. In this paper I will discuss the imagery of the frescoes and their significance to the cult and specifically to Caesarea as an eastern port city. With the aid of new color-enhanced photographs, additional details are now visible throughout the panels. This paper proposes that the relatively early founding of the Caesarea Mithraeum, before the establishment of a more standardized Mithraic iconographic program helps to explain the variations in the frescoes' composition.

A28 The Ties that Unwind II: Social Disintegration in Near Eastern Antiquity Kevin M. McGeough (University of Lethbridge), Presiding

*Eric Smith* (Nebraska Christian College), "The Role of Land Grants in Social Disintegration"

This paper examines the corpus of Babylonian kudurru inscriptions with an eye to the role of land grant in the social disintegration of ancient Near Eastern, particularly Mesopotamian, societies. According to the inscriptions, grants of land, prebendary income, renewals of land tenure, or exemptions from obligatory donations/taxes were awarded to those who had demonstrated some sort of exemplary faithfulness to the crown. My thesis is that over time these grants, and the accompanying loss of income for the state, became a major factor in the economic demise of Kassite and post-Kassite Babylonia. Important to this thesis is the fact that the grants were without exception considered perpetual, whether through inheritance or through the passing on of a particular office.

Bill T. Arnold (Asbury Theological Seminary), "The Rise of the Arameans of Babylonia and the Fall of Assyria"

The rise of the Arameans corresponds to the cycle of social rise and demise by signaling the forces that eventually resulted in the fall of the Assyrian empire. Recently, Professor K. Lawson Younger advanced our understanding of Aramean origins in an essay in which he took a regional approach, analyzing the various geographical regions in which the Arameans are encountered. After an overview of the textual evidence for Aramean origins, as well as the meager archaeological evidence, he examines the various regions in which the Arameans first appear, including data from coastal Syria, Syria proper, southeast Anatolia, and the Jezireh. Younger concludes that in the west, the Arameans rapidly established new kingdoms, while in the east (i.e., in the Hittite and Assyrian regions of Inland Syria) they rose to political eminence much more slowly, if at all, and tended to sedentarize more gradually. This paper supplements Younger's work, garnering similar evidence from southern Mesopotamia in order to complete the picture. By considering data from beyond Syria proper,

in particular from southern Mesopotamia, we gain a more complete perception of the advance of the Arameans across the Fertile Crescent. The resulting portrait confirms Younger's east-west distinction, demonstrating that the Arameans of southern Mesopotamia in the eighth and seventh centuries BCE progressed in much the same way as those of the ninth and eighth centuries in Syria. The forces that brought Assyria to an end were similar in southern Mesopotamia as in the Jezireh, largely due to the rise of the Arameans.

Ariel M. Bagg (University of Leipzig), "Much Ado about Nothing: About the Presumed 'Assyrianization' in Ancient Israel"

The Assyrian presence in Palestine from the 9th to the 7th century BCE represents a case of intercultural contact against the background of an imperial expansive process. A presumed extreme brutal Assyrian conquest would have produced traumatic effects which would be referred to in the Hebrew Bible. As the archaeological material seems to confirm this assumption, it is often spoken about an "Assyrianization" of Israel and Judah, as well as of the whole Levant. This term, which evokes that of Romanization, is interpreted as a compelled cultural adaptation to the Assyrian values and customs in the frame of an assimilation process. The alleged "Assyrianization" in Ancient Israel would match that conception of the Assyrian empire, which postulates programmatic measures to bring and impose the Assyrian way of life in the whole Empire. A study of the cuneiform and Hebrew sources as well as the archaeological evidence allows to propose an alternative and provocative interpretation of this interesting case of cultural contact. **Individual Submissions III:** 

A29 Individual Submissions III: Archaeozoological and Isotope Studies Jennifer Ramsay (University of British Columbia), Presiding

Haskel J. Greenfield (University of Manitoba) and Adam Allentuck (University of Toronto), "Who Eats Better? Differential Animal

Exploitation and Consumption Patterns between Early Bronze Age Neighborhoods at Titriş Höyük, Southeast Turkey"

The large Early Bronze Age (2200-2700 BCE) site of Titriş Höyük (Turkey) is located on a tributary of the Euphrates within the Karababa basin. It was the subject of largescale extensive excavations for almost a decade (1991-1999) by Guillermo Algaze (Univ. of California - San Diego). During this period, it served as a small urban centre and regional capital. Two large areas of the site were extensively excavated, with remains suggesting differences in socio-economic organization between neighborhoods. The zooarchaeological remains will be used to investigate the nature of social and economic relations between these spatially distinct sectors of society. There is an absence of substantial evidence for inequality between neighborhoods with respect to animal remains. (i.e. taxa, age, and body parts). Domestic stock was not preferentially provisioned to consumers according to the neighborhood in which they lived. Distance from the center of the site (acropolis) was not a factor in provisioning of animal products between neighborhoods.

Aharon Sasson (University of California, San Diego), "Man and Animals in the Iron Age Tel Megiddo - The Zooarchaeological Perspective"

The renewed excavations of Tel Megiddo, carried out since 1994, revealed over 28,000 animal bones from the Iron Age. The faunal remains were found mostly in domestic structures dated to six phases of the Iron Age I and II. The zooarchaeological assemblage is predominated by sheep (Ovis aries), goat (Capra hircus) and cattle (Bos taurus). Other identified species are: donkey (Equus asinus); pig (Sus scrofa); dog (Canis familiaris); gazelle (Gazella gazella); deer (Dama mesopotamica) as well as various species of rodents, reptiles and birds. Naturally, wild mammals were scarce in the Iron Age. This paper will focus on the exploitation of caprine (sheep/goat) and cattle in the Iron Age. The cattle proportion is 25% on average and ranges between 19.3% in Late

Iron IIa to 32.9% in the Late Iron I. The sheep proportion in the sheep and goats assemblages is 51% on average and ranges between 43%, in the Early Iron IIb, to 59.6% in the Early Iron IIa. Both patterns indicate that the paramount economic strategy in the Iron Age was aimed at survival rather than market economy.

Jonathan S. Greer (The Pennsylvania State University), Brian Hesse (The Pennsylvania State University), and Paula Wapnish (The Pennsylvania State University), "Sacrifice and Feasting at Tel Dan? 'Bone Readings' and Data Mining from a Huge Sample"

Three previous examinations of small samples of faunal remains from Tel Dan have produced remarkably sharp patterns of internal variation in species abundance, mortality, and carcass part representation. These patterns could be plausibly correlated with both large scale changes in socio-political organization during the Bronze Age/Iron Age occupations of the site and contrasts between architectural contexts from which the bones were recovered. However, reliability of results may be clouded by taphonomic processes. Large amounts of additional faunal material remain to be examined that can potentially mitigate this problem. To efficiently study the remains, a multi-phase strategy has been developed. This strategy will search for broad patterns of variation in relative abundance and slaughter schedule, recover bones from rarer taxa, and thus identify the stratigraphic loci deserving of closer examination. From this analysis new excavation strategies for the ongoing work at the site will be proposed. Here we report on the multi-phase strategy, the large scale patterns in zooarchaeological variable now identified, and the effort to connect these observations to the study of sacrifice and feasting at Tel Dan.

A30 Philistia and the Philistines II

Aren M. Maeir (Bar-Ilan University), Presiding

Michael D. Press (Ashkelon Excavations), "The Chronology of Philistine Figurines"

Recent studies of Philistine figurines have advanced to the point where a basic typology is fairly clear. This work has laid a more solid foundation for other types of analyses, including chronology. With the more recent data from Migne and Ashkelon added to that from Ashdod, the development of Philistine figurines over the course of the Iron I is now becoming clearer. This paper has two major goals. First, it will outline the development of the major types of Iron I figurines from Philistia. Second, it will compare these data to those from contemporary Aegean (e.g., Lefkandi, Perati) and Cypriot (Enkomi, Kition, Sinda, Maa-Palaeokastro) sites. The ultimate goal of this analysis is to work toward an absolute chronology of Iron I Philistine figurines, a chronology with important implications for the current debate about Iron I chronology generally. So far, this debate has focused exclusively on pottery; while ceramic data will continue to form the core of the arguments, the figurines provide the possibility of an important supplementary type of evidence.

Jeffrey R. Zorn (Cornell University), "Reconsidering Goliath: An Iron I Philistine Maryannu"

Recently scholars have revisited the issues surrounding the weapons and armor of the Philistine warrior who fought the famous duel with a youthful David (1 Sam 17:4-7). Some argue that the description of this gear was manufactured by late Deuteronomistic editors and has little, if anything, to do with the material cultural realities of the Iron I period. Others counter that the description of the Philistine's gear corresponds with that of a late Mycenaean or Sea People warrior from the end of the Late Bronze Age/Iron I period. While not doubting the late editing of the biblical text, or that the knowledge of earlier times might be imperfect, the question remains whether these editors were aware of earlier traditions, including those of Philistine weaponry and armor, and chose to use them? Or, must one assume a priori that Goliath's

kit is a late fabrication, reflecting, if anything, the equipment of Greek mercenaries of the era of the editors? Given the great amount that has already been written on this subject, one might ask what more could be said? While not doubting the many insights accumulated over the years on this topic, the contention advanced here is that a fundamental error has always been made when studying this passage: that the Philistine described was an infantry man. If, instead, one sees him as a chariot warrior most, if not all, of the problems associated with an early dating for his gear disappear and he fits very well into an Iron I context.

Jeff Chadwick (Brigham Young University, Jerusalem Center), "The Earthquake of Amos and the Establishment of Judean Gath in the Eighth Century B.C.E."

The Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological Project in Israel is investigating possible archaeological evidence of the 8th century BCE earthquake mentioned in the biblical book of Amos (Amos 1:1). Remains of sloping brick wall collapses were discovered in Area F, near the summit of Tell es-Safi. The collapsed bricks were not eroded, but found intact and fallen in a northward direction from their stone wall foundations. The walls were Iron Age II-A structures whose use terminated with the Aramean destruction of Philistine Gath by Hazael in the late 9th century BCE. The brick collapses actually sit upon destruction debris from Hazael's attack, and also upon a soil layer that accumulated atop the destruction debris, demonstrating that the brick walls actually tumbled some years after Hazael's attack. The collapses are thus dated to the first half of the 8th century BCE, the period when the earthquake of Amos is known to have occurred. The bricks were found preserved because the collapses were not eroded by time or manually leveled, but instead were deliberately covered over with soil when a terrace wall was built around them and the area inside the terrace wall filled in during Iron Age II-B. The terrace was constructed to provide a platform for new construction in

the mid-8th century BCE, the establishment of Judean Gath. The Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological project is directed by Professor Aren M. Maeir of Bar Ilan University. Excavation in Area F is supervised by Professor Jeffrey R. Chadwick of the Brigham Young University Jerusalem Center.

Ely Levine (Luther College), "Philistine Weights and Economies"

The weight system of the Kingdom of Judah has been long discussed. The system of sheqels, gerahs, beqas, pyms, and others has been discovered archaeologically and through textual evidence. At the same time, little attention has been paid to weights from neighboring regions in the southern Levant. Too often, suggestions about these adjacent weight systems are built on anecdotal evidence alone or by imposition of schema from Egypt or elsewhere. Using statistical principles to understand weight systems in general and then statistical methods to examine corpora of balance weights, this study identifies likely weight systems at work among weights from sites in Philistia. Once these weight systems are recognized, we may consider the interaction of these sites among their neighbors, including Judah, Egypt, and perhaps beyond. As a fundamental part of the economy of ancient sites, the interaction of these balance weights represents interaction of the economies themselves.

#### A31 The Red Sea in Antiquity: Archaeology, Trade, and Cultural Exchange

Theme: Focuses on the archaeology and connections in the Red Sea basin during antiquity. This year's panel looks at the connections between navigation, trade, and religion from the earliest Egyptian ships until late antiquity.

Walter D. Ward (Georgia State University), Presiding

Cheryl Anne Ward (Florida State University), "Ancient Egyptian Seafaring Ships: Archaeological and Experimental Evidence" For more than a century, scholars have

argued about when, how and in what sort of ships the ancient Egyptians went to sea. Discovery of the remains of seagoing ships at the pharaonic anchorages of Wadi Gawasis and Ayn Sokhna offers physical evidence of cedar ships built with traditional Egyptian methods. The successful reconstruction and sailing of a middle bronze age ship based on archaeological evidence suggests that it is appropriate to reconsider the limited reputation Egyptian seagoing ships and shipbuilding traditions have received in most modern scholarship.

John P. Cooper (University of Exeter), "No Easy Option: The Nile Versus the Red Sea in Ancient North-South Navigation"

Recent scholarship has argued that the more southerly of the ancient ports of Egypt's Red Sea coast, such as Berenike and Myos Hormos, enjoyed navigational advantages over those, such as Clysma, further north. Vessels arriving at Egypt from the southern Red Sea could avoid a lengthy struggle against northerly winds prevalent above 20°N by putting in to a southerly port: goods could then be transferred by land to the Nile. Indeed, some scholars have argued that these navigational circumstances caused the failure of more northerly ports to achieve comparable prominence. However, this argument rests on the assumption that the Nile represented a ready, easy and speedy alternative. This paper argues that such a benign appreciation of the Nile is misplaced. It draws upon meteorological and pre-High Dam hydrological data, together with traveller accounts from diverse periods, to present a more nuanced perspective on Nile navigation. Instead, it argues that movement on the river, particularly for cargo, was highly seasonal, and that the season did not mesh seamlessly with the sailing seasons of the Red Sea. It argues that movement on the river required much rowing, towing and punting to overcome contrary winds and current, and that it was dangerous, with wrecking and grounding frequent. Finally, it argues that Nile travel was much slower than is apparent such ancient authors as Herodotus. In sum, it argues

that the advantage of Nile navigation over Red Sea sailing is not nearly as clear-cut as has been assumed previously.

S. Thomas Parker (North Carolina State University), "Aqaba (Aila), Adulis, and Red Sea Trade"

Recent research (and prompt publication) on ancient Adulis, a port on the Red Sea coast of modern Eritrea, has yielded much exciting new evidence on Red Sea trade during the Roman and Byzantine periods. Adulis was long known from scattered references in various classical literary sources as the port of Axum in Ethiopia and as one of the major ports of the Red Sea from the 1st to 6th centuries AD. A few excavations had been conducted at Adulis, but the latest was a century ago. The Anglo- Eritrean team in 2004 and 2005 was restricted to surface survey and remote sensing. Nevertheless the researchers were able to answer several long-standing questions about the port and its history. Among the most important results was the prominence of pottery imported from Aqaba (ancient Aila) collected from the surface of Adulis, primarily Aila amphorae dating from the 5th to 7th centuries. The published report suggests that Aqaba pottery was the predominant type of imported ceramic attested on the surface of Adulis itself and at several ancillary sites. The researchers attempted to determine the content of these Aila amphorae by chemical analysis of several sherds, albeit with less than conclusive results. Recent excavations at Aila by the Roman Aqaba Project have in turn produced some evidence of Axumite pottery, presumably by way of Adulis. This paper will offer a critical review of the new evidence from Adulis and its interpretation as it relates to Agaba/Aila and to Red Sea trade.

Eivind H. Seland (University of Bergen), "Red Sea in Antiquity: Trade and Christianity"

The location of known Christian sees around the Red Sea and Indian Ocean in the pre-Islamic period closely resembles the

pattern of known trading connections based on the monsoon winds. Missionaries, religious officials and Christian laymen figure as travel companions of long distance traders, and early Christian literature sheds light on otherwise poorly documented trade in late antiquity. That faith followed trade is hardly surprising by itself, but the material also points toward merchants being part of Christian communities at a time when Christians probably still constituted a minority in the Mediterranean. This paper argues that the establishment of Christian (and other) trading diaspora on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean in late antiquity can be interpreted as organizational solutions to the challenges of safety, information and credit connected to long distance maritime trade in late antiquity.

A32 Order and Conflict: Roundtables on the Agency Role of Empires in the Levant Øystein S. LaBianca (Andrews University), Presiding

#### A33 Prehistoric Archaeology

Theme: Current Research and Theoretical Trends in Prehistoric Archaeology in the Near East April S. Nowell (University of Victoria), Presiding

April S. Nowell (University of Victoria),
Michael Bisson (McGill University), Carlos
Cordova (Oklahoma State University), and
James Pokines (Joint POW/MIA Accounting
Command Central ID Lab), "The Druze Marsh
Paleolithic Project: Results of the 2009 Season"

Recent models suggest that Neandertals and AMH populations occupied the Levantine corridor alternately rather than simultaneously. The turnover in hominin populations is argued to be related to climatic deterioration and concomitant changes in the distribution and availability of faunal and floral resources. This characterization of hominin occupation of the Levant remains contentious, however. It is within the context of this larger debate that we discuss the results of our 2009 field season at the Druze Marsh Paleolithic site in

North Azraq (Jordan). Initial excavation has identified at least three periods of occupation – Late Acheulian, middle Middle Paleolithic, and early Epipaleolithic . In this paper, we detail our preliminary findings in relation to (1) the origins of the Levantine Levallois Mousterian as we have a Late Acheulian component with a well developed Levallois point and blade technology; (2) the chronology of the Levantine Paleolithic (based on OSL, U-series, and C14 dates); (3) 4D modeling of paleoshorelines; (4) food procurement strategies with an emphasis on resources of the marsh margin environment, including seasonal avifauna, mammalian megafauna, and mammalian small fauna resources; (5) the reconstruction of paleoclimatic conditions associated with geomorphic processes and faunal populations to asses both local and regional climatic patterns and to document the relationship between climate change and settlement patterns in this part of the Levant; and (6) the debate surrounding the degree of of hominin population continuity or turnover in the Levantine corridor.

Rivka Rabinovich (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "Aspects of Faunal Exploitation from the Final Natufian Site of Eynan (Israel)"

The site of Eynan is next to a permanent spring, and not far from Lake Hula, a freshwater lake in the Jordan Valley. This availability of water throughout the year is a rare occurrence in the Mediterranean climate. The meticulous retrieval methods in the field -i.e. recent excavations conducted by F. Valla and H. Khalaily - and the laboratory, guarantee the representation of the taxonomic richness and diversity of the faunal assemblage. Nonetheless, some characteristics of the material such as the high fragmentation of the bones and the encrustations covering the surfaces of many of them add possible bias and limit the interpretative potential. We will try to decipher the characteristics of the faunal assemblages in terms of animal resource exploitation related to the site occupation, space use and occupation intensity. The Final

Natufian faunal spectrum evidenced at this site is a combination of a relatively moderate proportion of gazelle (Gazella gazella) and relatively high proportion of wild boar (Sus scrofa), in conjunction with other species: deers (Dama mesopotamica, Cervus elaphus), carnivores, hare, tortoise, birds, fish and crabs. On a wider scale, we shall discuss the possibility of pin-pointing a typical Final Natufian mark in the faunal exploitation, and compare Eynan with other contemporaneous sites. These are issues that may contribute significantly to the understanding of the Natufian senso lato.

Alan H. Simmons (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), "Neolithic Feast or Famine: The Case of 'Ais Yiorkis, Cyprus."

The Near Eastern Neolithic witnessed the establishment of sedentary villages and the domestication of primary food resources. Yet, as populations inevitably expanded there is considerable evidence suggesting overexploitation of the environment, and in some instances food shortages may have resulted. This was particularly acute on the mainland. The Neolithic of Cyprus, however, poses a different scenario. We now know that the Cypriot Neolithic was considerably older than previously believed, and new data suggest diverse economic strategies. At the upland site of Ais Yiorkis, there is evidence indicating feasting activities. This paper evaluates this proposition in the theoretical context of feasting and ritual behavior to either celebrate abundance or, alternately, to promote productivity during times of resource depletion.

Jonathan M. Golden (Drew University), "Elite Tombs of the Chalcolithic: Evidence for Wealth and Status?"

Many of the most important metallurgical discoveries dating to the Chalcolithic Period in the southern Levant derive from mortuary contexts. In a number of cases, these are natural caves that have been modified so as to accommodate the remains of multiple individuals. In addition,

there is a pattern whereby the copper artifacts discovered in these tombs - including both "pure" copper toolshaped goods and complex metal castings - are usually found in association with other forms of fancy goods, especially ivory and basalt, as well as ossuaries, comprising a rich and exotic burial kit. While much of the evidence concerning this phenomenon comes from a series of recent discoveries, as always, the new data also compel us to re-examine the old data, and considered all at once, there is intriguing evidence for a burial tradition that has hitherto been under-appreciated: Chalcolithic cave tombs that may well have served as common burial sites for the members of elite corporate groups. This paper begins with a brief review of the archaeological evidence for burial practices across the entire Chalcolithic cultural system, followed by a discussion of the most recent evidence for mortuary traditions. Finally, we will examine general trends in the archaeological data, some of which point to a pattern of wealthy cave tombs used by certain kin groups that had access to copper and other exotic goods.

Austin C. Hill (University of Connecticut), "Social Differentiation in the Chalcolithic: Spatial Analysis of the Fauna from Tel Tsaf, Israel"

It has been suggested that the initial shift toward centralized, hierarchically organized urban social systems began during the Chalcolithic in the Near East. If emergent Chalcolithic elites are controlling and regulating daily activities, then it should be possible to detect this level of emergent complexity through the analysis of subsistence practices. This paper presents preliminary results of an analysis of the spatial patterning of fauna across architectural features and public spaces at the site of Tel Tsaf, Israel. The types of species raised, how and when animals are slaughtered, and the parts of animals that are consumed are all directly affected by the degree of hierarchically organized production and distribution. The spatial distribution of animal

bones at Tel Tsaf should reflect the presence of differential access to animal parts (i.e., species or cuts of meat) among households.

## A34 Hebrew Bible, History, and Archaeology

Dale W. Manor (Harding University) and Daniel C. Browning, Jr. (William Carey University), Presiding

Anson F. Rainey (Tel Aviv University), "Looking for Ziklag"

The site of biblical Ziklag has not been confirmed. Although Tel Sera' (Tell esh-Shar'iyeh) seems to be a suitable candidate, no inscriptional evidence for the ancient name has been found in the excavations there. The biblical passages and their geographical implications must be reviewed, along with some medieval and later texts from travellers that have been published recently by J. Blakley. It will be shown that all these texts do seem to point to Tel Sera' but various calculations and distance factors must be evaluated.

*Keren Ras* (Tel Aviv University), "The Impact of the Assyrian Rule on the Rural Countryside in Northern Palestine"

Parker suggests that the modern concept of political boundaries, which are represented by lines on a map, in antiquity was better regarded and referred to as frontiers. This is particularly true in relation to the rural countryside of northern Palestine, with the permeability of its frontiers to foreign cultural influences while under Assyrian rule. The western border of the Assyrian Empire offers unique potential for understanding the administration of the Assyrian Empire and the impact that it had on the provinces under its rule.

This potential is available through a variety of sources we have at our disposal, and especially archaeological data. Northern Palestine has been extensively excavated and surveyed; by examining the data from this research much can be drawn to help shed light on questions regarding the impact of the

Assyrian campaigns and occupation by other cultures. The archaeological data will then be examined in relation to the Assyrian texts and the biblical text.

This paper will deal with the impact of the Assyrian rule over the rural countryside of three provinces in northern Palestine — Dor, Megiddo and Samaria. Each province represents a unique landscape, material culture, and settlement patterns. The primary objective is to explore the fluctuations in settlement patterns and changes in material culture in these three provinces and to highlight the differences between them.

Jeffrey P. Hudon (Andrews University), "The LMLK Storage Jars and the Reign of Uzziah: Towards a Mid-Eighth Century B.C.E. Terminus a Quo for the Royal Jars of the Kingdom of Judah"

Since their publication by Warren nearly 140 years ago, the LMLK storage jars have been the focus of inordinate scholarly attention, focusing primarily on questions of date and function. While differing opinions remain, excavations at Lachish and Batash have demonstrated the widespread use of *LMLK* jars in the late 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. Consequently, the LMLK stamps have been attributed solely to Hezekiah. However, several factors point to an earlier terminus a quo. On the basis of the four *LMLK* place names, Sellin, Cross and Rainey have argued that the *LMLK* jars were initially linked to the viticulture of Judahite royal estates. Studies by Zimhoni, Shai and Maeir and Gitin have established that the *LMLK* jar form enjoyed a long use, with identical unstamped jars appearing in earlier 8<sup>th</sup> century contexts. The number of these jars, the variant LMLK classes of stamps and iconographic parallels with earlier seals point towards a longer period of production and use. These observations correspond well with the account of Uzziah's reign in 2 Chronicles 26:9-10, which describes royal estates and viticulture in the same regions as those attested by the *LMLK* stamps. Perhaps contributing to the introduction of these jars were food shortages

following the earthquake recorded in Amos 1:1 and Zechariah 14:5. In light of the evidence, it is suggested that these stamped jars were introduced, not by Hezekiah, but during the reign of Uzziah and therefore served as important Judahite royal symbols throughout the mid-to-late 8<sup>th</sup> century BC.

Hayah Katz (The Open University of Israel), "The Royal Estates in the Kingdom of Judah in View of the Archaeological Finds"

The Hebrew Bible describes the existence of royal estates in the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. In this paper, I examine the archaeological evidence of this phenomenon. During the last third of the 8th century BCE royal estates were established all over the kingdom of Judah-in the Shephelah in the west border, and in 'En-Gedi in the east. Royal centers were built in the periphery around Jerusalem. These centers, like Moza, Beit-Safafa, and Gibeon, were used for production and storage. It seems that this process, when Judah first needed to store agricultural products in large quantities, was the raison d'être of the appearance of the royal *LMLK* storage jars during the second half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Some of these estates were destroyed in 586 BCE while some were crown property and remained throughout the period of the Second Temple and later.

David T. Sugimoto (Keio University), "Excavations at Tel 'Ein Gev, Israel: Summary of the 1990–2004 Seasons and Summer 2009"

H. Kaneseki followed by A. Tsukimoto directed excavations at Tel 'Ein Gev, on the east shore of the Galilee, between 1990 and 2004; we resumed the excavations in 2009. This presentation summarizes the work.

The upper tel preserves a casemate wall along with pillared buildings. This was probably enclosed by a rectangular casemate wall forming an official upper city, similar to those at Ramat Rahel, Samaria, and Jezreel. The city was destroyed at the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC; lower buildings can be dated to the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC. Sherds from earlier periods imply an occupation before the 9<sup>th</sup> century. In

2009, we plan to investigate the connections and chronological relationships of the upper and lower cities and to clarify the overall plan of the site.

The Bible places the kingdom of Geshur on the east side of Galilee and indicates that David married its princess, Maacah, mother of Absalom. Later, Ahab and Ben Hadad of Aram fought at Aphek, which should probably be identified with Tel 'Ein Gev.

If Tel 'Ein Gev was established in the 10<sup>th</sup> century or earlier and had a royal precinct, it must have been a major center of Geshur. We will discuss the relationship between 'Ein Gev and cities such as Bethsaida to understand the nature of the kingdom of Geshur. We will also discuss when the city came under Aramean control which should help clarify the Aram-Israel relationship during the time of the kingdom of Israel.

#### A35 Caesarea Maritima

Kenneth G. Holum, (University of Maryland, College Park), Presiding Beverly Goodman Tchernov (Interuniversity Institute for Marine Sciences, Eilat), "Offshore Evidence of Tsunami Events at Caesarea Maritima"

It is clear from historical documents that people in the past experienced the horror and shock of tsunami waves running ashore and leaving a path of destruction. However, ancient documents alone fail to answer the questions that impact us today, such as how large were the tsunamis, how often did they happen, what caused them, and how much damage did they inflict? Recent research at Caesarea Maritima, Israel, has demonstrated that physical evidence of tsunami events is present and is accessible underwater. Physical evidence is not as sensitive as textual evidence to exaggeration, loss of memory, or political agendas. Also, submerged deposits are better protected than terrestrial deposits from human disturbances and manipulations of the landscape. The results of recent offshore sediment coring show evidence of at least three Mediterranean tsunami events (Byzantine, Roman, and

Late Bronze Age periods). The marriage of archaeological, historical, and geological data provides a unique window into the physical properties of past tsunami events and their impact on human societies. This multidisciplinary approach provides an entirely new means of discovering and analyzing physical evidence of events that previously were either entirely unknown or known only by way of texts. Previously, tsunami models in the Mediterranean relied heavily on historical records for their parameters, and therefore the accuracy of models was only as good as the accuracy of the textual data. The introduction of archaeological data free of textual biases and limitations will serve to greatly enhance the reliability of those models.

Robert J. Bull (Drew University), "The History of Vault I at Caesarea and its Relation to the Honorific Portico"

In 1971 members of the Joint Expedition to Caesarea Maritima examined the shoreline of the site for the remains of Herodian structures. Their attention was drawn to a series of stable sand dunes along the coast, and especially to the largest of them, which rose some 14 m. above sea level. Excavation required the removal of extensive sand and debris, but a Roman barrel vault was discovered. The western end of the vault had collapsed, and sand had blocked the opening to the vault. Careful excavation yielded some 50 skeletons without skulls. In Crusader times Vault I served as a charnel house, dated by two gold coins from the 12th century. The earlier use of the vault had been as a warehouse, dating from approximately the 1st century B.C., then as a Mithraeum, dated to the later 1st century and earlier the 2nd century A.D. Vault I is one of a series of four joined vaults that served as a foundation for the U-shaped building, defined as the honorific portico. The building consisted of tanks lined with pozzolana hydraulic cement and ceramic tiles, used as drains. Vegetation was planted in these tanks. Around the portico, there were a series of inscribed columns and statue bases on which there were dedicatory inscriptions. Martha Risser (Trinity College) and Michael Zimmerman (St. Paul Catholic High School), "Late Roman and Byzantine Decorated Wares at Caesarea Maritima"

This is the third in a series of papers on the stamped and decorated pottery found during the excavations of the Joint Expedition to Caesarea Maritima (1971-1987). The papers presented at the 2007 and 2008 Annual Meetings of ASOR dealt with the trade, distribution, and use of Early Roman finewares. In this paper we present our study of the Late Roman and Byzantine material from the JECM excavations. Unlike the myriad of Early Roman table-wares produced in family workshops all over the eastern and western Mediterranean, the market in ceramic finewares was, from the end of the 3rd century, dominated by a limited number of factories in Northern Africa, Egypt, Cyprus, and Asia Minor. These factories mass-produced these table-wares, designing them specifically to be stacked, hundreds at a time, in massive kilns, and eventually shipping containers. At Caesarea, these wares consisted primarily of African Red Slip (ARS) wares from Tunisia, ranging in date from the early-to-mid 4th century to the mid-6th century C.E. Other wares, however, such as Cypriot Red Slip from Cyprus and Late Roman C wares (a term coined by excavators at Antioch in the early 20th century) from Asia Minor, appeared at Caesarea later, towards the end of the 6th century C.E., attempting to break into the market that had been dominated almost entirely by African wares. Another important aspect of stamped and decorated Late Roman and Early Byzantine table-wares is iconography, particularly Early Christian symbols such as crosses and "Chi-Rho" motifs. This paper addresses the significance of these motifs on pottery and other artifacts found at Caesarea Maritima.

Jennifer Ramsay (University of British Columbia), "How Can Plant Remains Aid in the Reconstruction of Agricultural Trends,

Settlement Types, and Economies?"

Cultural change is reflected at archaeological sites in the agricultural techniques and trends practiced by a population. These practices can be reconstructed by analysis of archaeobotanical remains. Similarly, botanical remains illuminate the settlement type and economic system of ancient sites. Specifically, having examined a large assemblage of archaeobotanical remains from Caesarea Maritima, in comparison with other sites in Israel and Jordan, I maintain that it is possible to reconstruct agricultural techniques and trends at these sites, along with settlement types and how the local economies would have functioned in a larger agrarian economy.

Carole Cope (Institute for Galilean Archaeology), "The Crusader Period from the Faunal Perspective: A Foreign Body in the Medieval Eye of Caesarea"

The Crusader period at Caesarea lasted, with interruptions, altogether 165 years. During this rather brief time in the life of the city, the Crusader presence made itself known in a number of ways. High relative frequencies of pigs and sheep suggest a diet heavy in pork and mutton. The common presence of large dogs, horses, and wild hunted species may indicate the practice of Northern European nobility of hunting on horseback using dogs. Large numbers of animal bones both hunted and domestic that would be considered feast food by Europeans are commonly found together with a single provenience. These probably represent the remains of banquets in which very young and hunted animals were served whole in the European style. Taken together the faunal data offer us a glimpse of transplanted foreign traditions in a culture otherwise alien to the ancient city.

**A36** Archaeology of Mesopotamia II Elizabeth Stone (Stony Brook University), Presiding

*Matt Waters* (University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire), "Who Let the Umman-manda out?

Medes, Elamites, and Persians in the Sixth Century B.C.E."

The period between the fall of Assyria and the rise of the Persian Empire under Cyrus (c. 620-550 BCE) remains enigmatic. With the 2003 publication of *Continuity of* Empire (?): Assyria, Media, Persia the historical role of the Medes (labeled in Babylonian texts umman-manda, or "horde") and their "empire" have undergone significant revision. Assyrian and Babylonian annals, letters, and chronicles provide little firm basis for the type of centralized empire typically inferred in modern scholarship from the Greek historian Herodotus' account. This paper revisits the connection between Medes and Persians, but with emphasis also on interconnections and impact of the indigenous Elamite kingdoms in southwestern Iran – circa late seventh and early sixth centuries BCE - from the perspective of Mesopotamian, Elamite, and biblical source material. Our understanding of the Persian Empire's rise under Cyrus must be fundamentally changed from the typical purview of the Greek tradition of a centralized Median Empire to one in which two elements are emphasized: 1) the Persians' rise must be viewed in conjunction with their links to the Neo-Elamite kingdoms in southwestern Iran and 2) the neighboring Medes ought to be viewed as a decentralized force, typified by the Akkadian pejorative term umman-manda.

Lindsay K. Allen (NYU, Institute for the Study of the Ancient World), "The Persepolis Diaspora in North American Museums: From Architecture to Art"

The programme of relief decoration at the monumental Achaemenid site of Persepolis in Iran communicates, among other things, an impression of populousness. Hundreds of figures, in poses of subtle movement, form even lines along the platforms, stairway parapets and door jambs, surrounding the more distinct figure of the king. In contrast, Persepolis is represented in most international art and archaeological collections in the form of abbreviated bas-relief fragments of one to

three figures, often displayed without further visual context. Although the site of Persepolis was excavated under the direction of the Oriental Institute, Chicago, between 1932 and 1939, the majority of sculptural fragments from Persepolis in the United States are unexcavated. With one exception, all US reliefs seem to have been acquired by their holding institution, or by a named private donor, after 1927. Based on archival research, this paper explores common features in the known patterns of acquisition by public and private collections, particularly during the 1930s and 40s. Persepolitan reliefs became collectable just as the profile of Persian culture on the international stage was raised in the aftermath of Reza Shah's coronation in 1926; at the same time, official, foreign-led excavations opened with the permission of the new government in the early 30s. The paper considers how the isolated relief figures were received and interpreted as art works in their new contexts, and what they may signify as a dispersed corpus now, remote from their origin and in a much-altered political climate.

Melissa A. Eppihimer (University of Pittsburgh), "'Old Assyrian Rulers' Seals: Identity and Meaning"

Among the large corpus of sealings from Kültepe/Kanesh are impressions of seals belonging to three different Old Assyrian rulers: Irishum I, Sargon, and Naram-Sin. All of the seals share the same motif, namely a presentation scene derived from an Ur III seal type featuring the seated king. This paper investigates the significance this motif held for the Old Assyrian ruler. It evaluates two possible interpretations of the identity of the figures in the Assyrian seals. In one, the seated figure in the scene remains the ruler. In the other, the seated figure is instead the god Assur. Coming out in favor of the latter interpretation, I argue that the iconography of the seals illustrates a shift in political hierarchy between the Ur III period and the Old Assyrian period. In the seals, the god Assur, the god of the city, takes the position and attributes

formerly held by the divine king of Ur, the 'god of the land,' and the ruler adopts the role of the elite official standing before him. Exclusively used by the ruler in the Old Assyrian period, this motif communicates a conservative and deferential royal identity and ideology that is at odds with the pretention of the famous Akkadian names adopted by two of the three Old Assyrian rulers.

Adam Maskevich (Johns Hopkins University), "Sweet as a Dilmun Date: The Archaeology of the Kassite Luxury Trade in the Persian Gulf"

The relationship between Mesopotamia and the lands of the Persian Gulf was a long one, going back to at least the 4th millennium BC. During the succeeding millennia, the level of contact between the Gulf and Mesopotamia varied according to the vagaries of politics and economy. The advent of Kassite rule in the mid-2nd millennium BC precipitated one of the more intense episodes of Mesopotamian activity in the region. As Kassite society spread south into the Persian Gulf it brought with it both its material culture and its economic system, which was based largely on rural land grants. Both archaeological and textual evidence from the Persian Gulf suggests that a significant part of the region's economy at this time involved the export of luxury goods to southern Mesopotamia. This paper will examine the nature of the luxury trade in the Persian Gulf as it relates to Kassite economic and administrative practices.

### A37 Landscape Archaeology

Theme: Focuses on the impact of the landscape on the development of various settlements based on the results of excavations and surveys. Martin Peilstocker (Israel Antiquities Authority), Presiding

Nils Anfinset (University of Bergen), Jørgen Christian Meyer (University of Bergen), and Eivind Seland (University of Bergen), "The First Two Seasons of Survey Palmyra-Issariah, the Joint Syrian-Norwegian Survey"

This paper will present some of the

results of the first two seasons of survey in the area between Palmyra and Issariah to the northwest. The survey is part of a larger project called "Palmyrena. City, Hinterland, Caravan Trade between the Orient and the Occident. One of the major aims is to understand the region outside the oasis itself and what role it played throughout both history and prehistory. This seeks to understand Palmyra both in a regional and interregional context. The region is today steppe, though minor changes in the climate would make significant impact on the utilization of the area.

James S. Bucko (Independent Scholar), "A Study of Water Management and Agricultural Techniques at Aperlae Turkey"

This paper addresses water management and agricultural techniques used by the residents of the ancient city of Aperlai (modern Sicak Iskelesi) in southern Lycia. The focus is on the relationship between population size, water consumption, and agricultural techniques in an environment with seasonal rainfall and cisterns as the primary resources. A description of the surface remains of the size of the site and a brief survey of the ancient literary testimonia are used to reconstruct and evaluate Greek and Roman habitation in the area. The site's geography and current environment are also considered, as is the environmental history of the region. Archaeological field survey data and Geographic Information System (GIS) data are used to support the conclusions drawn in this paper. The author uses annual precipitation, estimates of water storage capacity of extant cisterns, interviews with local residents, soil analysis, and several models for water consumption to estimate the size of the population in antiquity and to propose how that population managed its water resources and agriculture. The conclusion drawn is that during antiquity the primary agricultural season was the winter and the residents of Aperlai could have sustained their full population during these months with seasonal precipitation, but only a reduced population during the summer months with stored water.

Martin Peilstocker (Israel Antiquities Authority) and Aaron A. Burke (University of California, Los Angeles), "The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project 2009: Preliminary Results of Research and Excavations"

The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project, a collaboration of the Israel Antiquities Authority, the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA and other institutions and individuals, amongst them the Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz (Germany) and the Old Jaffa Development Company is an interdisciplinary research project in urban archaeology. One of its main objectives is to reach a better understanding of the urban evolution and landscape of the important portcity of Jaffa. In 2009 work was concentrated on the publication of the excavations carried out at the tel of Jaffa by Jacob Kaplan and the continuation of field work on the tel by the JCHP. With the assistance of archaeological probes of limited size we try to clarify the stratigraphy as well as the ancient topography of the site. The lecture will present preliminary results and will announce the goals for the seasons to come.

Joe Uziel (Bar-Ilan University) and Itzhaq Shai (Bar-Ilan University), "The Role of Tel Burna in the Settlement Pattern and Hierarchy of the Southwestern Shepehelah"

Tel Burna (map reference 188050, 615320) is located in the Judean Shephelah, along the northern banks of Wadi Guvrin, slightly north of Lachish. According to surveys conducted in the region, it seems that the site was established in the Early Bronze Age I, and settled intensively in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. This presentation will focus on the role of Tel Burna in its adjunct region in order to understand the settlement pattern and hierarchy through the Bronze and Iron Ages. This will be based mostly on the results of the survey of the site and comparing it to regional surveys as well as excavations (e.g. Lachish, Zayit, Maresha, Tel Goded) and biblical references.

Yuval Baruch (Israel Antiquities Authority), "Horbat Susya in the Southern Judean Hills – The Development Processes of the Ancient Rural Site in Judea from the Roman to the Early Islamic Period: Architectural, Geographic and Socio-Economic Aspects – A Case Study"

The excavations of Horbat Susya and its environment at the Southern Hebron hills - ('Droma' in the ancient historical sources), revealed four sustenance levels of the early village, since its establishment at the end of the fourth century AD till its last existence period during the early Islamic period (the ninth century A.D.).

The presented lecture suggests a new method for the study of urban development processes of ancient villages, focusing on two aspects: the material culture and understanding of the social and economical structure.

The presented lecture attempts to clarify how political processes necessarily have an impact on the economic strength of the village: how they reflect on the urban plan and the architecture of the dwelling houses as well as other public urban aspects such as :public buildings; the road system; the agriculture systems and production facilities; the water supply system etc.

From my point of view, the civilian architecture is the finest available tool in order to identify socio-economic changes. The architectural analysis enables us to identify social stratum. The residential buildings constitute an architectural creation intended to create artificial boundaries within nature. The character of those boundaries is not fixed, it is culturally dependent.

The archaeological study of residential buildings seeks to understand the architectural structure and the technique of its functional division. Its aim is to try and reconstruct the ancient rural social-familial structure and its economical strength.

Furthermore, I would also like to suggest that the construction of the residential buildings and their ongoing maintenance

fulfilled important functions in frontier rural societies like that at Horbat Susya.

**A38** Arabia II: The Arabian Peninsula David F. Graf (University of Miami), Presiding

Majeed Khan (General Commission for Tourism and Antiquities, Saudi Arabia), "The Metaphysical World of Prehistoric Arabia: Gods and Goddesses"

The Metaphysical World of Pre-historic Arabia: Gods and Goddesses ascertaining the metaphysical world of prehistoric and pre-Islamic Arabia remains difficult. In the absence of epic literature and ritual texts, the primary source for the ancient religious world of Arabia is rock art representations of gods and goddesses, with occasional accompanying of brief epigraphical texts. These images of gods and deities depicted on the mountains and rocks of Arabia display a concept of the metaphysical and cosmological world that was developed and propagated by ancient societies. These locations served as un-walled open-air temples for prehistoric and preislamic societies. During the Comprehensive Survey of the Arabian Peninsula conducted by the Ministry of Antiquities in Saudi Arabia in the 1970s to 1990s, hundreds of images of gods and goddesses have been discovered, documented, and arranged in a hypothetical chronological order. On the basis of the study of this detailed corpus of rock art images, we can postulate the concept of pre-historic religion and the ideologies and thoughts of the people before and even after the existence of our modern religions. At times we also can identify the chief adherents of pre-Islamic religion---Shamans, Priests, Messengers of Gods and Prophets – who enjoyed extremely high respect and status in ancient Arabian society. Some key texts will be used to illuminate the nature & details of religion in Pre-Islamic Arabia.

David F. Graf (University of Miami), "Excavations at Jurash, Asir Province, Saudi Arabia 2008/09"

The five-year joint American-Saudi Jurash Archaeological Project in the 'Asir

Province began in 2008 involving a consortium of American universities (University of Miami, Princeton University, Whitman College, Mount Royal College and the University of Delaware), King Saud University in Riyadh, and the Saudi Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. Jurash, located on the west bank of the Wadi Bisha, was a preislamic entrepôt and a Hajj pilgrimage station, between Yemen and Mecca. The expansion of the neighboring city of Khamis Mushayt has reduced the site to a rough quadrilateral area about a half kilometer N-S and a quarter kilometer E-W. In 2008, a thorough mapping of the topography of the site was conducted. In addition, exploratory trenches were placed in three areas to determine the occupational history of the settlement. In the north (Area A), the previous dating of the 1980 Saudi sondage of the fifth to the eleventh centuries was confirmed. The trenches in the southern area (Area C) exposed pillar bases and fired brick and mudbrick walls of a public building of the Islamic era with plastered or white-washed floors and interior walls, and another large structure built of enormous mudbrick blocks. It was the trenches on the prominent mound in the center of the site (Area B) that exposed an extensive pre-Islamic wall constructed of large granite boulders, beneath the extensive early Islamic settlement. In 2009, a remote sensing survey of the site was conducted and extensive excavations in the central area.

Gary O. Rollefson (Whitman College) and Steven Sidebotham (University of Delaware), "The Regional Survey of the Jurash Project, Asir Province, Saudi Arabia, 2009"

The first season of regional pedestrian survey centered on the pre-Islamic and Islamic city of Jurash (Asir Province, southwestern Saudi Arabia), located at 2000 masl, was conducted from mid-July to mid-August, 2009. This is part of the region called by H. St. J. Philby the "Arabian Highlands." The 'Asir mountains are 2575 masl to the south of Jurash, with the highest points 3200 m above sea level about 50 km to the west. They possess rich

agricultural lands nourished by the monsoon rains with precipitation averages c. 300-450 mm a year providing for the cultivation of grains and fruits. The exploration of the region has been limited. Philby's visit in 1936 was brief and the Philby- Ryckmans-Lippens expedition in 1951/2 focused on the rock art and epigraphic remains of the region. The Saudi Comprehensive Survey of the region in 1980 concentrated on the environs of Abha and Khamis Mushayt, leaving unexplored the surrounding areas, particularly to the 'Asir Mountains north and south, the sloping hills to the east, and the descent to the Tihama coastline in the west. Even the sites recorded previously bear re-examination, based on refinements achieved in the past three decades. This paper reports on the archaeological sites that were discovered, mapped, and documented during our recent survey of this virtually unknown region.

Glenn J. Corbett (University of Chicago), "All in the Family: Exploring the Carver's Craft in Signed Thamudic Rock Drawings from Southern Jordan"

Among the thousands of Thamudic E/Hismaic inscriptions found in the Hisma desert of southern Jordan are the signatures of countless artists who carved exacting depictions of ibex hunts, wild animals, and camels. Aside from being fascinating portrayals of ancient desert life, these signed compositions, which sometimes give the name of the artist's father, grandfather, and even great grandfather, allow us to isolate distinct families of carvers who passed their craft down through the generations. This paper looks at the rock drawings and signatures produced by members of two such families--the family of shr and the family of rm'l--who frequented the Wadi Hafir canyon in the rugged northern Hisma over the course of three to four generations. Their drawings allow us to not only identify the distinctive carving styles and artistic motifs that were passed down from father to son, but also to track the movement of these two families through the wadi (and even

outside the wadi) over the generations. The paper will also explore the possible functional and/or symbolic importance rock carving may have had for these families of expert craftsmen.

### A39 Teaching Archaeology to Undergraduates: Success Stories and Cautionary Tales

Theme: Some of ASOR's most successful undergraduate educators share their objectives, methods, and techniques, including successes and failures. The ultimate goal is to develop pedagogical "Best Practices" for the teaching of archaeology and ancient history to undergraduate students. Ellen D. Bedell (The Ellis School) and Eric H. Cline (The George Washington University), Presiding

Jodi Magness (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), "It's Not Rocket Science: What I Have Learned from My Teachers and Students"

Successful teachers are not born, they are made, having learned and adapted effective teaching strategies from their own teachers and students and from experience. In this talk I discuss how and why I teach the way I do, and the important lessons I have learned from my teachers and students.

Pamela Gaber (Lycoming College), "Teaching Archaeology to Advanced Undergraduates"

A senior seminar in "Theory and Method in Archaeology" is a challenge and even more so when it is a "Writing Intensive" course. I have evolved a scheme that is somewhat unorthodox, but highly effective. Students produce a finished twopage essay every other week, and two pages of in-class writing every other week. The weekly readings are taken from current archaeological publications. They read two books in their entirety during the course of the semester: Bruce Trigger and Renfrew and Bahn. They are also responsible for significant selections from other authors, most especially Ian Hodder. Specific articles are also chosen from a variety of specific publications. The

goals are threefold: First, to direct students in detecting the underlying theoretical stance of archaeological authors, second, to articulate their understanding of the author's presentation of the data, and third (and only toward the end of the semester) to help them articulate their own evaluation of and reaction to a given author's stance. So far we have been remarkably successful.

*Larry G. Herr* (Canadian University College), "This Is the Most Difficult Class I Teach"

"This is the most difficult class I teach." That simple sentence seems to be a mantra for me when I reflect on my methods of teaching undergraduates or when I respond to student evaluations. I am a professional archaeologist. I direct large excavations in Jordan. I publish pottery and analyze the scripts of inscriptions. But I have yet to meet undergraduates who are interested in, or know they are interested in, the development of the cooking pot from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron I period on the central plateau of Jordan. My academic training "over-specialized" me. I can do archaeology just fine, but teaching it to undergraduates is something for which I must reach far beyond my training. I must use reductionist language, hunt for useful metaphors, and make creative assignments for some students whose only knowledge of archaeology may be the arrowhead they saw while visiting their uncle's farm. But thank God for Indiana Jones.

Eric H. Cline (The George Washington University), "'The Israelites Wondered in the Desert for 40 Years': Teaching Archaeology to Undergraduates"

Since many ASOR members teach for a living on some level, be they archaeologists, ancient historians, or biblical scholars, each has their share of success stories about teaching tips and techniques that worked, as well as woeful stories about those that didn't. While each situation is different, personal anecdotes are always useful and may come in handy at the least expected moment. In an effort to

pass on some "Best Practices" as well as some words of warning, I will present some personal case studies regarding what has worked and what hasn't worked for me, as well as some of the best student bloopers that I've received, culled from two decades of teaching at the community collegeand university level.

## A40 Settlement & Society in the Ancient Near East I

Theme: Features archaeological investigations in which analysis of settlement patterns, ancient landscapes, or the interaction between sites and their hinterlands shed light on social, economic, and political aspects of ancient Near Eastern societies.

Jason A. Ur (Harvard University), Presiding

Alexia Smith (University of Connecticut) and Natalie D. Munro (University of Connecticut), "Bronze and Iron Age Agriculture in the Near East"

For decades, archaeobotany and zooarchaeology have been treated as complementary yet distinct areas of inquiry. This academic distinction rarely reflects the ways in which people incorporated plants and animals into their lives in antiquity. This paper presents a synthesis of published Bronze and Iron Age archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological data from multiple sites spanning Southwest Asia. Correspondence analysis is used to explore the two data sets simultaneously. The benefits of adopting a regional approach in order to better understand ancient agricultural production are outlined. Current limitations and constraints of this method are also discussed, alongside ways to minimize or circumvent these issues in the future.

Carrie Hritz (The Pennsylvania State University), "Settlement Pattern Structure in the Highlands and Lowlands of Southern Mesopotamia"

This paper will compare settlement pattern structure on the alluvial plains of Southern Mesopotamia and the Diyala River basin. Natural and anthropogenic processes have worked to obscure, distort and destroy the remains of ancient settlements and archaeological features. Using technologies of GIS and comparative remote sensing datasets, I will demonstrate zones in which settlement pattern structure tends to survive (the southern plains) and zones in which features tend to face destruction (the Diyala basin). By mapping out these interacting physical and cultural processes which have worked to filter and distort the observations it is possible to begin to reconstruct settlement structure in the "highlands" of the Diyala and "lowlands" of the alluvial plains in specific periods and address questions of past social organization.

Andrea Ricci (Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel), "Early Urbanization along the Middle Euphrates River Valley"

The urbanization process is a large debated topic in archaeology and anthropology. This paper will contextualize early urbanization through the case-study of the Syro-Turkish Middle Euphrates River Valley: a strategically located region, which enables detailed comprehension of settlement pattern dynamics and demographic trends. In particular, this investigation will explore the 4th and 3rd millennium B.C. cultural landscape of the region, overcoming the modern political division between Syria and Turkey. A combined study of satellite imagery, new data collected by the "Land of Carchemish Project" as well as available published materials of other surveys will be proposed to understand the mutual interactions of socio-cultural factors and landscape transformation processes. This will make it possible to evaluate regional trajectories in socio-economic organization.

Noam Y. Rifkind (Boston University), "Hellenistic Settlement Patterns in the Syrian Middle Euphrates"

The post-Alexander Hellenistic period (322-mid 1st C BCE) in Syria and southeastern Turkey has often been described as an archaeological dark age. Similar views

taken regarding the preceding Achaemenid period have contributed to an overly coarse understanding of a period which has been the subject of increasing academic interest in recent years. In an effort to elucidate the settlement pattern of a sub-region of the once expansive Seleucid Kingdom, I will be building upon my previously conducted extensive survey in the area defined by the Euphrates River to the west and south, the Balikh River to the East, and the Turkish border to the north. By combining original fieldwork (including detailed topographic mapping of previously documented sites attributed to the period of interest, artifact collection and cataloging from both previously documented and newly identified sites, as well as large scale excavation of Seleucid deposits at Tell es-Sweyhat) with a graphic representation of the state of previous research (i.e. Wilkinson 2004, Danti 1997, Einwag 1993), this paper will advance the goal of a fuller understanding of land use and settlement during a period of apparent political discontinuity in a seemingly inhospitable region.

Eric S. A. Rupley (University of Michigan) and Henry T. Wright (University of Michigan), "More Is Different: Late Chalcolithic Settlement Patterns around Tell Brak, Syria"

Recent archaeological survey around Tell Brak/Ancient Nagar, Syria, has identified a large number of sites with evidence of Late Chalcolithic occupation. We explore these data from a network modeling perspective.

## A41 The World of Women: Gender and Archaeology

Beth Alpert Nakhai (The University of Arizona), Presiding

Sheila Shiki Michaels (Independent Scholar), "Rachel's Teraphim: Abducting the Royal Birthright"

Rachel absconds (Gen 31:19) with her father Laban's *teraphim* or 'elohim. He pursues her for them. She tricks him, hides them in her tent, inside the *kur*, and brings them to her

new land. The story is analogous to Inanna's theft from her father, Enki, of the *mes* of the *e-kur*. Enki pursues Inanna but cannot recover the *mes*, which represent divine authority and civilization in Sumer. Inanna installs them in her city and temple, elevating them to primacy. Rachel's teraphim transfer the royal patent and throne to her descendents and bring civilization to her new land. Rachel is the ancestor of the royal houses of both North and South. The etymology of *teraphim* is unclear, their usage uncertain. I propose that they are related to the *rephaim/rapi'uma*, the divine royal dead. Teraphim, like the rephaim in KTU 1.161, support the royal throne: a synecdoche for the royal house and cult. In Gen 31: 34, the teraphim serve as Rachel's seat, like Inanna's *mes* of the royal throne and like the *cherubim* in the ohel mo'ed. Ancient Near Eastern cherubim supported and guarded thrones, sacred trees, palaces, precincts and temples of the royal cults. Through representations of cherubim, animals and chimera as guardians of thrones and sacred tents, we better understand Rachel's theft of the *teraphim*, her role as ancestor of the royal line and its cult, the relation of her tent to the puzzling "Tent of Meeting" in the wilderness, and the eternal sanctity of her tomb.

*Jeannette Boertien* (Groningen University), "Who Is the Queen of Heaven?"

Some passages in the Old Testament suggest that female deities played an important role in daily life. Whole families were for instance involved in the activities of baking cakes for the "Queen of Heaven" (Jer 7:18 and 44:17-25). But which goddess is she? Is she the same deity for whom the women wove garments in the Jerusalem temple (II Kgs 23:7)? Traces of this goddess and her cakes can also be found in the archaeological record. Temples, inscriptions and artifacts such as figurines, backing moulds and loom weights from different sites in the southern Levant give a surprising picture of the mysterious female deities Astarte, Asherah and Anat and their function in folk religion during the Iron Age.

Rüdiger Schmitt (University of Münster), "Gendered Ritual Activities in Iron Age Domestic Structures from Israel and Its Ancient Near Eastern Environment"

Sacred spaces in ancient Israel and its ancient Near Eastern environment are characterized by special architectural features, like a *temenos* and a graded hierarchy of rooms in the case of the greater temples, sometimes indirect access in the case of the smaller shrines, and several other architectural features like benches and altars, which distinguish them from profane architecture. But cultic activities do not only take place at temples and shrines, but also in the houses, especially the daily religious practices of the family. As the evidence of cultic paraphernalia (stands, small altars, human and animal figurines, zoomorphic libation vessels and other specialized items) from Iron Age domestic structures associated with food processing and food and drink consumption vessels indicate that women played an important role in everyday ritual activities performed in the house proper. After giving a short survey of ritual assemblages from Iron Age domestic structures from Israel, Philistia, Phoenicia and Jordan, the paper focuses on the question of how ritual objects, in particular female figurines, male horse-and-rider figurines, animal figurines and related groups of objects, can be associated with gendered ritual activities in the household and in how far we can determine gender-specific demands expressed by these items. It may be assumed that the different types of figurines and ritual objects utilized in ritual activities in the household can be associated with the genderdifferentiated demands of the family members.

Carrie E. Duncan (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), "Women Leaders in the Ancient Synagogue: A Re-evaluation of the Archaeological Evidence"

A number of inscriptions from Palestine and elsewhere in the Mediterranean world associate titles such as 'head of the synagogue',

'elder', and 'mother of the synagogue', among others, with both men and women. A general, although not universal, assumption had prevailed that such titles, when applied to men, were indicative of a leadership position while such titles were honorary when given to women. This view was rightfully challenged by Brooten in the mid-1980's, who argued that the assumption of functionality should be applied to all these titles, regardless of the gender of the individuals who held them. While the premise that such titles should be understood in the same way for both men and women is sound, the question remains whether they should be considered functional for anyone. This study serves a preliminary re-investigation of the epigraphic data and their meaning.

Cynthia S. Finlayson (Brigham Young University), "New Perspectives on the Ritual and Cultic Importance of Women at Palmyra, Syria"

The significance of the ritual roles of women in the ancient and classical Near East before the advent of Christianity and Islam has long been a neglected topic within archaeology. Comparatively few extant records exist related to this subject, and surviving primary documents are almost exclusively authored by males whose ethnic and geographic origins often differ from the cultures they describe. Outside of a few letters authored by Egyptian queens, the conquest accounts of Hatshepsut's monuments, Sappho's poems, and the estate documents of an individual woman within the Dead Sea manuscripts, not one major indigenous female-authored epigraphic work has come down to us from the ancient and classical Near East. Thus, the representations of women depicted in ritual roles in the archaeological record are the most important sources illuminating this important topic. Significantly, the images of women from the Syrian Oasis of Palmyra provide us with the most comprehensive collection of community ritual and funerary portraiture with accompanying genealogies and inscriptions

from the late Hellenistic and Roman Near East. This paper will focus on exploring the new perspectives that can be gained from a more intensive study of the archaeological record extant at both Palmyra and Dura Europus concerning the roles of women both in the cult realms of the living at Palmyra, but also the metaphysical realms of the dead. This study represents eleven seasons of research at Palmyra and Greater Syria.

### A42 The Archaeology of Prehistoric Communities, Part 1: Methodological and Analytical Concerns-The "How" and the "Why" Behind Community Research

Theme: This session urges researchers to conceptualize communities not as sites in and of themselves, but as collectives of human beings. Presenters will explore several crucial analytical challenges faced by archaeologists teasing apart the "how's" and "why's" behind studying and reconstructing prehistoric communities. Bill L. Finlayson (Council for British Research in the Levant), Presiding

Douglas D. Baird (University of Liverpool), "Identity, Interaction and Building Large Communities in Neolithic Anatolia and EB I South Levant"

This paper explores the creation of early large communities through comparison of 2 case studies: the first the Konya Plain of central Anatolia where the later 8th millennium BC cal saw the emergence of the large site of Çatalhöyük and the second the 4th millennium BC north Jordan valley which saw the emergence of major population centres at Shuna North and Khirbet Kerak/Beth Yerah. Projects investigating the antecedents and formation of Çatalhöyük and the growth of the site at Shuna provide instructive comparative insights into the role of identity, exchange, specific landscape exploitation practices and specific forms of social interaction in the forging of these communities.

Eleni Asouti (University of Liverpool), "The End of 'Centres Of Origin'? Domestication and

Community Interactions in the Neolithic"

Established approaches to agricultural origins in the Neolithic of Southwest Asia have emphasised domestication primarily as an archaeologically traceable biological process. The radiometrically earliest occurrences of domesticated plants (cereals and pulses) and animals (sheep and goats) are conventionally thought to represent spatially distinct "centres of origin" of economic innovation in Southwest Asia. Plant and animal domesticates were then rapidly diffused from these early "centres" to other areas during the later part of the Neolithic, alongside a host of cultural markers (involving symbolic/ritual expression and material culture) thus fitting into a perceived "expansionist ethos" of PPNB societies. My paper seeks to present alternative theoretical frameworks for interpreting the available evidence on the timing and unfolding of domestication processes (instead of archaeologically constructed "events"). In addition, some avenues are explored for the realistic representation of Neolithic community interactions as active agents in the ecology of domestication.

Meredith S. Chesson (University of Notre Dame), "Nested Communities: Early Bronze Age Walled Settlements, Neighborhoods, Households, and People of the Southern Levant"

While researchers have documented general commonalities of architectural spaces, material culture, and economic practices amongst the excavated Early Bronze Age I – III settlements (c. 3600-2350 bce) of the southern Levant, even a cursory comparison between sites shows a definite trend towards diversity in the specific expressions of everyday EBA life and communities. This paper examines the tensions between these similarities and differences at multiple sites utilizing the theoretical frameworks offered by agency, practice theory, and landscape approaches. In this way, I argue that we can more fully appreciate the localized development, histories and knowledge on which EBA

communities were crafted, and problematize the concept of "EBA community". In analyzing and reconstructing EBA communities, we must consider daily, seasonal, yearly, and generational rhythms of life for individuals and groups played out across multiple types of built and non-built landscapes and places (Philip 2003). Drawing on evidence from several sites, including but not limited to Khirbet es-Zeraqon, Numeira, Bab edh-Dhra', and Arad, this paper illustrates the layering and overlapping natures of nested community groups that can be found inside a single settlement and certainly existed between settlements.

Jamie L. Lovell (Council for British Research in the Levant), "Community, Context, and Environment in the Chalcolithic"

The term 'Chalcolithic communities' conjures a number of images - we tend to think about prehistoric communities in terms of objects, rather than pictorial representations of actual individuals. In the case of the Levantine Chalcolithic (4500-3600 BC), the striking iconography of the Nahal Mishmar hoard and the stunning painted ossuaries from the Galilee, combined with the archaeologist's predilection for cult, have obscured the everyday aspects of the community that mediated and managed some of the more extraordinary and creative aspects of the material culture left for us to study.

In fact, the spread of artefacts and architectural remains across sites, and the patterning of sites across landscapes argues for an intricate network of intense interactions, but the material culture is by no means homogenous. This paper explores the commonalities and disjunctures between sites and regions. Using survey data and results from published excavations, I argue that refocusing on the artefacts and architecture left by the community in more mundane contexts; upon the environmental context of individual settlements and sites; and how communities might be envisaged does not so much rebalance the picture, as add nuance to the current arguments surrounding 'Ghassulian'

cult and ritual.

## A43 Settlement & Society in the Ancient Near East II

Theme: Features archaeological investigations in which analysis of settlement patterns, ancient landscapes, or the interaction between sites and their hinterlands shed light on social, economic, and political aspects of ancient Near Eastern societies.

Jesse J. Casana (University of Arkansas), Presiding

*Uzi Avner* (Ben-Gurion University & Arava Institute), "Settlement Pattern in Uvda Valley, Southern Negev Desert"

Archaeological surveys in the Negev desert, Israel, showed that the settlement history of the desert was characterized by ups and downs, with periods of archaeological remains, i.e. settlement, interrupted by periods of no remains. Various theories were offered to explain this pattern. However, surveys and excavations of Uvda Valley, in the southern Negev, the most arid region, bring to light a contradicting picture. An uninterrupted sequence of settlement has been found here during the last 10,000 years, beginning with the PPNB. Farming and herding began around 6000 B.C., and soon developed to support a large and growing population. The habitation sites, the vast cultivated fields, many threshing floors, many farming implements and series of 14C dates represent a desert society that managed to utilize sustainably the limited resources of the desert, first during the 6th to 3rd millennia B.C., and than in later periods as well. The settlement scenario of Uvda Valley challenges the commonly accepted pattern attributed to the desert, mentioned above.

J. Brett Hill (Hendrix College), "Early Holocene Climate, Erosion and the Transition from Valley Bottom to Upland Farming"

The early to middle Holocene was a time of important transformation in both the landscape and cultures of the southern Levant. A variety of paleoenvironmental indices has been used to reconstruct ancient climate

and its effects on biotic and geomorphic processes. These indices are complemented by an extensive archaeological record that documents the relationships between environment and people, suggesting complex patterns of environmental and cultural change. Using recently developed climate modeling techniques together with traditional paleoenvironmental indices and settlement pattern studies from the Wadi al-Hasa, Jordan, I evaluated shifting strategies of land use from the Neolithic through Early Bronze Age. In combination these analyses provide valuable insights into the timing of floodplain degradation and a shifting economic focus from valley bottom to upland farming and its consequences. The evidence suggests that intensive Neolithic land use in the valley bottom was followed by large scale channel incision and a retreat of settlement upstream and a change to more extensive land use during the Chalcolithic. A large expansion of land use into surrounding uplands in the Early Bronze Age appears to have resulted in a cycle of erosion of upland soils and another episode of widespread abandonment. These results underscore the recursive, cause and effect nature of the relationship among humans and their environment during this time.

Michael J. Harrower (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA) and Joy McCorriston (The Ohio State University), "Tombs, Temples, Towns, Hinterlands: Explaining the Eccentricities of South Arabian Landscapes"

Long an archaeological enigma, the last few decades of research in South Arabia have greatly clarified chronologies of ancient social change in the region. While investigations have directly drawn from theoretical and methodological developments and knowledge of circumstances in Mesopotamia and the Levant, ancient life in South Arabia was substantially different. Based on a decade of collaborative research and fieldwork, this paper examines archaeological landscapes of eastern Yemen and western Oman including how and why they differ from those of

surrounding regions.

Jessica Giraud (Centre national de la recherche scientifique) and Serge Cleuziou (University of Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne), "From Lagoon Coast to Foothills, an Evolution of Settlement Patterns Lighting Cultural and Economic Changes: The Case of the Province of Ja'alan (Sultanate of Oman) in the Third Millennium B.C."

The ancient Bronze Age in the Oman peninsula is traditionally divided into two periods defined by funerary practices. Despite this funerary distinction, it's established that material and economical culture remained the same during the two periods, as the culture from the second period might only be an evolution of the first. Thanks to different types of spatial analysis made using GIS, we have been able to further study the distribution of tombs (more than 2000) during the two periods in the Ja'alan (3000 Km<sup>2</sup>). These studies have revealed the existence of two distinct regional spatial models. During the first period, the important sites are found along the coast and on the lagoon. During the second, the little sites located on foothills become the important ones and the sites on the lagoon disappear as a couple of very important sites develop on the coastline. It's now understood that societies produce a space to match their image. The two patterns of settlements, linked with a study of the environment reveal a different way of inhabiting the space during the two periods. The analyses thus point out towards a deep cultural change within the society and its conception of space. This evolution could be due to the progressive establishment of an oasis economy, which probably starts appearing during that time and develops during the second half of the 3rd Millennium BC. This change in economy might explain the change of social space of these societies.

Jason T. Herrmann (University of Arkansas), "Site Formation at Saruq al-Hadid, Dubai and Implications for Environmental Change in Southeastern Arabia"

Surface survey, excavation and near

surface geophysical investigations at Saruq al-Hadid, United Arab Emirates, indicate that the site is more than an artifact-rich Iron Age metal-working site. Joint investigations by archaeologists from the Dubai Department of Archaeology and the University of Arkansas have generated results that suggest that Saruq al-Hadid was the scene for multiple phases of occupation. Surface investigations have expanded the extents of the site. Limited excavations have identified strata that pre-date the familiar Iron Age component, perhaps as early as the Neolithic. Data from a groundpenetrating radar survey have been used to map aeolian deposits, guide the extraction of sediments for OSL dating and create a threedimensional model of the structure of the site's core. These results establish a chronology of site formation that can be used to understand environmental change and settlement patterns after the Arabian Neolithic period in the Oman Peninsula.

Lauren M. Ristvet (University of Pennsylvania), Veli Baxşaliyev (National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan), and Safar Aşurov (National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan), "On the Frontiers of Empire: Excavations at Oglanqala, Azerbaijan, 2008-2009"

The nature of economic and cultural imperialism has become a major research frontier in Near Eastern archaeology, particularly for the Iron Age Assyrian and Achaemenid empires. Urartu, however, has been generally left out of this discussion, and this empire continues to be understood as a monolithic state culture superimposed on poorly known local variability. In 2008, the Naxçivan Archaeological Project launched a campaign of survey and excavation at the site of Oğlanqala, Azerbaijan in order to investigate imperialism and its effects on local communities in Naxçıvan during the Iron Age (ca. 800-330 BC). The fortification walls of Oğlangala enclose an area of 12 hectares, but there are extensive architectural remains and pottery scatter outside of this area. Situated in the northern half of the fertile Sharur Plain,

Oğlanqala could control a pass through the Zangezur mountains as well as the agricultural potential of the plain. Indeed, survey has documented a complex Iron Age landscape, dominated by Oğlanqala, but including at least five other fortresses, two kilometer-ong fortification walls, and extensive kurgans and cemeteries. Additionally, excavations in the palace have revealed local architecture and ceramic styles along with evidence for interaction with Urartu, including the presence of cuneiform inscribed pithoi. Finally, excavations in an area of private houses in the site's lower town has sought to understand how daily domestic activies constituted imperialism and have important implications for our understanding of local and imperial interaction on the frontiers of empire.

### A44 Egypt and Canaan

K. Lawson Younger, Jr. (Trinity International University), Presiding

Ezra S. Marcus (University of Haifa), "The Early Middle Bronze Age IIa Settlement at Tel Ifshar, Israel and its Local and Foreign Relations"

The beginning of the Middle Bronze Age IIa is characterized by the resettlement of the southern Levantine coastal plain. The earliest well-stratified occupation horizons reflecting this process have been identified solely at Tel Aphek and Tel Ifshar, both in the Sharon Plain. The results of the Aphek excavations have long been the principal ceramic-based relative chronological sequence for the region. In contrast, the potential contribution of Tel If shar has yet to be appreciated, despite its sequence of well-stratified MB IIa phases, five of which appear to have ended in conflagration that sealed assemblages comprising numerous complete vessels, botanical remains and other finds. The earliest two phases also produced securely stratified Egyptian and northern Levantine pottery, cedar timbers, and the largest collection of complete Levantine Painted Ware ever found within nonmortuary contexts. This presentation will report the current results from a new study of these finds

for publication, including a synchronization of the ceramic sequence from Ifshar with finds from the southern Levant and abroad. These finds correlate well with the results of recent analyses of MK Egyptian texts, such as the Annals of Amenemhet II from Mit Rahina and the historical text from the Mastaba of Khnumhotep III at Dashur. The overall synthesis provides a picture of international trade heretofore undocumented in the early Middle Bronze Age IIa with implications for understanding the aforementioned resettlement process. Moreover, the ceramic sequence, with imports that were not discerned at Aphek, and a suite of radiocarbon dates make Tel Ifshar a key site for building both a relative and absolute chronological sequence for the southern Levant.

Roxana C. Flammini (Argentine Catholic University-CONICET), "The Egyptianizing Features of the Middle Bronze II Byblian Dynasty as Elite Emulation Practice"

The analysis of the different ways relationships took place among the societies of the Ancient Near Eastern is one of the most discussed topics by specialists. In this paper we propose some considerations for the analysis of social and political relationships in the northern Levant during the Middle Bronze II (mainly during the late IIA and IIB phases, ca. 1850-1650 BC). Specifically, we state that the adoption of Egyptianizing features by the chiefs of Byblos -language, administrative titles, and religious traitsshould be seen as elite emulation practices, visa-vis C. Higginbotham's terminology for the Ramesside period in the Levant. We propose that the subjacent reasons for the acquisition of such practices might be related to the existence of patronage inter-elite bonds in the northern Levant during that period. The Egyptianizing traits were adopted by the Byblian chiefs as a way to differentiate themselves from other local chiefs, obtaining prestige from their "association" to the socially high-valuated Egyptian elite, with whom they had a long history of relationships starting as early as the

late Early Dynastic/early Old Kingdom period. *Celia Bergoffen* (Fashion Institute of Technology), "Cypriot Pottery in Southwestern Canaan: A Regional Study"

The aim of a regional approach to the study of Cypriot pottery is to produce more focused and meaningful analysis of the material as reflecting patterns of trade within the framework of a particular geographic and political-historical context. Southwestern Canaan is of special interest at the end of the Middle Bronze and Late Bronze Ages, because it was the center of Hyksos power in Canaan in MB II and then, during most of the Late Bronze Age, the capital of Egypt's province in Asia. The complex administration developed under Egyptian hegemony is evidenced in both the literary and archaeological records, and modes of distribution and trade in Cypriot pottery or other commodities in these areas must be understood in light of that organization.

Krystal V. Lords (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA), "The New Kingdom Egyptian Presence at Jaffa: An Analysis of Artifacts and Architecture"

Various Egyptian records of the campaigns of 18th and 19th Dynasty pharaohs, tribute/booty lists of goods received from Canaan, and the letter of the "satirical scribe" (P. Anastasi I) all give witness to the Egyptian occupation of and interaction with Jaffa and its Canaanite inhabitants. While these texts give valuable, almost contemporary, imagery of Egyptian domination over Canaan in the Late Bronze Age, questions remain concerning the archaeological attestations of the Egyptian presence in Jaffa. Jacob Kaplan's excavations in the 1950s revealed a monumental edifice with the cartouche of Ramses II, Egyptian pottery, including bowls with painted decorations, and ovoid storage jars. Additionally, vessels that were once categorized as "flower pots" or medieval sugar molds have now been identified as beer jugs dating to the Egyptian occupation of Jaffa. In addition to the ceramic corpus, smaller personal items have been unearthed, including faience figurines and

amulets, alabaster jars, metal fragments, and scarabs. This research focuses on the nature of the Egyptian presence in Jaffa during the New Kingdom and the archaeological indicators of Egyptian ethnicity and political/economic control, including cataloging the Egyptian ceramic assemblage at Jaffa and comparing it to other excavated assemblages in an attempt to present hypotheses about the demography and ethnicity of Jaffa and its Egyptian fortress in the Late Bronze Age.

Thomas D. Hulit (Medicine Hat Museum), "Ancient Special Forces: A Re-evaluation of the Role of the Late Bronze Age Charioteer"

The New Kingdom chariot archer is a familiar theme in Egyptology and is familiar to most of the Near Eastern archaeological community. The images from tomb and temple reliefs portray the chariot, the horses, the equipment and warriors in the typical conservative New Kingdom style. In addition to these formulaic artistic depictions, the archaeological remains and non-Egyptian literature provide both confirmation and additional information. With the rise and spread of chariotry in the Late Bronze Age, the elite warrior status no longer remained with the infantry as it had in the Middle Bronze, but shifted to the chariot warriors. A pan-Mediterranean / Middle-Eastern reexamination of the existing artefacts and contemporary literature suggest that the role of charioteers was more involved than current hypotheses suggest. This paper shall present new hypotheses on the role of some of the ancient charioteers as the first "special forces" in the ancient world; warriors who were trained in, and had access to, the most advanced equipment of the period and formed a new type of heavily armed mobile infantry.

#### A45 Ancient Mediterranean Trade

Barry M. Gittlen (Towson University), Presiding George A. Pierce (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA), "Levantine Painted Ware and the Foundation of Jaffa"

Jaffa has a long history as a hub for

maritime trade stretching from the Bronze Age to the present. Although earlier material has been recovered from areas surrounding the site, the oldest remains on the mound of Jaffa date to the Middle Bronze Age (c.2000-1550 BCE). The MBA material includes a specific ceramic ware type known as Levantine Painted Ware, usually dated to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age. This research agenda specifically focuses on Levantine Painted Ware as an indicator of commercial or cultural connections and the nature of settlement at Jaffa during the early decades of its founding. Although this pottery remained in production throughout the duration of the Middle Bronze Age, a decline in production is indicated by the small numbers of fragments recovered from late Middle Bronze Age contexts. The geographic spread of Levantine Painted Ware demonstrates its international character, having been found along the eastern Mediterranean coast from northern Syria, through the Levant, to Aswan in Egypt. The appearance of this ceramic group at Jaffa shows that the newlyfounded city already had connections, either culturally or commercially, with the larger Near Eastern world. Examination of the other ceramics found in association with the painted pottery should elucidate these relations.

Johannes E. Verstraete (University of Cincinnati), "The Amuq Valley During the Late Bronze Age: The Social Significance of Aegean-related Pottery"

A study of Late Bronze Age ceramic assemblages in the Near East shows that most contain a number of Aegean-related pots ranging from imports to locally produced pottery showing Aegean influence. The latter type is often characterized by a peculiar mixture of Aegean, Anatolian, and/or 'Near Eastern' cultural elements. To interpret this picture it is necessary to go beyond the conventional cultural and ethnic labels that dominate the existing approaches and focus on the way that these objects were produced and consumed.

As a result of a study of Aegean and

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Aegean-related pottery from the Amuq we will suggest an active role of the local community in the formation of its ceramic repertoire. We will also investigate whether the meanings associated with this type of pottery were appropriated and manipulated within the local socio-political conditions.

Justin Leidwanger (University of Pennsylvania) and Elizabeth S. Greene (Brock University), "Circulation of Processed Agricultural Goods in the Early Archaic Eastern Mediterranean: Basket-Handle Amphoras from Two Shipwrecks at Kekova Adası and Kepçe Burnu, Turkey"

Two Early Archaic shipwrecks—at Kekova Adasi and Kepçe Burnu, Turkey – present broadly similar cargoes of transport ceramics, including basket-handle jars associated with the Cypro-Levantine region. Discovered by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) in 1980 and 1973 respectively, supplementary analyses of wreck finds – currently housed in the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology – have been recently undertaken along with a photographic exploration of the two sites in 2008. Through a combination of visual, compositional, distributional, epigraphic, and organic analyses of jars from these two sites and select comparanda from funerary and other contexts in Cyprus and Israel, this inquiry aims to provide insight into the early production and circulation of the form as an index for trade of processed agricultural goods in the eastern Mediterranean. Investigations of the organic contents and epigraphic evidence from basket-handle amphoras found on terrestrial sites suggest an association with the production and circulation of olive oil (Puech, 1980: 301-3; Karageorghis, 1967: 40), a possibility that fits well with the many early examples discovered in elite burials at the necropolis of Salamis, where they may serve as markers of agricultural control (Rupp, 1988: 130-1). Provenience studies might support such an attribution and allow a greater understanding of the role played by the baskethandle amphora in the circulation of olive oil and other goods through the emerging high and low trade networks of the Early Archaic eastern Mediterranean.

Craig W. Tyson (University of Michigan), "Explaining Economic Intensification in Ancient Ammon During the Iron IIC Period"

The Iron IIC Period saw significant economic development in Ammon manifest in the archaeological record by growth in the number of farmsteads, an increase in the number of epigraphic finds (seals, bullae, ostraca), and by the concentration of sumptuary items among the local elite (e.g. statuary, high quality pottery, various metal items, etc.). This paper explains this development by considering Ammon's role as a vassal/province in the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian empires, and then proposes specific mechanisms to explain this development. The mechanisms I propose are: 1) The obligation to pay tribute in precious metals and high value items necessitated surplus production of locally available "wealth" – grain, oil, wine, and textiles – to exchange for precious metals brought from elsewhere. To ensure surplus production, greater levels of bureaucratic administration were added and the founding of new farmsteads was encouraged. 2) Trade with and taxation of caravans moving through Ammonite territory enabled the local elite to accumulate wealth and obtain sumptuary items such as incense, as evidenced by tripod cups and incense stands. 3) As a result of their administrative control and accumulating wealth, the local elite were in a position to support specialized craftsmen as indicated by Ammonite stone sculpture, the increasing number of personal seals, and other items such as high quality pottery.

John S. Holladay (University of Toronto), "Assyria's Loss, Israel and Damascus' Gain: Assyrians and the Early South Arabian Camel Caravan Trade"

Although the importance of the South

Arabian camel caravan trade has received ever-increasing recognition in recent years, it would appear that, prior to the Battle of Qarqar in 853 BCE, the Neo-Assyrians knew little or nothing of them, despite the pervasive presence of Neo-Assyrian spies throughout the Levant, and despite the very clear evidence that the western, and then southern expansion of the Neo-Assyrian empire was specifically directed at controlling and taxing the profits of this enormously lucrative trade. Evidence that Assyria already had first-hand knowledge of this traffic early in the ninth century thus comes as a surprise. What may not come as a surprise is how the Assyrian rulers dealt with this traffic, and how little insight either they, or their successors, had into how they could benefit from this knowledge.

### A46 Archaeology of Syria

Michael D. Danti (Boston University), Presiding

Michael D. Danti (Boston University), "The 2009 Excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat"

Since 2000, the Tell es-Sweyhat Project has concentrated on the excavation of the high mound of this site on the Euphrates River. During the early-to-mid 3rd millennium BC, Sweyhat consisted of a fortress and surrounding town. In the mid-3rd millennium, the urban environment was radically altered. A high terrace was built at the center of the new settlement, which was surmounted by a temple complex. This area, called the High Inner City, was surrounded by the Low Inner City and the Inner City fortification wall. Beyond the wall was the Outer City, which was also protected by fortifications. In the 2008 field season, we began a focused effort to better understand this transformation in the area of the Inner City and earlier fortress. In 2009, we continued excavations in these trenches to clarify chronological issues with regard to the construction of the Inner City Fortification Wall, the sudden destruction of the buildings abutting it, their rebuilding, and Sweyhat's decline in the EB-MB transitional period. In 2008–09, we also cleared large exposures of

Seleucid and Late Roman remains on the southern High Mound. The Early Bronze Age and the Seleucid–Late Roman periods are anomalous in that they are both characterized by urbanization in the Sweyhat area and surrounding regions. This is particularly interesting since punctuated climate change, characterized by aridity, occurred in both periods. A major long-term goal is to study the economy that supported urbanism in this agriculturally marginal environment, even during such periods of adversity.

Glenn M. Schwartz (Johns Hopkins University), "From Ancestral Elders to Amorite Hegemons: Umm el-Marra 2006, 2008 Results"

The Johns Hopkins-University of Amsterdam 2006 and 2008 excavations at Tell Umm el-Marra obtained new data on the developments of this west Syrian regional center in the third and second millennia B.C. Work on the elite ("royal"?) cemetery of the mid-late third millennium B.C. (Early Bronze III-IV) revealed that the complex was larger than previously understood, yielding additional tombs and a diversity of installations indicative of rituals involving the sacrifice and interment of equids and other animals. Three main phases of use are proposed for the cemetery, with a typology of sacrificial installations associated with the different phases. The round stone platform Monument 1 erected above the Early Bronze mortuary complex in the early second millennium B.C. provides data relevant to issues of social memory and configurations of authority in the Middle Bronze (Amorite) period.

Clemens D. Reichel (University of Toronto), "Urbanism and Conflict in Late Chalcolithic Northern Syria: Excavations at Hamoukar 2005–2008"

This paper addresses the origins and mechanisms of early urban developments in Northern Syria. Most studies addressing urbanism in this area have identified the emergence of cities in this area as a secondary development, following the expansion of the

highly urbanized Southern Mesopotamian Uruk Culture into the Upper Khabur region during the mid 4th millennium B.C. While the settlement history of Northern Syria has been dominated by villages engaged in rainfed agriculture, the discovery of several cities whose origins date back in the early Late Chalcolithic period (ca. 4000 B. C.) have shown the existence of a urban development that was contemporary with, and possibly independent of, the emergence of cities in Southern Mesopotamia. Based on recent work at Hamoukar, a Late Chalcolithic urban center in northeastern Syria excavated by the University of Chicago and the Syrian Department of Antiquities since 1999, this paper attempts to identify the mechanisms that led to the formation of this early urban entity and the reasons behind its violent demise by warfare around 3500 B.C.

Rudolph H. Dornemann (ASOR), "Update on the Early Bronze IV Ceramics at Tell Qarqur"

Early Bronze materials have been encountered in most areas of excavation at Tell Qarqur over the past 16 seasons. I have provided periodic preliminary information but considerable new information has been found in the last few years. Complete vessels have been found in the final phase of Early Bronze Age destruction in Area D and we are working through the sealed or well-stratified groups that have been found, particularly in Areas A and E. It is time to review and update what has been found in the way of ceramics dating to the Early Bronze Age.

### A47 Archaeology of Prehistoric Communities, Part 2: Theoretical Concerns: The Placing and Spacing of Prehistoric Communities

Theme: Drawing on anthropological discussions of place and space in the past and present, this second session explores the landscapes within and between communities. Presenters grapple with overlapping social, economic, political and ritual landscapes in prehistoric societies, as well as investigate William Isbell's (2000) ideas about "imagined"

and "natural" communities.

Meredith S. Chesson (University of Notre Dame),
Presiding

Bill L. Finlayson (Council for British Research in the Levant) and Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame), "Choice, Intention, and Consequence in Early Neolithic Settlement Development: Why Size Matters"

The process of neolithisation is often intertwined with a progressive narrative of urbanism from increasing Natufian sedentism to the emergence of Late PPNB mega-sites. Discussions of this process generally focus on external driving forces (climate change and population pressure) or describe the byproducts of living in larger communities (cognitive change, ritual and symbolic developments). Presented as progressive uniform developments, current discussions fail to engage with the question of why people may have actually chosen to live in the larger communities. These discussions, moreover, often do not fit the realities of the archaeological sequence, where, for example, sedentism in the early Natufian is often exaggerated. Guided by the underlying notion of an evolutionary imperative for development, researchers have largely failed to address why people would choose to live in the large, socially and economically challenging environments that emerge. We believe that by considering human agency, as manifested through various traits, including architectural developments, the planned introduction of storage, and the practices associated with burial, we can begin to develop an understanding of the historically situated process within the southern Levant.

Raphael Greenberg (Tel Aviv University), "Remembering, Forgetting, and the Creation of Community at Tel Bet Yerah"

Each major phase in the evolution of settlement at Tel Bet Yerah (Khirbet el-Kerak) is characterized by the retention of forms and structures of material culture from a previous state alongside the adoption of technological or

cultural innovations. These may be interpreted to represent, on the one hand, social practices that involve the recreation of a shared communal past through acts of remembering (e.g., the reproduction of artifacts, foodways, spatial organization and rituals), and on the other, the appropriation of new practices that involve the forgetting of elements of antecedent communal identities. Remembering and forgetting are thus implicated in the initial pre-urban agglomeration at the site in EB I, in the passage to urban life at the start of EB II, and in the arrival of Khirbet Kerak Ware producers and consumers in the EB III. Each of these transformations involved the redrawing of social and cultural boundaries within the site and between the site and its environment. While these issues have been discussed repeatedly, I believe that approaching them through the lens of memory can provide a fresh and fruitful perspective.

Yorke M. Rowan (The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago), "Between Household and Landscape: Searching for Chalcolithic Communities"

The range of village sizes and diverse configurations during the Chalcolithic period (4500-3700 BC) precludes discussions which treat the period, or the "Ghassulian", as a single entity across the region. Summaries of Chalcolithic villages typically focus on households and settlement patterns, with limited examination of internal village organization, external and internal socioeconomic integration and reference to ritual practices. Rather than view the archaeological site as static and synonymous to community, or as internally homogenous, site comparisons show diverse practices deserving examination beyond the function of villages to the larger social structure. Why would people choose to live in larger villages during the late 5th millennium BC? What are the relationships between larger and smaller sites? And finally, how is ritual belief and practice understood in relation to this diversity and large scale changes? In this paper, I explore internal

village differentiation and how this might inform our understanding of communities as something that extends beyond villages, crosscutting regionalism and linking to ritual locales on the landscape, both local and distant.

### A48 Artifacts: The Inside Story

Theme: Presents interpretation of the archaeological record resulting from data acquired through physical or chemical analysis of archaeological materials. Topics include provenance and trade, materials characterization, workshop activity, manufacturing techniques, and ancient technology.

Elizabeth S. Friedman (Illinois Institute of Technology) and *Heather Snow* (University of Toronto), Presiding

Gloria A. London (Independent Scholar) and Robert Shuster (University of Nebraska), "Iron Age II Black Burnished Bowls from the Inside Out"

Samples of Iron Age II black burnished bowls (BBB), from excavations at Tell Hisban and Tell al- `Umayri, submitted for petrographic study and INAA include a variety of open shapes with different rims, bodies and bases. To learn about the organization of the ceramics industry in Jordan, questions addressed in the analyses concern the potential number of workshops producing BBB. Jars, jugs, and bowls from the regular Iron Age II repertoire, plus cookware, were analyzed to determine overall variety in the contemporaneous fabrics. Refiring tests of burnished sherds from `Umayri provide insights into the kiln conditions that created black burnished wares. Macroscopic observations of the sherds reveal differences in the rim and body shapes, clay bodies, firing technology, surface finish and color. Mineralogical and chemical analyses demonstrate quantifiable distinctions in the clay bodies. We conclude that the certain local clay bodies used for the entire repertoire, as well as BBB. The repertoire of BBB has a full range of unburnished counterparts as well as red firing examples. On the contrary, there were

special fabrics apparently limited to burnished bowls excavated at the two sites. The evidence suggests several, perhaps contemporaneous, workshops or sources for BBB, some closer to the Madaba Plains than others.

Christine M. Thompson (University of Akron), "Tarshish, Sherden, and Sardinia: One Path on the Silver Trail"

The 'Phoenician Question' asks whether the Phoenicians traded in the western Mediterranean before settling and colonizing it during the 9th-7th centuries BC. Whereas securely contextualized markers of Phoenician activities are lacking in the material record of the western Mediterranean prior to the 9th century, biblical and classical authors consistently preserve memories of Phoenician trade during the early Iron Age involving the legendary 'Tarshish'. The texts regularly indicate the quest for silver as a primary motivation for such trade. If there had been a transient, pre-colonial phase of Phoenician contact with the west, it by definition, would have left few or none of the conventional and more obvious archaeological indicators of settlement. It is becoming increasingly clear that an ability to identify subtle changes in the material record can assist the detection of Phoenician westward expansion prior to the 9th century. This paper presents an analysis of provenance data obtained from the largest sample-set ever collected of Iron Age silver artifacts from the Levant (the Cisjordan Hoards). The targeted materials span the entire Iron Age, and illuminate diachronic transformations in Mediterranean silver-trade, within a sequential chronological framework. One of the more tantalizing findings is the clustering of silver artifacts, whose lead isotope signatures are consistent with Sardinian ores, in the vicinity of Akko before the 9th century. It is suggested that these silver artifacts may be the material culture of the 'lost' Sea Peoples tribe known as the Sherden, with their often suspected, but largely unsubstantiated, connection to the Sardinian west. Eudora J. Struble (The Oriental Institute,

University of Chicago), "The Stone Cutters and Carvers of Yesemek: Discovering the People, Processes, and Practicalities Behind the Stone Monuments of the Zincirli Region"

Past research on Syro-Hittite stone monuments has focused primarily on iconography and inscriptions. Although this prior work has contributed greatly to our understanding of regional and site chronologies and iconographic transitions, it has added little to our knowledge of the cultural and economic position of the creators of these monuments, nor to the many-faceted processes that led from an undecorated rock in one location to the placement of a culturally significant stone carving in a different location. A study of the Iron Age stone carving workshop of Yesemek, Turkey, and the stone monuments recovered from the associated region, including Zincirli (ancient Sam'al), has enormous potential to begin to address these shortcomings in our understanding of the social role of stone work and these stone monuments. This paper will present evidence from careful study of the stone objects themselves and from the landscape of Yesemek and the Zincirli region to suggest economic, cultural and practical factors that impacted the Iron Age stone workers as they chose stone resources, tools, and as they carried out the process of cutting and carving stone. Through this evidence the chaîne opératoire of Iron Age Syro-Hittite monumental carving begins to be revealed, bringing archaeologists closer to an understanding of the cultural, political and economic role the stone carvers and cutters played in their society.

Jim Roames (University of Toronto),
"The Early Iron Age Metal Workshop at Tell
Tayinat, Turkey"

In 2006, the University of Toronto's Tayinat Archaeological Project (TAP) discovered the remains of an Early Iron Age metal workshop at the site, located in the 'Amuq Valley in southeastern Turkey. The excavations uncovered the remains of a structure comprised of three rooms, and

discrete concentrations of ash, tuyère and crucible fragments, slag cakes, and iron and copper objects. In all rooms, the excavations identified the presence of both iron and copper production debris distributed throughout with no evident separation of work areas. Preliminary chemical analysis of slag and metal samples indicates that a variety of metalworking activities occurred in the same context, including, but not limited to, ironsmithing, copper melting, and the alloying of copper with tin. Though preliminary, these results infer that both iron and copper production occurred together, and suggest that the workshop reflects a transitional phase, when iron-working and copper-working had not yet become part of separate, specialized production processes. There are some indications of smelting activity, which will be the main focus of future research. Preliminary analysis of the associated material culture, in particular the ceramic assemblage, point to a date for the workshop in the 12th (or possibly early 11th) century BCE. This paper will summarize the results of the TAP excavations, and explore their broader social and historical implications in light of current understandings of the development of metalworking industries during the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Ages in the eastern Mediterranean.

Yuval Goren (Tel Aviv University) and Diamantis Panagiotopoulos (University of Heidelberg), "The Lords of the Rings: An Analytical Approach to the Riddle of the Knossian Replica Rings"

The problem of the Knossian Replica Rings (KRR) undoubtedly represents one of the most intriguing questions in the study of the political setting of Neopalatial Crete. The unique attribute of these specific sealings was that as opposed to others, examples of each type of them were found in more than one site on the island. The discovery of two types of these sealings in LM IA Thera certainly increased the significance of the group, yet at the same time made the matter of interpretation and chronology more

complicated. While several scholars assigned the rings to Knossos, indicating a centralized bureaucracy at this site, others suggested that the distribution of the impressions might reflect a political organization of peer-polities. However, no attempt has been made so far to examine the provenance of the KRR by analysis of their materials. As a result, we initiated a systematic research program in an effort to examine the KRR and combine the information extracted from the mineralogical and elemental composition of the clay with other fields of the research. The results of the study shed new light on the administrative organization of Neopalatial Crete and the interpretation of its political setting.

A49 Joint Archaeological Expedition to Tell el-Hesi: Reports On Regional Survey H. Katharine Sheeler (National Cathedral School), Presiding

James W. Hardin (Mississippi State University), "An Overview: The Hesi Regional Survey and the Early Periods"

During the summer of 2008 a systematic survey of the entire Tel Hesi Quad was completed, largely bringing to a close earlier survey efforts undertaken between 1970 and 1983 and in 2004. The Hesi Regional Survey used a GIS system based in ArcInfo and ArcView to establish the survey grid; to overlay earlier findings, maps, and satellite and photo imagery; and to record the findings of the present project. Map overlays included as a base the 1997 Qiryat Gath regional map (1:50,000) but also the 1880 Map of Western Palestine, the 1917 and 1918 Egyptian Expeditionary Force maps, and the 1945 British ordnance map, among others. This paper will comment briefly on the geography of the region, describe the Hesi Regional Survey's field methodology, and describe the findings from the earliest occupations (Paleolithic to the Roman-Byzantine period). With regard to early occupations, it will suggest that sites earlier than the Hellenistic period are poorly represented in the survey due to difficulties in identification caused by deep

beds of loess deposited over much of the area during the last several millennia. *Katia Cytryn-Silverman* (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "From Gaza to Hebron: A Road-Inn at Khirbat al-Sukkariyya from the Mamluk Period"

Khirbat al-Sukkariyya is located ca. 4 km south of Qiryat Gat, on the road from Gaza to Hebron via Bayt Jibrin. A road-inn (khan) is mentioned in the Mandate file reporting on this site, but no clear remains of this structure is seen today. Aerial photos from the 1940s might hint to its location. A wall adjacent and partly underlying a modern shaykh's tomb has been suggested to be part of the khan, but this identification is uncertain. It could be proposed that the amir Almalik (d. 747/1346) was the patron of al-Sukkariyya's khan. An inscription once found in secondary use at a ruined tomb at Qiryat Gat could well originate from this khan. It reads: "...Ordered to build this blessed khan the servant yearning for God, the Exalted, the pilgrim Almalik, one of the amirs in Egypt. This was done in the year 717 (1317) ..." Notwithstanding, a few Western sources refer to a khan in this very region erected by a non-Muslim patron. Giorgio Gucci, in his travelogue from the fourteenth century, writes: "... and in the evening we put up at a place called Butingi [KCS, apparently referring to al-Sukkariyya]; which place was built by a renegade Christian, who willed that in this place all Christian pilgrims could put up without pay." Whether built by a Muslim or by a Christian, al-Sukriyya's khan should be understood as part of the road system developed during the Mamluk period, especially under the third sultanate of al-Nasir Muhammad b. Qalawun (1310-1341).

Jeffrey A. Blakely (University of Wisconsin, Madison), "Imprint of WWI on the Archaeological Record of the Hesi Region"

Tell el-Hesi is located at the edge of a WWI battlefield, Third Gaza, which was fought from 31 October through 8 November 1917, well after Petrie and Bliss had first excavated at Hesi. The Hesi Regional Survey found

extensive remains related to both the Ottoman-German and the British armies. The most prominent find is the WWI railroad bed that was built under the direction of Pasha Meissner in 1915. This railroad brought materials and personnel to the Ottoman military center at Beersheba and, in 1916, helped supply the Ottoman advance to the Suez Canal. By January 1917, the British army had advanced to a line which extended from just south of Gaza inland toward Asluj and Khalasa. In response the Ottoman-German army created a fortified line extending from Gaza to Beersheba, a line consisting of a series of intricate trench systems that extended from Gaza to the Tell esh-Shari'ah region and another system protecting Beersheba. Behind the lines at Jemmameh and Tell en-Nejileh, two sites within our survey region, the Ottoman-German military posted many of their reserves for most of 1917. On 7 and 8 November 1917 the British took these sites and pursued the retreating army north across Wadi el-Hesi to the el-Falujeh and Arak el-Menshiyeh region. Trenches on the north side of Wadi el-Hesi attest to the wadi's planned use as a fortified line that did not occur. The trenches were probably used by the Ottoman and German artillery on 9 November 1917 to harass the pursing British forces.

Benjamin A. Saidel (East Carolina University), "The Nature of Tent Camps among the Bedouin in the Tell el-Hesi Region"

From the time of Napoleon's invasion of Ottoman Palestine until the end of the British Mandate Period the Jabarat Bedouin have inhabited the area of Tell el-Hesi. Using archival data this paper focuses on aspects of the Jabarat's settlement patterns towards the end of the British Mandate in Palestine. The purpose of this study is to investigate changes in the composition of Jabarat tent camps at the end of the British Mandate in order to better understand tribe-state relations and to make contribution to ethnoarchaeological research.

A50. Byzantine and Farly Islamic Near Fast

**A50 Byzantine and Early Islamic Near East** *Bert de Vries* (Calvin College), Presiding

Reem S. Al-Shqour (Ghent University), "The Jalul Islamic Village: 2008-09 Excavations, Madaba Plains Project"

This paper presents the results of the new archaeological excavations at the Jalul Islamic Village, 5 kilometers east of Madaba. The work at Tall Jalul (Madaba Plains Project) is well known--both from excavations and surveys. The results show that the tell was occupied from the Early Bronze to the Iron Age IIC/Persian. However, recent survey work of the Islamic ruins located immediately south of the tell, show that occupation continued in this area through the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and all the Islamic periods--with the Ayyubid/Mamluk being well represented. In 2008, the author initiated excavations in what appeared to be a khan in the eastern section of the Islamic Village. Preliminary excavations indicate that there was a khan there dating to 14th century CE. This report will describe the findings of both the 2008 and 2009 seasons; it will include a discussion of the architectural remains as well as the ceramics, small finds and inscriptions.

Kenneth G. Holum (University of Maryland), "Caesarea Maritima: The Octagonal Church in Its Urban Setting"

With support of a Shelby White-Leon Levy grant, Caesarea scholars in Israel and the U.S. continue hard work on a final report series entitled Caesarea Maritima: Excavations Inside the Old City 1989-2002, conducted by the University of Haifa, the University of Maryland, and the Israel Antiquities Authority, of which the first two volumes are nearing completion. The first volume deals with structures in area TP, the Temple Platform, notably King Herod's Temple to Roma and Augustus and the octagonal Early Christian church built later above its ruins. The second volume studies discoveries on peripheries of the Temple Platform: the retaining walls, the Inner Harbor quays, the staircases that provided access from the city and the Inner Harbor to the buildings above. This paper (a second installment on the paper presented last

year) represents part of the summary chapter concluding the two volumes. The point is to explore architectural links between the Temple Platform on the one hand and the city and the harbor on the other, and, in view of the archaeological evidence, to explore how the octagonal Early Christian church functioned in the social and religious life of sixth-century Caesarea. This study will entail, for example, discussion of the architectural relationship of the church to the city and the harbor, liturgical furniture in the church's interior, and the church and its relics as the focus of Christian cult and urban ritual.

David H. Vila (John Brown University), "The Byzantine-Islamic Transition at Abila of the Decapolis"

The transition from the Late Byzantine to the early Islamic periods in northern Jordan remains an area of research that lags far behind work that is being done on this subject in south and central Jordan. The excavation at Abila of the Decapolis, 15km north of Irbid provides an important window into this transition in the north. My paper will survey the past 25 years of excavation at Abila looking at the evidence that has been uncovered, but that remains unpublished, related to the Byzantine - early Islamic transition at the site. With five churches, a civic area, a bath complex, and numerous tombs that have been or are in the process of excavation, and all of which show significant re-use/occupation into the Abbasid period, the findings at Abila provide much needed corroboration to and refinement of materials that have been published from Pella and other excavations in the north of Jordan. Evidence presented will demonstrate that there was a continued and relatively strong presence at Abila through the Byzantine - early Islamic transition as seen in both the ceramic typology, and also in the use/reuse of the five churches at Abila for both domestic and religious purposes.

Bert De Vries (Calvin College) and Paul Christians (Open Hand Studios), "Documentation at Umm El-Jimal, Jordan:

'Building' a Museum for the 21st Century"

Collaboration between the Umm el-Jimal Project, Open Hand Studios, and the Department of Antiquities of Jordan for on-site development and remote presentation of Umm el-Jimal is culminating in two documentation seasons, the first held in January 2009 and the second planned for January 2010. Goals are (1) to integrate the developing on-site museum and touring facilities with a state-of-the-art digital museum of archaeology and heritage, and a vibrant community heritage center connecting the culture traditions of the present village with those of the archaeological past; (2) to serve all interested communities – local, national, international, touristic, scholarly, educational – with open access to beautifully presented and clearly structured information and data tailored to the interest levels of these various communities – ranging from academic to popular. This paper will report on the progress made during and beyond the 2009 documentation field work and demonstrate the visual technologies and techniques employed.

## **A51 History of Archaeology** *Rachel Hallote* (Purchase College, SUNY), Presiding

Morag M. Kersel (The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago), "'A New Plan?' Buying Back the Past"

In January of 2009, the government of Iraq announced that it was implementing a "new plan" for retrieving stolen antiquities. As part of the plan, the Iraqi Ministry will provide financial incentives to those who turn over antiquities in their possession to the Antiquities Department. But is this a new plan? Archival, ethnographic and archaeological evidence suggest that "buy back" programs have been part of archaeology in the Near East since its inception. Is a system of rewarding laborers for the discovery of finds the precursor to paying looters for archaeological material and does attaching a monetary value to artifacts encourage looting? This paper will examine issues surrounding the exchange of funds

for artifacts – the historical underpinnings, consequences of the commodification of the archaeological record, and the success of such programs. Recent examples from Mali, Jordan and Iraq will be discussed.

Kevin M. McGeough (University of Lethbridge), "Near Eastern Archaeology in Victorian Popular Culture"

As Near Eastern archaeology developed into an academic discipline throughout the 19th century, it also became an important topic in the popular culture of the period. Reports of exciting finds from the Near East appeared as travel narratives in the burgeoning periodical market of Victorian England. Temperance and other types of reformist movements used museum education (and subsequently education about archaeology) as means of "improving" the lives of the working class. "Town-hall" style lectures and meetings established societies devoted to the exploration of the Near East appealing to theological motives as well as suggesting that concerns about Victorian progress and decline could be better understood through the study of these remains. Freemasonry and Theosophy interacted with legitimate research on the Near East to fuse it with 19th century mysticism. Similarly, authors of horror fiction, like Richard Marsh, found the Near East to be fertile ground for tales of terror, setting the foundation for the "mummy" movies of the 20th century. In this paper, I will present a variety of examples of how the Near East and Near Eastern scholarship was presented in Victorian popular culture and how Near Eastern archaeology contributed to the intellectual and pseudointellectual life of 19th century England.

Elena D. Corbett (Penn State Erie, The Behrend College), "David and Solomon or Daoud and Suleiman? Some Arab Perspectives on Ancient Israel"

There has been extensive scholarly and popular debate in recent years regarding the City of David excavations in the threatened Palestinian neighborhood in East Jerusalem

known as Silwan. Much debate has revolved around the ethical/political implications of the excavations' sponsorship by the boldly Zionist group Elad. This paper addresses Arab traditions laying claim to the archaeological heritage that Elad aims to interpret as the cultural patrimony solely of the modern state of Israel. Arabic-language sources across time - religious, historical, geographical, and countless others—locate themselves within the Abrahamic framework of Judaism and Christianity. An understanding of Arab origins is based in extensive Semitic-language traditions. Despite Arabic textual traditions, the authors of Jordanian school textbooks from the 1950's-1960's adopted the same paradigm for writing about Arab history by which many western Orientalist scholars understood it, the Arabs were an ancient panoply of Semites who came in waves out of the Arabian Peninsula. During this era Jerusalem was Jordanian, and writing in such a way enabled the development of a kind of "Pan-Semitic" ideology for modern times to counter both Nasserism and Zionism. Textbook writers did not deny an ancient Israelite presence in Palestine but embraced it, "Arab-izing" the Hebrews. While such textbooks were the manifestations of politics and statecraft, similar popular notions of identity have always existed.

Brian Schultz (Fresno Pacific University), "The History of Syro-Palestinian Archaeology Memorialized"

On the southwestern brow of Mt Zion is a small Protestant cemetery with tombs from the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. In addition to the remains of Jerusalem's fortifications from the Iron Age to the Ayyubid period, it also contains the tombs of over a dozen early pioneers of Syro-Palestinian archaeology. They include those of giants in the field such as Flinders Petrie and Lawrence Stanley Fisher, but also some lesser known names such as James Duncan and Ludwig Schoenecke. This paper will survey the accomplishments of these men who have been circumstantially brought together to be

memorialized in this small but exceptional cemetery.

Eric Meyers (Duke University) and Rachel Hallote (Purchase College, SUNY), "ASOR's Own Archives: Materials from the 1870's-1960's — Update and Progress Report on the ASOR Archiving Project"

In the spring of 2009, ASOR received a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to conserve and organize over a century's worth of archival material relating to archaeology, and archaeologists. In this paper, the authors will report on the progress of the Archiving Initiative to date, including what the priorities of the project are, and how we are moving forward to organize them, converse them, and make them accessible to researchers. The ASOR archives are spread over three locations, which include the Boston ASOR office, the Semitic Museum at Harvard, and the Albright Institute in Jerusalem. Ultimately these three collections will be reunited digitally through a finding aid. This presentation will include descriptions and images of some of the highlights of ASOR's archival materials, including photographs.

**A52 Phoenicians and the Mediterranean** *S. Rebecca Martin* (Southeast Missouri State University) and *Jessica L. Nitschke* (Georgetown University), Presiding

Ann C. Gunter (Northwestern University), "Re-mapping Phoenician Material and Visual Culture in the Eastern Mediterranean"

In recent decades, scholars have increasingly begun to understand the nature and sequence of Phoenician activity throughout the Mediterranean world within the framework of Neo-Assyrian imperial expansion. These studies have emphasized the commercial ramifications of Assyrian control of the Levantine coast and the westward extension of Phoenician activity in wider networks of trade in metals, particularly silver. Seymour Gitin proposed to consider the westward Phoenician expansion as an "extended periphery" of the Neo-Assyrian

Empire, thus calling attention to the empire's importance in the broader scheme of developments throughout the Mediterranean in the early first millennium BCE.

In this paper I explore further the Neo-Assyrian Empire as a new geographical and historical framework within which to understand the movement, transfer, and significance of works in Phoenician styles, both within the imperial centers and along its frontiers. Drawing on Neo-Assyrian textual and archaeological sources and on new approaches in other disciplines and cultural spheres, I reexamine the role of finely crafted ivories, metalwork, and textiles in imperial strategies of appropriation and control. This context emphasizes ideologically bounded pathways through which moved raw materials, items of ceremonial dress and equipment, stylistic concepts, and artisans and other specialists in esoteric knowledge.

Jane B. Carter (Tulane University), "The Things of Astarte"

It is impossible not to sense that some line of connection links a basalt bowl supported by three standing figures from Middle Bronze Age Ebla (dated c. 1700 BCE) to the great marble basins supported by standing female figures ("perirrhanteria") from seventh-century Greece and to the ivory and bucchero cups supported by standing female figures from seventh-century Etruscan tombs. In that span of a millennium, a primary intermediary element must have been the Phoenicians, yet nothing of a closely related type has been found (to my knowledge) in either the Phoenician homeland or on Cyprus. The missing Phoenician piece is not an unfamiliar problem when trying to assess intercultural relations in the Mediterranean. This paper will discuss how we can use postulated Phoenician prototypes to further our understanding of their surviving derivatives in other cultural milieus.

Ayelet Gilboa (University of Haifa), "Decommercializing Early Iron Age Phoenician Bichrome: A Petrographic and Stylistic Study" "Phoenician Bichrome" pottery has always been considered one of the main material manifestations of the Early Iron Age Phoenicians, and the main expression of their earliest commercial endeavors. In the framework of renascent Mediterranean 'trade' in this period, they are an anomaly, as the latter mainly involved metals and prestigious metal artifacts. Outside Phoenicia, the earliest such vessels are commonly found in Cyprus, which was indeed their main overseas destination. The occurrence of this ware has usually been interpreted as a commercial phenomenon, and to some scholars it suggested Phoenician presence on the Island, or even colonization – the first step on the trail leading west. In this paper we propose to modify these views, based on provenience analyses, stylistic and functional considerations of this and related wares in Phoenicia and in Cyprus. These dictate a new understanding of the geographical scope of this phenomenon and its social significance.

Ann Kuttner (University of Pennsylvania), "Script as Icon: The Text-monuments of the Phoenician Diaspora, ca. 6th-1st c. B.C.E."

Punic prince Hannibal's 3rd-c. BCE intervention in the ancient sanctuary of Hera Lakinia and Herakles [Tanit, Melgart] at South Italian Kroton constructed a seat for an Italo-Greek federation serving the new Carthaginian West. The dream crumbled; the monuments, extant in Livy and Polybius, did not. This jewel of Hellenistic-era design is unstudied by Greco-Romanists and Phoenician specialists alike. A marble 'Great Altar' competed with Hieron's famous one at hated Syracuse; Greek narrative of Hannibal's campaign covered it, pointedly making new subjects ritually celebrate their submissive historical position. The invading army dedicated its history to Tanit, when Punic inventory of forces and distances on bronze tablets ringed Hera's very hall. Calligraphy itself was icon, given alphabetic difference in the Phoenician-Greek bilingual corpus. To probe impacts on colonizing Punic, local, and international eyes, outlines a phenomenon that begs synthesis: how Phoenicians studded

polyethnic landscapes Mediterranean-wide with text-monuments of ancient Near Eastern lineage profoundly diverse from neighbor cultures' practices. And that prideful display was further highlighted when patrons like Hannibal played with international ('Greek') formal language in internationally frequented settings from Gibraltar to Beirut, with increasing frequency in the Hellenistic/Republican era, further to impress on their world Phoenician excellence.

Glenn Markoe (Cincinnati Art Museum), "Phoenician Trade, with a Particular Focus on the Central Mediterranean and Tyrrhenian Basin"

This paper will look at a particular region of the Mediterranean: the Tyrrhenian basin, encompassing the islands of Sicily and Sardinia and western coastal Italy. Following a pragmatic pattern typical of their commerce, the Phoenicians worked collaboratively with native peoples, who served both as purveyors of indigenous raw materials and as recipients of their finished products. As history records, Phoenician settlement in the northwestern Sicily was a calculated move, aimed at consolidating control of its most strategic commercial interests. The region was the closest access point to Carthage and the North African mainland; it also represented the closest point of departure for mineral-rich southern Sardinia and for trade north with Etruria. Owing to its mineral wealth (in copper, iron, and silver-bearing lead ores), Sardinia served early on as a magnet for Levantine trade. The early appearance of iron technology suggests that the exploitation of this metal may have served as a catalyst (along with copper) for early Phoenician contact, leading to close interaction with the indigenous nuraghic population. The earliest traces of Phoenician occupation may be found at modern-day Sulcis in the Gulf of Palmas, which served as the primary loading port for the mineral wealth of Sardinia's Iglesiente region. Like Sardinia, Phoenician interest in central Italy was motivated primarily by the metals trade. The

primary objective was the northern Etrurian heartland with its ore-rich deposits of copper, lead, iron, and silver. Geological surveys have shown that the region of northwestern Tuscany, the highlands of the 'Colline Metallifere', was extremely rich in silver-bearing ores.

## A53 "Figuring Out" the Figurines of the Ancient Near East II

Theme: Focuses on the research and analysis of terracotta figurines from across all regions, sites, and time periods in the Ancient Near East and Eastern Mediterranean. New perspectives, interdisciplinary dialogue, and cross-cultural comparisons within figurine studies will be encouraged.

Andrea Creel (University of California, Berkeley), Presiding

Christopher A. Tuttle (American Center of Oriental Research, Amman), "The Nabataean Coroplastic Arts: A Synthetic Methodology for Addressing a Diverse Corpus"

The Nabataean coroplasts produced a wide variety of different objects, including figurines, plaques, zoomorphic vessels, masks, affixes, molded vessels, and other miniature objects. Although "terracotta" artifacts have been known since the first scientific excavations at Petra in the 1930s, comprehensive studies of the Nabataean coroplastic arts have long been hampered by the absence of a correlative approach that is capable of addressing the diversity of object types. This paper will summarize the synthetic methodology recently employed for classifying and analyzing the varied corpus of Nabataean coroplastic artifacts. Two tools will be introduced that can aid future systematic studies of both the known artifacts and those recovered from new excavations. The first of these is a flexible typological framework that is designed to incorporate and correlate the full range of object types. The second is an adaptive interpretive analytic model that can be used to identify and assess the probabilities for the different function(s) and meaning(s) that the artifacts could have served during

their periods of use. Examples from the full range of Nabataean coroplastic objects known at present will be used to illustrate the presentation.

Erin Walcek Averett (Creighton University), "The Ritual Contexts of Archaic Cypriote Figurines"

The figurines dedicated at the rural sanctuary at Athienou-Malloura provide a rich and well excavated corpus for studying Archaic Cypriote religion, (ca. 700-480 BCE). My research analyzes these votive offerings within their archaeological contexts to explore how the figurines were dedicated, displayed, and used throughout the life of the sanctuary. Comparison of the Malloura terracottas to figurines from other important shrines enriches our understanding of Archaic cult in general, but also elucidates the interaction between Cypriote religion, ritual, and culture. Terracotta figurines were an important and accessible means of constructing religious culture and social identity in the ancient world. Votive imagery reflects and affirms beliefs promulgated by prayer, ritual, and society. Figurines, distinguished by their lively style and abundance, served as powerful tools in forming identity, functioning as ideological symbols that encoded the social norms of their makers and users. This paper employs methodologies used by scholars of prehistoric figurines to reconstruct the production, use, and meaning of Cypro-Archaic votive figurines. Although figurines were easy to produce and made of humble material, their imagery (horsemen, warriors, and richly garbed women) contradicts their seemingly cheap intrinsic value. I argue that terracotta figurines functioned as important symbols in constructing and maintaining social institutions during the crucial period of either kingdom formation or reorganization that occurred at the beginning of the Archaic period. Elizabeth M. Bloch-Smith (St. Joseph's University), "Nudity is Divine: Southern Levantine Female Figurines"

Images, embodying cultural notions

of gender, serve to fabricate, legitimate, inculcate, and perpetuate gender roles. Images of deities, in particular, suggest that gendered features exist from the beginning of time and are divinely ordained. This presentation focuses on the Judean Pillar Figurine. A survey of variant, southern Levantine Bronze Age and Iron I representations of goddesses suggests the Judean figurine amalgamates coastal and inland types. What gender role did this figurine clothed in an aura of timeless divinity communicate to ancient Israelites, and especially women? The ubiquitous figurines in conjunction with biblical accounts, both likely sponsored by the centralized authorities (religious and civil), promoted the woman's role as vulnerable, nurturing mother.

### A54 Music in Tragedy's Wake

Theodore W Burgh (University of North Carolina, Wilmington) and Michael M. Homan (Xavier University of Louisiana), Presiding

Hugh Page (University of Notre Dame), "Sea, Storm, Tragedy, and Ethnogenesis – Reading Early Israel through the Lens of Katrina"

Three of the Hebrew Bible's earliest purported compositions (Exodus 15, Psalm 29, and Judges 5) make allusions to the destructive capacity, creative potential, and cultural significance of sea and storm. Within this subset of Early Hebrew Poems, waters - both celestial and terrestrial - become a dominant trope through which the social dynamics associated with Israel's emergence are expressed. In spite of the celebratory tone prevalent within each individual poem - a tone reinforced by canonical framing strategies in the Pentateuch, Prophets, and Psalter one detects, nonetheless, an implicit anxiety therein over the persistence of the tragic in the process of community formation. A reading of this corpus geared toward excavating and assessing the significance of these evocative resonances promises to afford a more nuanced understanding of intellectual and emotional life in early Israel. This paper will utilize post-Katrina Blues music and poetry

as hermeneutical tool for conducting such a reading. The resulting analysis will contribute both to the emerging literature on contextual interpretation of the Bible and Early Hebrew Poetry.

Connie Z. Atkinson (University of New Orleans), "'Make Way for the Rebirth': Music's Role in Renewal Policies in New Orleans"

This paper will consider the role of music in strategies for the survival of the city of New Orleans. Since Katrina and the ensuing flood, policymakers at the city and state level have made it evident that an important component in renewal strategies is the speedy rebuilding of the tourism industry, and a major component of tourism initiatives will be music and the city's musical reputation. The city's commitment to bringing back tourism has placed music firmly on the economic regeneration agenda. Recently Louisiana launched what the state called the most important advertising campaign in Louisiana history, using music and the city's international reputation as a city of music, as well as the personal relationship between New Orleans music and many people throughout the world, to build sympathy for the city's plight, to create feelings of responsibility for the city's rebuilding, and to generate tourist visits. This use of music for economic regeneration has consequences for the local music industry. The lieutenant governor has said "In Louisiana, tourism and culture are big business and have an indisputable impact on our state's economy. For that reason, it is imperative that we do everything possible to help expedite recovery for these vital industries." However, housing is scarce, neighborhoods are disrupted, and musicians are almost universally ineligible for traditional funding. With musicians targeted as important in the "most important tourism initiative in the state's history," and resources for support of musicians limited, decisions as to which musicians, genres, groups will receive what support could be an important factor in the new reality of the music community of New Orleans. The paper will use information

drawn from interviews with policymakers, musicians, music industry, community leaders and visitors, to assess the use of music in strategies of rebuilding.

Theodore W. Burgh (University of North Carolina, Wilmington), "Expression from Tragedy"

Wars, earthquakes, and political coups were common in antiquity. Consequently, these types of catastrophic events ended the lives of many and drastically altered the lives of others. This paper will explore expressions regarding tragic incidents mentioned in the Hebrew Bible and other ancient Near Eastern texts. How do ancient writers express views of these kinds of life changing occurrences? Examples of lament and perspectives of tragic events appearing in the psalms, prophetical writings and other areas will serve as the primary sources. The research will examine these ancient presentations through the tragedy of the failed levees in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina.

Mark A. Gstohl (Xavier University of Louisiana) and Michael Ekeh (Xavier University of Louisiana), "Hip Hop Responds to the Katrina Tragedy"

The focus of the presentation will be an examination of how Hip Hop artists responded to the tragedy of Katrina. The work will focus on the recurrent themes and unique ideas present in the lyrics. Additionally, the artists' use of biblical and theological motifs will be explored.

**A55 Voodoo Dolls of the Ancient Near East** *Michael M. Homan* (Xavier University of Louisiana), Presiding

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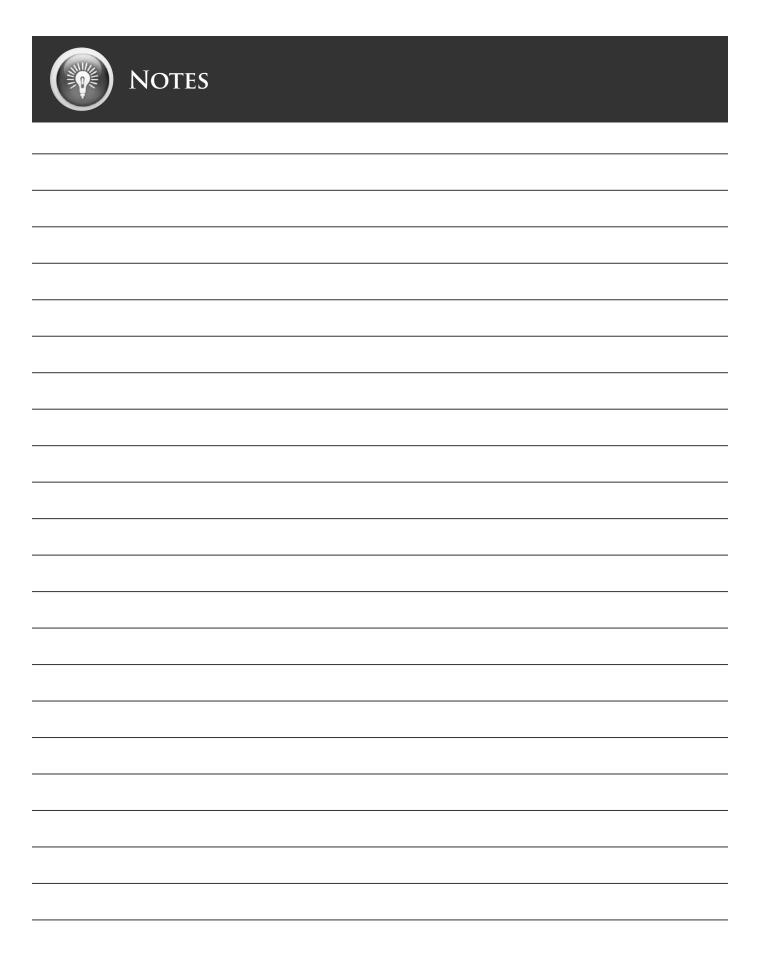
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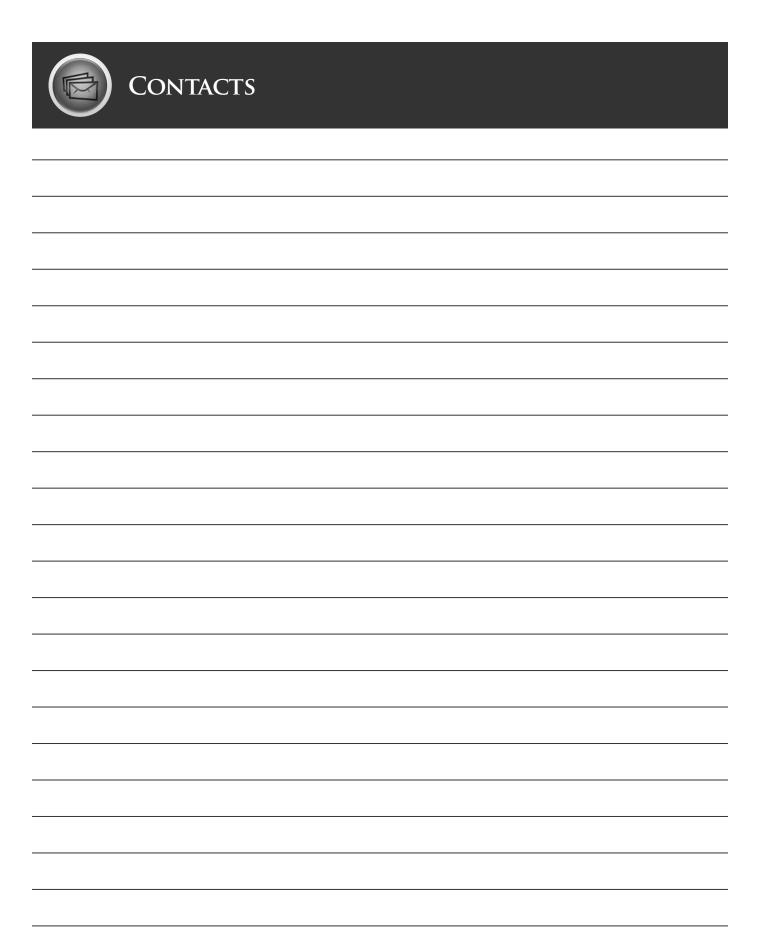
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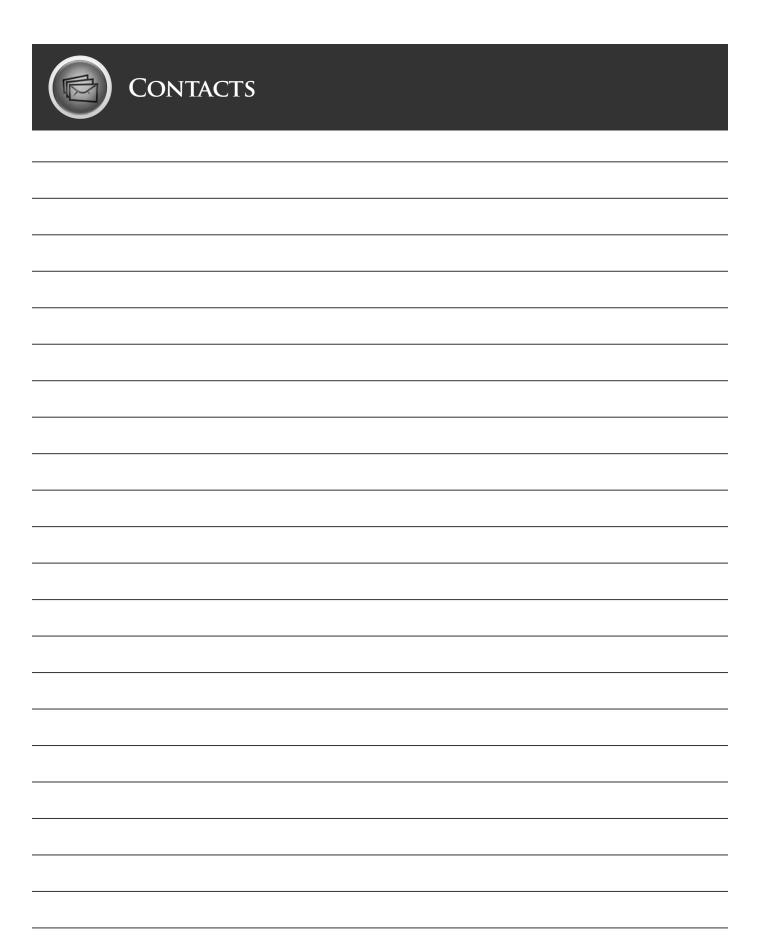


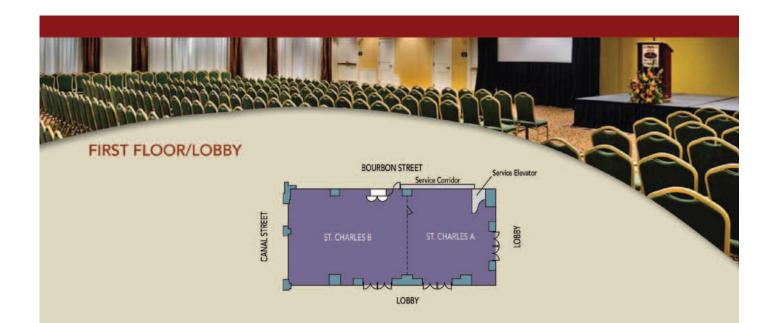




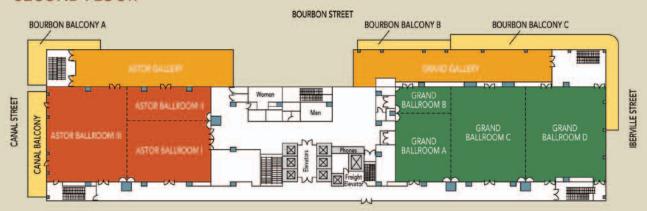


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