



# Albright News

“Our Future is in Our Past”

Number 15

October 2010

## The W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research

founded in 1900, is a non-profit, scientific and educational organization, affiliated with the American Schools of Oriental Research.

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Joan R. Branham, *Vice-President*  
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### Albright News

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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to report that despite the current economic crisis, the Albright has just successfully completed a TWO MILLION DOLLAR NEH Challenge grant. We are extremely grateful to NEH for their generous and continuous support.

I am also pleased to report that the Albright has had another successful year! We measure success by how well we fulfill our mission, which is “**to develop and disseminate scholarly knowledge of the literature, history, and culture of the Near East, as well as the study of the development of civilization from prehistory to the early Islamic period.**” That mission embraces scholarly research on a broad range of topics related to the ancient Near East. The unique academic program offered by the Albright plays a major role for the advancement of scholarly research in those fields and for the dissemination of the ensuing results both to academics and to the public worldwide.

Continued on page 2 – *President’s Message*

## FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ VISITS THE ALBRIGHT

In May, former Secretary of State, George Shultz and his wife Charlotte, Chief of Protocol for the State of California visited the Albright together with Dr. Regina Casper, a psychiatrist and Professor of Medicine at Stanford University, Abraham D. Sofaer, a Hoover Institution Senior Fellow and former federal judge who served as legal advisor in the State Department under Secretary Shultz, and his wife Marian, an attorney, former Albright Trustee and Treasurer and daughter of the late Richard J. Scheuer, long term Albright Trustee. In the absence of Director Sy Gitin, away at an international conference in Tübingen, Albright Trustee Norma Dever graciously received the visitors. She gave a brief history of the Institute, explained its mission and escorted the visitors on a tour of the campus. The group met with Albright Research Fellows in residence. Judge Sofaer introduced Secretary Shultz to the Fellows. Seated in

a circle with the Fellows in the Kershaw Garden, Secretary Shultz asked each one of them to describe his or her individual research project, and engaged with them in a lively discussion about the importance of each topic as it related to each one’s area of expertise. During the tour, Secretary Shultz stopped in front of the Ashkelon poster hanging in the main hall of the building and noted that his grandson Nicholas Jorgensen had been a volunteer on that dig. Dr. Casper was interested to hear about the research on ancient animal bones and visited the basement lab where Ed Maher was working on bones of pigs and other animals found in situ at an archaeological site. Chef Hisham M’farreh served a delicious lunch, another highlight of the visit. Secretary Shultz and his entourage then proceeded to the Israel Museum where, climbing over the construction site, they inspected the ongoing renovations. Secretary Shultz was in Israel to attend a conference on democracy in Israel at the Israel Democracy Institute, directed by Arye Carmon.

*Marian Scheuer Sofaer*



From left: front row: Abraham Sofaer, Secretary George Shultz, Charlotte Shultz, Dr. Regina Casper. Back row: Marian Sofaer, Joel Hunt, Alice Hunt, Marcin Czarnowicz, Beatrice St. Laurent, William Zimmerle, Reuben Yat Tin Lee, Maria Ranguelova Gurova, Ed Maher, Cao Jian, Wu Ying, Norma Dever.

For over a century scholars affiliated with Albright (formerly the American School of Oriental Research) have been internationally recognized leaders in their fields. The professional stature of our past fellows is based in part on the research they conducted at the Institute. The Albright provides a warm home where scholars from around the world, as well as colleagues from Israel and the Palestinian Authority, can work together and exchange ideas. Amidst various forms of political and economic turmoil during the past century, the Institute has remained a scholarly oasis where the study of the ancient Near East has continued to thrive.

**How has the Albright Institute created this legacy of success?**

The answer is threefold. First, our Director and staff work diligently every day to ensure that the Institute runs effectively and efficiently. Without them, the fellows and visitors to the Albright would not enjoy the convivial atmosphere that enables them not only to focus on their own research but also to meet with other fellows and scholars from all over the world.

Second, the Fellowship Committee works diligently to select from among the candidates applying to the Albright Fellowship Program those whose research will advance the current knowledge in their chosen field, and who show promise of becoming part of the next generation of leading scholars. Many of our former fellows are now affiliated with academic institutions around the world.

Finally, the dedication of the Board of Trustees which oversees the overall management of the Institute and its efforts in securing funding both for existing as well as new programs.

Just as important is the financial support of our many donors which has a direct impact on the Institute's programs. To all of you who send contributions to the Albright, on behalf of our trustees, fellows and staff I thank you for your invaluable support. To those of you who have not supported the Albright before, or have not contributed recently, I invite you to join us in this successful enterprise now. The needs are great and the opportunities abundant. Together we can ensure that the Albright Institute continues to thrive as one of the world's premier research institutes.

*J. Edward Wright*

**The W.F. Albright Institute of  
Archaeological Research  
is pleased to announce the eighth  
Trude Dothan Lectureship in Ancient  
Near Eastern Studies**

sponsored by the Albright Institute with the  
support of the Dorot Foundation

**Donald Redford**  
**Professor of Classics and Ancient  
Mediterranean Studies**  
Pennsylvania State University

will give three lectures under  
the auspices of three institutions

**The Present State of Archaeology in Egypt:  
Problems and Priorities**

Al-Quds University,  
Tuesday, March 15th, 2011 at 5:00 p.m.  
at the Ecole Biblique, Nablus Road\*

**The New Excavations at Mendes**  
Wednesday, March 16th, 2011 at 5:00 p.m.  
at the Hebrew University Mt. Scopus Campus

**The Origins of the Amarna Revolution:  
New Light & Old Theories**  
Thursday, March 17th, 2011 at 4:00 p.m.  
at the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological  
Research, 26 Salah ed-Din Street\*\*

*Each lecture will be followed by a reception*

\* secure parking is available on the grounds of  
the Ecole Biblique

\*\* because of limited space at the Albright Institute  
an advance reservation is necessary.  
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## NEWS FROM JERUSALEM

### NEW FELLOWSHIPS, EXPANDED FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM, AND SUCCESS OF VIDEO-CONFERENCING PROJECT

This past academic year, three important developments occurred, which had a significant impact on the Albright Institute and its Program: the opening of the newly renovated **Joy Gottesman Ungerleider Hostel**, the inauguration of the **Video-Conferencing Program for archaeology students at Al-Quds University**, and the establishment of two nine-month **Noble Group Fellowships for Chinese Students and Scholars**.

The **\$1,000,000 renovations project, funded by a contribution from the Dorot Foundation as part of the National Endowment for the Humanities Two-Million dollar Challenge grant**, was reported on in detail in the previous newsletter. After a year, it is clear that the new hostel has satisfactorily addressed **long-term resident issues** of privacy, the reduction of noise from the street, hot water, heating, internet, wi-fi, telephone, and waste disposal.

On May 9<sup>th</sup>, **Jeanie Ungerleider**, the daughter of the late Joy Gottesman Ungerleider, **Dr. William Stone**, Jeanie's husband, together with Michael Hill, Executive Vice-President of the Dorot Foundation attended the dedication of the **Joy Gottesman Ungerleider Hostel**.



*Front left: front row: Norma Dever, Malka Hershkovitz, Jeane Ungerleider, Trude Dothan, Marian Sofaer Second row: Bob Brooks, Wu Ying Jian, Sam Wolf, Claire Pfann, William Stone, Maria, Rangelova Gurova, Alex Zukerman, Alexandra Drenka, Sy Gitin, Helena Flusfeder Third row: Edna Sachar, Shimon Gibson, Issa Sarie, Reuben Yat Tin Lee, John Kampen, Anna de Vincenz, Marcin Czarnowicz, Philippa Townsend, J. Rosenberg, Michael Hill, Baruch Brandl, Michael Bieniada.*

The **Video-Conferencing Program** funded by a grant from the US State Department was a great success with the broadcast of eight lectures from the Albright to Al-Quds University. The lectures covered a **wide range of subjects** in archaeology, art history and ancient Near Eastern literature that supplemented the curriculum at Al-Quds University, and included a real time question-and-answer period. The lectures were given by: **Katherine Burke**, AIAR National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow and Research Associate, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA on "Islamic and Crusader Pottery of Jaffa;"

**Tali Erickson-Gini**, Southern Negev Regional Inspector, Israel Antiquities Authority on "Roman and Nabatean Sites in the Negev;" **Amihai Mazar**, Professor of Archaeology, Hebrew University on "Tel Beth Shean: Early Bronze Age-Iron Age;" **Eliezer Oren**, Professor of Archaeology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev on "Sinai: Bronze Age-Roman Period;" **Pierre de Miroshedji**, AIAR Senior Fellow and Senior Researcher Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Nanterre, France on "Tel Yarmuth: Early Bronze Age;" **Edward Maher**, AIAR National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow and Research Associate, Field Museum, Chicago on "Faunal Analysis in Archaeology;" **Eliot Braun**, AIAR Senior Fellow, Israel Antiquities Authority Retired, on "Ancient Cult from the Paleolithic to Early Bronze Age I;"



Tali Erikson-Gini

**Dieter Vieweger**, AIAR Senior Fellow and Director German Protestant Institute of Archaeology on "Tall Zira'a (Jordan): Early Bronze Age to the Islamic Period." The program was under the supervision of the Albright Director, **Sy Gitin** and the Director of the Institute of Archaeology at Al-Quds University, **Ibrahim abu-Ammar**, with the Albright's Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator, **Joe Uziel** in charge of logistics.



Dieter Vieweger

**Noble Group Fellowships for Chinese Students and Scholars** were awarded to **Cao Jian**, formerly of Hunan University, China and at the time a Ph.D candidate in the Department of East Asian Studies at the Hebrew University. The subject of his research project was: "The Role of Yahweh and Tian (Heaven) in the Narrations of King David in the Old Testament and Duke Wen of Jin in Zuo Zhuan (Mr. Zuo's Commentary)," a subject complementing the one pursued by **Prof. Jozef Marian Galik** of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava, who was an Albright Andrew W. Mellon Fellow in 2008/2009. Cao and his wife, Wu Ying, were in residence at the Albright for nine months. The second Noble Group Fellowship was awarded to **Reuben Yat Tin Lee**, formerly of Hong Kong, and currently a Ph.D. candidate in the History Department of York University in Canada. His project was: "Diaspora Jews and Converts in Palestine: A Study of Ethnic and Cultural Boundaries." Reuben was in residence at the Albright for four and a half months. The third Noble Group Fellowship was awarded to **Grace Hui Liang** of Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, who had to delay her residence at the Albright for four and a half months until the Spring of 2011. These fellowships are funded by **the Noble Group of Hong Kong**, Asia's largest diversified commodities trading company, whose CEO is **Richard Elman**.

Continued on page 4 – News from Jerusalem

In March, **Lelia Konyyn**, Director of Human Resources for the **Noble Group** visited the Albright and had an opportunity to see first hand the work of the two Noble Group Fellows.



**Director of Human Resources for the Noble Group Lelia Konyyn** visiting with Chinese Fellows.  
l-r: Reuben Yat Tin Lee, Lelia Konyyn and Cio Jian.

The success of the Albright's Fellowship program has resulted in an **increase in the funding of Albright Fellowship awards** for the new academic year of 2010/2011 to over **\$325,000**. The **Noble Group** increased its award to **\$75,000** for three awards of \$25,000 each for nine months; the **National Endowment for the Humanities – NEH** – increased its total award to **\$100,800** for up to six awards with a maximum grant of \$50,400 for twelve months and \$18,900 for four and a half months; the **Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the US State Department** increased its total award to **\$51,686** for up to four awards from four and a half to nine months; and the **Reuben and Edith Hecht Foundation** provided a new fellowship award of **\$4,000** for two months. Another new award, the **Kathleen S. Brooks Fellowship** with support from the staff and volunteers of the Gezer Excavation project totaling **\$13,000** was made to a recent Al-Quds University graduate and a member of the junior staff of the Gezer excavation project, **Ghassan Nagagreh**. The award was for his tuition fees for a two-year MA program in Archaeology at Yarmouk University in Jordan.

The **Fellowship program** featured eighty events in which took part sixty-five fellows from North America, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, England, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Slovakia, as well as from Israel and the Palestinian Authority.



Anson Rainey

**Highlights** included **Appointees' Evenings with seven Guest Scholars: Anson Rainey**, a former AIAR Annual Professor, and Professor Emeritus, Tel Aviv University, gave an overview of his own research and of the long history which he shared with three generations of Israeli archaeologists, historians and biblical scholars.

**Eric Meyers**, a former AIAR Director and former President of ASOR and Professor of Archaeology at Duke University, and **Carol Meyers**, a member of the AIAR Board of Trustees and Director of the Department of Religion at Duke University, with light humor regaled the audience of Fellows and other guests with stories of how they both became involved with archaeology – and each other – going on to dig at Shema, Meiron and Sepphoris;



Carol and Eric Meyers

**Patricia Smith**, Professor Emerita of the Faculty of Dental Medicine at the Hebrew University, drew on years of experience as an anthropologist, and described the use of this discipline and her experience in the field, including a study of teeth to try to understand human beings through the ages;



Pat Smith with her student Issa Sarie

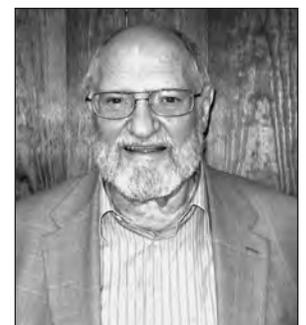
**Clinton Bailey**, a Research Fellow at the Truman Institute of the Hebrew University, spoke about his recent book on Bedouin Poetry published by Yale University Press, and his personal experiences with the Bedouins, the source of the material for his book;

**Steve Wiener**, Director of the Kimmel Center for Archaeological Science at the Weizmann Institute, explained how he came to be involved in a program which blends aspects of archaeology into the natural sciences, and described the program that he directs, with the goal of building a multi-disciplinary program for training a new generation of students of archaeology knowledgeable in the natural sciences;



Steve Wiener and Alice Hunt

and **Larry E. Stager**, Doro Professor of the Archaeology of Israel, Harvard University and Director of the Harvard Semitic Museum, gave a fascinating overview of his educational journey into the field of archaeology and discussed some of his current research projects.



Larry Stager

**Excavation reports** by guest lecturers included a stimulating presentation by **Yossi Garfinkel**, Professor of Archaeology, Hebrew University, on the fortified site of **Khirbet Qeiyafa**, tentatively dated to the 11<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Two gates were exposed and one of the most exciting finds was an ostrakon with possibly the oldest Hebrew inscription found to date. Garfinkel's suggestion that the evidence points to "the existence of a powerful Israelite kingdom at the time of the Old Testament's King David" generated a vigorous debate. A report was given by **Eilat Mazar** of the Hebrew University on the **City of David** excavations. Her presentation provoked an intense discussion about the history of the site and the character of the monumental building which she dates to the 10<sup>th</sup> century BCE, and identifies as possibly the Palace of King David. Other reports were given by: **Jolanta Mlynarczyk** a former AIAR Mellon Fellow of the Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, who spoke on "The Last Christians in Hippos: Discoveries at the North-West Church, Hippos-Sussita;"



Assaf Yasur-Landau

**Assaf Yasur-Landau**, a Senior Researcher from the Leon Recanati Institute for Maritime Studies, Haifa University, who gave a wide-ranging and clearly focused presentation on "New Finds at the Canaanite Palace of Kabri;" and by **Dieter Vieweger**, AIAR Senior Fellow and Director of the German Protestant Institute of Archaeology, who discussed his excavations at Tall Zir'a in Jordan.

**Workshops were conducted by:**

**Aaron Burke**, AIAR Annual Professor, University of California-Los Angeles on "Kaplan's Excavations of Bronze Age Jaffa in which he described the process of reconstructing the ceramic assemblage from the Bronze and Iron Age remains of Kaplan's excavations (with hands-on help from two interns from the Hebrew University's Rothberg School, as part of the Albright's internship program). Workshops by AIAR National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows included those by: **Katherine Burke**, the Colson Institute of Archaeology, University of California-Los Angeles on "Islamic and Crusader Ceramics from Jaffa;" **John Kampen**, Methodist Theological School in Ohio on "The Gospel of Matthew within the Context of Jewish Sectarianism and Imperial Rome;" **Edward Maher**, Field Museum, Chicago on "Rural Economic Orientations of a Philistine Community at Qubur al-Walaydah, Israel;" and **Philippa Townsend**, Ursinus College, PA on "Sacrifice and Society in Late Antiquity." AIAR Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellows presentations included those by: **Peter Stone**, University of Cincinnati on "Provincial Perspectives: The Persian, Ptolemaic, and Seleucid Administrative Center at Kedesh in a Regional Context;" **Dana DePietro**, University of California-Berkeley on "Trade, Agency, and the Politics of Consumption: Reevaluating the Role of Coastal Sites in the Late Bronze Southern Levant;" **William Zimmerle**, University of Pennsylvania on "The Impact of Neo-Assyrian Imperialism on Iron Age Gilead;" and by Joint Educational and Cultural Affairs and University College London Fellow **Alice Hunt** on "The Assyrians at Tell Jemmeh: An Archaeological and Archaeometric Study of Assyrian Palace Ware." AIAR Andrew W. Mellon Fellows workshops included those by: **Petr Balcarek**, Presov University, Slovakia on "Near Eastern Origins

of Archaeological Finds in the Czech Lands and Slovakia;" **Marcin Czarnowicz**, Jagiellonian University in Krakow on "Palestinian Imports and Imitations at Tell el-Farkha;" and **Maria Rangelova Gurova**, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences on "Prehistoric Agricultural Flint Tools from Israel: Sickles and Tribulum Inserts: Dichotomy or Convergence." AIAR Glassman Holland Research Fellow **Mariusz Burdajewicz**, National Museum in Warsaw discussed "Glass Finds from Hippos-Sussita (Israeli-Polish Excavations 2000-2009);" and the two Noble Group Fellows **Cao Jian** and **Reuben Yat Tin Lee** gave presentations on their research topics mentioned above.

The **highlight of the field trips was the five day study tour to Cyprus** organized and led by the Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator **Joe Uziel**. His detailed report appears elsewhere in this newsletter. **Twenty-five other sites** were visited in Israel including the Mt. Zion Excavations, Jaffa, Dor, Megiddo, Caesarea, Herodion, Qumran, Rehov, Beth Shean, Lachish, Tel Zayit, Beth Shemesh, Ramat Rahel, the Western Wall Tunnel in Jerusalem, Haram al-Sharif: Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Sussita, Sephphoris, Ashkelon, Gezer, Tell es-Safi/Gath, Yarmuth and Khirbet Qeiyafa.

Among the **social events** for the year were the **annual reception at the Director's home** for Albright Appointees and staff;



*L-r: Seated:* Trude Dothan, Baruch Brandl, Garth Gilmour, Nadia Bandak, Helena Flusfeder. *Standing:* Aaron, Nathaniel and Katherine Burke, Claire Pfann, Suzie and Sam Wolff, Navah Panitz Cohen, Cherie Gitin and Sarah Sussman.



*From left: front row:* Nadia Bandak, Helena Flusfeder, Munira Said. *Standing:* Sarah Sussman, Stephen Pfann, Jane Cahill-West, Ann Killebrew, Philippa Townsend, Paul Lesperance, Dan DePietro, Shimon Gibson, William Zimmerle, Peter Stone, Joe Uziel, Edward Greenstein, Cao Jian, Renalyn Caseres.

**the AIAR Annual Appointees' Thanksgiving Luncheon** for which AIAR Chef **Hisham M'farreh** prepared his traditional za'atar rolls and sumptuous turkey with the trimmings; and the monthly **TGIF (Thank Goodness It's Friday)** gatherings for resident Fellows and guests. In the first semester, this event was hosted by Annual Professor **Aaron Burke**, and his wife, National Endowment Fellow, **Katherine Burke**; and in the second

semester, by National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow **John Kampen** of the Methodist Theological School in Ohio, who was in residence in the AP Apartment, together with his wife Carol. The success of the year's program was due in large measure to the efforts made by **Joe Uziel, the Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator**. Joe did a superb job in helping to organize and implement all aspects of the program and his work was greatly appreciated by Fellows and Staff alike.

**The Outreach program** in addition to the Video-Conferencing program with Al Quds University included lectures by **Annual Professor Aaron Burke**, who gave a presentation on "A Fort and a Port: Egyptians in Jaffa during the LB I" at the Leon Recanati Institute for Maritime Studies, University of Haifa; on "The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project: When Excavation Alone Just Isn't Enough" at the Institute of Archaeology at Tel Aviv University; and on "2009 Excavations of the Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project" at the German Protestant Institute of Archaeology in Jerusalem. The Director continued to supervise **ASOR's Lecture Exchange Program in the Eastern Mediterranean Basin**, which he organized several years ago. The program is supported by a grant from **P. E. MacAllister**, Chair of the ASOR Board and CAORC. The Director, Sy Gitin gave his final presentation in this series at the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI) in March entitled "Ekron of the Philistines: From Sea Peoples to Olive Oil Industrialists." **Barbara Porter**, the Director of the American Center of Oriental Research (ACOR) gave a presentation on Petra at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and **Tom Davis**, the Director of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI) gave a lecture on Cypriot Archaeology at the American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT) in Istanbul. The three remaining lectures in this four-year series are scheduled for this coming year. Due to the huge success of this series, ASOR is considering renewing the program for another four years. The **Albright Director gave a presentation** on "Temple Complex 650 at Ekron: The Multi-Cultural Impact on Philistine Cult in the Late Iron Age" at an **International Conference in Tübingen** on *Tempelbau und Tempelkult* in the Levant – 2<sup>nd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> Millennium BCE held in May, 2010. The conference was in honor of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Institute of Biblical Archaeology at the University of Tübingen. The **Director was also invited to join a select committee of the Israel Academy of Sciences**, which will evaluate the discipline of archaeology and its impact on the culture and history of Israel from an academic point of view. **Khader Salameh**, an Albright Research Fellow and Director of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library and Museum was **honored with the Scone Foundation's Seventh Annual Archivist of the Year Award**, together with **Dr. Yehoshua Freundlich**, the Israeli State Archivist. The ceremony was held at the City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate Center in January. This annual award is presented to an archivist who has made a contribution to his or her profession, or who has provided support to scholars conducting research in history and biography. In May, **the Albright hosted a luncheon for former Secretary of State, George Shultz**, his wife Charlotte and other guests. Details of this visit appear elsewhere in the newsletter.

**The Albright library** continued its involvement in the CAORC-sponsored project – **a wide-ranging survey of local archives and libraries (LALORC)**, which aims to improve access to critical and endangered local archival and special collections.

The focus of the Albright project is primarily Jerusalem, including archaeological, theological and secular institutions. So far, eighty-two such institutions, an increase of thirty since last year, have been included in the survey. The results of this survey can be found on the following website: <http://www.matrix.msu.edu/~lalorc/>. **Diane Ryan**, Project Coordinator for the **Digital Library for International Research** of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, and CAORC spent three days at the Albright where she met with the Head Librarian, **Sarah Sussman** and her assistant **Diana Steigler**. Ms. Ryan had an opportunity to study the library's operations and to evaluate its current and future capabilities. Discussions also took place on the recently completed survey of local libraries for CAORC and the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

The documents and other materials in the **Albright Archives** from the period when the Institute was part of ASOR, 1900-1970, were shipped to ASOR's Boston office to be scanned and included in its archives, and the Albright will receive an electronic copy of all of the ASOR Archives. The costs were covered by ASOR's NEH matching grant for archival materials. These archives also include glass plate photos of ASOR excavations and events in the '20s and '30s, which were scanned by the Ecole Biblique, and the scans shared with ASOR and the Albright. This year, Albright Head Librarian, **Sarah Sussman** initiated a **book and periodical donation drive**, the former suggested by **Trustee Ernest S. Frerichs**, and the latter by **Trustee Ron Tappy**, in which former Albright Fellows, Trustees and friends of the Albright were asked to contribute a book or books for the library collection from a list of needed books. A list of periodicals awaiting "adoption" was provided by the Librarian. Thus far, the response had been most gratifying.

A major **facility project** undertaken by the Director and maintenance man **Ashraf Hanna** was the **reorganization of the space in the attic** of the main building. The first phase included



Attic during phase one clean-up.



Attic during phase two clean-up.

# ALBRIGHT FELLOWS ON FIELD TRIPS

**Gezer –**

## **Water Tunnel**

*From left: front row:* Omar Shweiki, Phillippa Townsend, Sam Wolff, Maria Rangelova Gurova, Reuben Yat Tin Lee, Alice Hunt, Edward Maher  
*back row:* Cao Jian, Dana DePietro, Marcin Czarnowicz, John Kampen, William Zimmerle, Ross Voss and Joel Hunt



## **Qeiyafa Iron Age IIA Fortified City**

*From left:* Yosi Garfinkel, Edward Maher, Maria Rangelova Gurova, Marcin Czarnowicz, Alice and Joel Hunt, Reuben Yat Tin Lee, Dana DePietro, Phillippa Townsend, William Zimmerle.



## **Qumran**

*From left: front row:* Cao Jian, Hagith Sivan, John Kampen, William Zimmerle, Mariusz Burdajewicz, Jolanta Mlynarczyk, Alice and Joel Hunt, Manuela Gheorghe (Balcarek), Pete Balcarek. *Back row:* Stephen Pfann, Peter Stone, Dana and Joseph DePietro.



## **Beth Shean Roman/Byzantine Colonnaded Street**

*From left: front row:* guest, Peter Stone, Phillippa Townsend, Joel Hunt, Gabi Mazor. *On steps:* Manuela Gheorghe (Balcarek), William Zimmerle, Pete Balcarek, guest.



## **Maresha-Hellenistic Olive Oil Press in Cave**

*From left:* Cao and Wu Ying Jian, Maria Rangelova Gurova, Helen Dixon, Reuben Yat Tin Lee, Gerald Finkielstein, John Kampen.



## **Yarmuth – Early Bronze Age Fortifications**

*From left:* Maria Rangelova Gurova, Dana DePietro, Marcin Czarnowicz, Joel and Alice Hunt, Pierre de Miroschedji, Edward Maher, Reuben Yat Tin Lee, Phillippa Townsend, William Zimmerle.



## **Megiddo – Inside Iron Age Gate**

*From left: front row:* Dana DePietro, Joel Hunt, Debbie Cassuto, Paul Lesperance, Norma Franklin, guest. *Back row:* Cao Jian, Peter Stone, Phillippa Townsend.



## **Sepphoris – Model of the Roman City**

*From left:* Rona Evyassai, John Kampen, Cao Jian, Joel and Alice Hunt, William Zimmerle, Dana DePietro, Omar Shweiki.



## W. F. ALBRIGHT INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH 2009-2010 APPOINTEES, RESIDENTS AND STAFF

**From left: Back Row:** Director S. Gitin, Miqne Staff Irina and Marina Zeltser, Assistant to the Director Helena Flusfeder, guest Helen Dixon, Senior Fellow Eliot Braun, Research Fellow Baruch Brandl, guest Robert Brooks, Miqne Staff J. Rosenberg, Senior Fellow Stephen Pfann, Chef Hisham M'farreh, Gardener Faiz Khalaf.

**Middle Row:** Institute Manager Nadia Bandak, Cherie Gitin, former Andrew W. Mellon Fellow Michael Bieniada, guests Nancy Colliver and Joel Hunt, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow Maria Rangelova Gurova, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow Edward Maher, Noble Group Fellow Reuben Yat Tin Lee, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow Marcin Czarnowicz, Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator Joe Uziel, Research Fellow Claire Pfann, Miqne Staff Alexandra Drenka, Research Fellow Deborah Cassuto.

**Front Row:** Residents Walid Hasna and Marta Lorenzo with Nabil and Maria, Administrative Consultant Munira Said, Joint Educational and Cultural Affairs/University of London Junior Research Fellow Alice Hunt, Wu Ying, wife of Noble Group Fellow Cao Jian, Cao Jian, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow John Kampen, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow William Zimmerle, Senior Fellows Trude Dothan, Anson Rainey and Jaimie Lovell, Trustee Norma Dever, Housekeeping Staff Nuha Khalil Ibrahim.

**Seated on Carpet:** Senior Fellows Sam Wolff and Shari Lowin, Library Computerization Staff Diana Steigler, Librarian Kate Masliansky, Kitchen and Housekeeping Staff Nawal Ibtisam Rshaid, Research Fellow Alexander Zukerman.

**Appointees, staff and residents not in photo:** Annual Professor Aaron Burke, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows Katherine Burke and Philippa Townsend, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellows Peter Stone and Dana DePietro, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow Petr Balcarek, Glassman Holland Research Fellow Mariusz Burdajewicz, George A. Barton Fellow Paul Lesperance, Carol and Eric Meyers Doctoral Dissertation Fellow Rosa Maria Motta, Getty Research Exchange Fellow and Senior Fellow Hamdan Taha, Kathleen S. Brooks Fellow Ghassan Nagagreh; Senior Fellows Marwan Abu Khalaf, Jeffrey Chadwick, Gerald Finkielsztejn, Shimon Gibson, Garth Gilmour, Aren Maeir, Pierre de Miroshedji, Hani Nur el-Din, Stephen Rosenberg, Benjamin Saidel, Hagith Sivan, Yuri Stoyanov, Dieter Vieweger, Anna de Vincenz; Post-Doctoral Fellows Ibrahim Abu-Ammar, David Ben-Shlomo, Mohammad Ghosheh, Salah Houdalieh, Laura Mazow, Ianir Milevski, Nava Panitz-Cohen, Michael Press, Hamed Salem, Itzhak Shai; and Research Fellows Amit Dagan, Amir Golani, Malka Hershkovitz, Bronwen Manning, Khader Salameh, Issa Sarie, Ross Voss, Chief Librarian Sarah Sussman, Maintenance Staff Ashraf Hanna and Groundsman Lutfi Mussa.

## DICHOTOMY OR CONVERGENCE OF PREHISTORIC AGRICULTURAL FLINT TOOLS (TRIBULUM): CASE STUDIES FROM ISRAEL AND BULGARIA



Maria Gurova

I have been working on the remains of prehistoric agricultural tools for the past decade as a member of the Early Agricultural Remnants and Technical Heritage (EARTH) project sponsored by the European Science Foundation (ESF).

In the specialized literature of the past two decades, the problem of Early Bronze Age Canaanite blade technology has been widely discussed from the technological and functional points of view. Apart from the conventional opinion that Canaanite blades were produced and used as sickles/sickle inserts, a new challenging hypothesis has been presented in several articles based on interdisciplinary research including experimentation combined with use-wear, tribological and phytolith analyses. The novelty in the research of the team led by P. Anderson is the interpretation of Canaanite blades not as sickle inserts (blades), but as threshing sledge inserts.

My interest in the problem of South Levantine prehistoric agricultural implements was provoked by a presentation by Dr Uzi Avner from Eilat at an EARTH project meeting. I was later awarded an ESF grant to make a short (2-week) visit to Eilat for the purpose of studying the material already identified as an 'agricultural toolkit.' Unfortunately, it was not possible to study, and especially to document it properly due to a lack of suitable technical equipment. The continuation of this challenging scientific objective came when I was awarded a Mellon Fellowship grant at the Albright Institute in Jerusalem where, from the beginning of March, I have been trying to update my knowledge of Israeli threshing sledges in their ethnographic and archaeological contexts.

The aim of my project is to present the results of micro-wear analysis of Canaanite blade assemblages from different areas in Israel (from the Negev to the North Mediterranean and Galilee) and to demonstrate as convincingly as possible that these results could contribute to verifying the concept of Canaanite blades as tribulum inserts and to resolving one of the crucial problems in the theoretical background of use-wear studies: that of establishing reliable patterns for distinguishing the micro-wear characteristics (polishes and associated striations) of sickle and tribulum inserts.

For a month, thanks to the generous help of my Israeli colleagues, I have been engaged in a microwear study of some Canaanite blade collections from five important prehistoric sites: Ashqelon-Afridar (EBA IA), Lod (EBA IB), Beth Yerah (EBA I-III), Tell Jemmeh (Chalcolithic, Iron Age), Uvda Valley cultic sites 124, 166 (EBA).

My study is based on 268 artefacts (most of them Canaanite blades and tools), 194 possessing traces of use, of which 151 (77%) show typical sickle cereal polishes. The results of my short but intensive study were presented at the session on lithics ("Near Eastern Lithic Assemblages in the Bronze Age"), organized by S. Rosen as part of this year's ICAANE Congress in London (12-16 April, 2010). As shown at this congress, my

observations on the studied material do not allow me to confirm the hypothesis about the function of the Canaanite blades from the Israeli sites, which I studied.

My results have been appreciated by colleagues interested in the EBA flint assemblages from the Southern Levant and certainly will be taken into consideration in future scientific discussions about the use of Canaanite blade as tribulum inserts. I will present an article summarizing my results on Bulgarian and Israeli prehistoric flint assemblages as a contribution to the proceedings of the ICAANE congress in London. I intend to publish separately at least one of the studied sites (Lod) in an international or Israeli journal (e.g. JIPS).

*Maria Rangelova Gurova, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences  
Andrew W. Mellon Fellow*

## PALESTINIAN IMPORTS AND IMITATIONS AT TELL EL-FARKHA



Marcin Czarnowicz

In the academic year 2009-2010, I was an Andrew W. Mellon Fellow at the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. The topic of my project was "Palestinian Imports and Imitations at Tell el-Farkha." Tell el-Farkha is a Pre/Early Dynastic site dated to the period between 3600 and 2550 BC. Located in the Eastern Nile Delta, Tell el-Farkha was engaged in relations between Egypt and Canaan during the Early Bronze Age I period in the southern Levant.

Since 1998, work at this site has been carried out by a Polish team from Jagiellonian University, with which I am affiliated, as well as with Poznan's Archaeological Museum. Excavations conducted at Tell el-Farkha have shown a number of imported EB Canaanite pottery forms as well as some forms atypical of local culture which were made with local clays while employing techniques consistent with the Nagada culture. The aim of my project at the AIAR was to recognize those forms and to find parallels. I have formulated the hypothesis that because of the involvement with contacts with the Levant, those atypical vessels could be imitations of EB Palestinian ware.

Palestinian imports are present in levels 1-5 of Tell el-Farkha – ca. 3600 - 3000 BC – corresponding to Nagada II C – III C1, Early Bronze Age I according to Southern Levantine terminology. The majority of the finds are undiagnostic body sherds made of light colored clays with mineral inclusions. The second largest group consists of ledge handles widely known from the southern Levant. All of them represent a type called thumb indented. According to Ruth Amiran, this form is one of the first ledge types developed in southern Canaan and is very common in the EB I Palestinian ceramic repertoire. The imported vessels' rims consist of a few examples of storage jar fragments, most of which bear incised crescent decorations located on the lower neck of the vessel. One complete vessel of this kind was found in a storage room of the Nagadian dignitary residence at the Western

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Kom of Tell el-Farkha. This type of storage jar is most common in southern Israel and is typical of the Erani C horizon, the earlier part of the EB, which is contemporary with the Tell el-Farkha chronology.

After detailed analysis of forms atypical for Nagada culture, my hypothesis has been proven. At Tell el-Farkha, imitations of Canaanite forms such as ledge handle jars, grey burnished ware, and painted hemispherical bowls and bottles were found. Made from clay tempered with straw, most were found in favissas from the shrine and another from the cemetery. Very impressive were the miniaturized ledge handle jars made of stone. The forms made of clay were full scale imitations of EB pottery. The local potter attempted to recreate the shape of the foreign form with little interest in mimicking the foreign technology. Imitations of foreign pottery occur at Tell el-Farkha during the period of Nagada III C1 when a decrease in the number of imports is noted. I think it is significant and could support the thesis that Egyptian potters were present, at least for short periods of time, at sites in Canaan where they became familiar with Levantine pottery for later replication in Egypt.

I'm very thankful for the award from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which made this research possible. I would also like to thank those who helped me in my research. Firstly, my supervisor and the leaders of the Polish Archeological Expedition to the Eastern Nile Delta, Krzysztof Cialowicz, and Marek Chlodnicki from Poznan's Archeological Museum. I would like also to thank the AIAR staff for their support. Special thanks go to Eliot Braun, Edwin van den Brink and Amir Golani.

*Marcin Czarnowicz, Jagiellonian University, Krakow  
Andrew W. Mellon Fellow*

## **TRADE, AGENCY AND THE POLITICS OF CONSUMPTION: REEVALUATING THE ROLE OF COASTAL SITES IN THE LATE BRONZE II SOUTHERN LEVANT, 1400-1200 BCE**



Dana DePietro

Traditional archaeological approaches to southern Canaan during the Late Bronze Age have focused on Egyptian domination and hegemony in the region resulting from the military campaigns launched by the Pharaohs of the 18th and 19th Dynasties (ca 1550-1187 BCE). As a result, much recent scholarship has relied on theoretical models of acculturation, elite emulation and modified world-systems theory to explain the impetus behind trade, interaction and the changes that occurred during this period within elements of Canaanite society. While these approaches are not without their merits, each espouses the inherent assumption of uni-directional power dynamics between a dominant core imposing itself upon a passive periphery, in this case, Egypt and Canaan respectively. While such interaction is structured by power relations, degrees of cultural complexity and environment, the results are not pre-determined and are contingent on unique socio-historical contexts and the directives of local agency.

My research at the Albright centered on re-evaluating the effects of and motivations behind trade and interaction along the southern Levantine coast by emphasizing local agency, practice and identity formation. Consequently, my project investigates the extent to which transculturation and hybridization took place between the Levant and its neighbors during the second half of the Late Bronze Age, and addresses these questions through observable changes and continuity in ritual practice as well as in patterns of consumption.

Over the course of my semester at the Albright, I was able to take advantage of many resources both in Jerusalem and in the ancient port city of Ashkelon, the latter of which provided an excellent case study as little is known about it archaeologically during the Late Bronze Age. I, therefore, spent the first part of my time cataloging previously unpublished Ashkelon material from Grid 50 along with new finds and architecture recently excavated in Grid 38. After putting the results in a regional context via a detailed textual, iconographic and archaeological comparison with other LB II sites in the southern Levant, I examined the relationship between coastal and inland sites to better understand Ashkelon's role in the broader networks of trade and interaction that characterize the period.

From the architecture and a variety of small finds, it is clear that Ashkelon was both culturally and economically integrated into the network of southern Canaanite cities during the LB IIB (1300-1200 BCE). The fragmentary remains of two "courtyard-style houses" contained evidence of food storage, personal items, and objects related to long distance trade. Small-scale industry including lithic and textile production, ivory carving, and minor smelting also occurred at a level commensurate with a domestic setting. Moreover, unique forms of ritual activity, including bowl and lamp deposits and numerous burials, illuminate dimensions of daily life not easily observed archaeologically.

Locally produced Egyptian pottery and architecture attest to an Egyptian presence in Ashkelon at the end of the Bronze Age. However, the nature of that presence remains enigmatic. Contrary to the sacking of Ashkelon mentioned in the Merneptah Stele, neither Grid 38 nor 50 contained evidence of destruction dating to the LB IIB. Instead of fortifications like those depicted in the Egyptian reliefs of the city at Karnak, an unfinished wall and a number of finds perhaps related to the institutional worship of the god Ptah (supported by an inscription from the Megiddo ivories) were discovered. While many questions remain, the adoption and transformation of unique burial customs and ritual practices tied to Egypt and the wider eastern Mediterranean world may indicate the emergence of new, localized identities at Ashkelon, which actively chose specific cultural elements to adopt, maintain or transform altogether.

*Dana DePietro, University of California at Berkeley  
Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow*

## RURAL ECONOMIC ORIENTATIONS OF A PHILISTINE COMMUNITY AT QUBUR AL-WALAYDAH, ISRAEL



Ed Maher

Two seasons of excavation (2007 and 2009) were carried out at Qubur al-Walaydah by Gunnar Lehmann and Steve Rosen of Ben-Gurion University. The project aims to investigate rural communities of the Late Bronze and Iron Ages in southwest Israel. Qubur al-Walaydah is situated in a region marked by the transition from the coastal plain in the west to the arid steppe and desert environments further east. The project centers on the exchange and distinction of farming communities and nomads as reflected in the remains of the material culture in a village located at the edge of the dry farming region. I am particularly interested in the faunal remains from the 11<sup>th</sup> century BCE occupation at the site, during which time the material culture suggests a Philistine presence; pottery was made and painted consistent with the Philistine Bichrome tradition, and cooking pots are exclusively of the Philistine type as are cylindrical loom weights. Studying the zooarchaeological sample from this site will better define rural Philistine production strategies, especially since most of what is known of the Philistines is derived from their large urban centers.

The faunal assemblage from Qubur al-Walaydah consists of thousands of animal bone and tooth fragments. The vast majority of the identified species are of domestic stock, while wild animals (deer, gazelle, hare) were only hunted on occasion. As at most sites in the country, sheep, goat, and cattle are the three most economically important species. Their mortality profiles suggest a community engaged in both production and consumption of animal stock. The estimated ages at death indicate that while sheep and goats were valued for their primary and secondary products, there was little interest in beef consumption since most cattle were allowed to reach mature ages presumably as a readily available source of traction. Another difference in how sheep/goat and cattle were utilized is evident by considering their body part representation. Sheep and goats were mainly introduced to the area as joints of meat, whereas cattle seem to have appeared as intact and presumably living specimens, which may indicate their utility as a source of animal power. Older ages for sheep and goats may be linked to local weaving practices, as wool from sheep and hair from goats can be repeatedly harvested throughout the animal's life as it matures. Polished bone spatulas were found in the assemblage (fashioned from animal ribs) which could also have been used as weaving-related tools. The settlement was also involved in exchange networks connecting them to coastal communities as Mediterranean species of fish were identified. Transport between regions would have been facilitated by pack animals such as donkeys, which were recognized in the faunal sample. It has been commonly assumed that ethnic groups enjoy particular foods, and pork consumption has long been regarded as a distinct and reliable marker of Philistine culture. However, pigs comprise less than 1% of the identifiable faunal assemblage. The consumption of dogs, temporally limited to the Iron Age I, has been documented at Ashkelon and Tel Miqne-Ekron. Although dog bones were found

at Qubur al-Walaydah, none demonstrated evidence of butchery. It must, therefore, be considered that the faunal sample size may be insufficient at present to examine ethnically driven culinary pursuits, that the local environment was unfavorable for pork production, or that the early Philistine menu was more variable than previously assumed.

*Edward F. Maher, Field Museum, Chicago  
National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow*

## THE IMPACT OF NEO-ASSYRIAN IMPERIALISM ON THE IRON AGE IIC SOUTHERN LEVANT



William Zimmerle

In the past, Assyrian imperialism has been addressed extensively, particularly from textual and historical perspectives, but measuring the impact of “Assyrianization” on the ground, and the timing of its influence on the material culture—whether it was immediate or gradual—is still arguable given the limits of the archaeological data. Discerning how Mesopotamia influenced the West and impacted its material culture is compounded by the problem that many studies fail to consider the lag time from the onset of Assyrian hegemony in the 9<sup>th</sup> century BCE until the zenith of Mesopotamian influence on artifact assemblages toward the final years of Assurbanipal (668-627 BCE). In my analysis, I argue that the handling of “Mesopotamian influenced” material culture in Israel and Jordan may no longer be confined only to the Neo-Assyrian period, but also should include the Babylonian (626-539 BCE) and early Achaemenid Persian (539-332 BCE) Empires as a whole.

During my time at the Albright, I completed two chapters of my dissertation. The first chapter summarized an overview of Neo-Assyrian imperialism to the West addressing the state of current scholarship and synthesizing both textual and archaeological evidence. My second chapter extended this analysis focusing on objects and assemblages that reflected the spread of Mesopotamian forms along the extensive overland caravan trade routes of the Iron Age II.

One important object typology evident from the transmittance of widespread Neo-Assyrian imperialism to the West is the small incense altar, which probably has its origins in the East. The form is found in mass circulation throughout the Iron Age, and more so in the Persian period, as a result of long distance overland caravan routes of the Iron Age and the Neo-Assyrian deportation of craftsmen throughout the Empire. Assyrian control of the trade networks, particularly in the southern Levant and along the King's Highway toward Damascus, was essential for the trafficking of Arabian exotic commodities, such as incense and all kinds of spices, supporting the lucrative trade and tribute of the kings and their empires in the first millennium BCE. Working with colleagues in the Rockefeller Museum, the Israeli Antiquities Authority storerooms at Beth Shemesh and Har Hotzvim, the Israel

*Continued on page 12 – Neo-Assyrian Imperialism*

Museum, the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology and the Skirball Museum of the Hebrew Union College, I studied, photographed, drew and catalogued incense altars, and extended this analysis broadly including other objects indicative of long distance caravan trade.

Along with cataloguing museum collections, I read archaeological site reports in the Albright Library and explored tells in the field. This included Iron Age sites on the trade routes, many with Neo-Assyrian destruction phases, often mentioned in the Assyrian annals, and in some cases, sites with evidence of post-destruction rebuilding phases. Caravan towns in the Negev, including Arad, Aroer, Jemmeh and Beersheba, northern provincial cities, such as Dor, Megiddo and Samaria, and sites across the river, Khirbat al-Mudayna, Rumeith, Irbid, Husn, and Johfiyeh were studied.

Finally, I wish to thank the Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureau and Albright Trustees and Staff for this year of study allowing me to focus solely on my project and to work with my colleagues in the IAA. In the next year, I plan to publish the results of my research, an evaluation of the material culture which will reclassify the status of vassal states in the Neo-Assyrian Empire vis-à-vis Assyrian policy. The project has the potential to offer broader cultural and economic insights into the strategies of the Neo-Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid Persian Empires interacting with Arabian kingdoms and tribes along overland caravan routes in the southern Levant. It will also contribute toward anthropological studies on the durability and transfusion of culture through the replication of exotic commodities in an imperial age.

*William Zimmerle, University of Pennsylvania  
Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow*

## **PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVES: THE PERSIAN, PTOLEMAIC, AND SELEUCID ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER AT KEDESH IN A REGIONAL CONTEXT**



Peter Stone

My dissertation research is based on the results of the excavations at Tel Kedesh in the Upper Galilee, where a large Persian and Hellenistic administrative building (PHAB) has been uncovered. The PHAB was built in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BCE and used until the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE, when it was abandoned after a battle fought nearby between the Hasmoneans and the Seleucids. The plan and décor of the building and the finds from its final phase, such as a cache of over 2,000 document sealings, suggest that it served both as an elite residence and as an administrative center. I am considering how the PHAB residents, who were well connected politically and living in such a lavish residence, were incorporated into the local economic and social patterns of the Upper Galilee, and wider trends in the southern Levant. Since the PHAB at Kedesh was used under three different imperial regimes, the Achaemenid Persians, the Ptolemies, and the Seleucids, it is possible to examine how shifting borders and

distinct “official” economic policies are reflected in the relationship between an administrative center and people in its surrounding region.

In order to put the lifestyle and economic connections of the residents of the PHAB into a regional context, I am comparing its pottery assemblages with those from other sites in the southern Levant. Towards that end, I have used the Albright as a base to make trips to the Israel Antiquities Authority storerooms at Beth Shemesh to view pottery from published sites, and to visit with researchers who are currently working on comparable material. As a result, I have been able to examine pottery from sites throughout Israel and have consulted with those responsible for its publication. Thus, I am in an excellent position to complete my study of the pottery from Kedesh next summer.

My research at the Albright has allowed me to make some tentative observations about the economic and cultural orientation of the residents of the PHAB. In the Persian period, they used an assemblage of ceramic goods that is entirely typical of sites in the Southern Levant, suggesting that though they had a special role in the region and lived in an elaborate residence, they were not especially well connected, and that their patterns of day to day activities did not substantially differ from regional norms. The assemblage of Ptolemaic pottery has proved to be difficult to isolate at Kedesh, but it seems that under the Ptolemies imports became much less common at the site, perhaps reflecting restrictive Ptolemaic economic policies. In the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE, when the region came under Seleucid rule, the PHAB was supplied with a vast array of local and imported pottery, similar to the range of goods at sites along the coast and major routes inland such as the Jezreel Valley. The varied assemblage and far-flung economic connections suggests a cosmopolitan outlook and sophisticated lifestyle.

Shortly afterwards when the PHAB was abruptly abandoned in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE, a group reused parts of the PHAB as a much more humble dwelling, laying ephemeral floors and subdividing rooms with crudely built walls. Their household equipment also formed a stark contrast with that used by the residents of the PHAB in its final phase. The range of imports at the site was significantly diminished, and products from the lower Galilee, not attested in the previous phase began to appear. The appearance of forms and fabrics not previously attested suggests that the circulation of goods in the Upper Galilee changed abruptly as Seleucid power in the region waned.

*Peter Stone, University of Cincinnati  
Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow*

## OBJECTS AND SYMBOLS ON THE SEALINGS FROM KEDESH



Paul Lesperance

My research focuses on a group of 125 bullae, or sealings, that bear images of objects or symbols. These bullae, which once sealed various documents on papyrus, form a part of a much larger archive of 2,043 bullae from the site of Kedesh in Upper Galilee. This archive went out of use around 145 BCE, shortly after the Hasmoneans forced the Seleucids out of the area. The images on these 125 bullae represent the use of 91 distinct seals. The images fall into several

distinct categories of motifs, including masks, the pilei (or caps) of the Dioscuri, cornucopias, and thunderbolts among others.

Often, these types of images do not receive the same level of scholarly treatment as other motifs in glyptics, like the images of gods or scenes from mythology. Instead, these symbol motifs are summarily described and discussed. At the same time, the appearance of an object or symbol on a bulla represents the choice on the part of an individual to use that image as a means of distinguishing him<sup>o</sup> or herself from any other individual in the archive. Images of symbols and objects, therefore, represent a potential wealth of information on the artistic and cultural contexts, which encapsulated the Kedesh archive and its users.

My work has followed two parallel tracks in examining the symbols in the corpus from Kedesh. First, I have tracked where and when the specific motifs that make up the corpus appear and in what media. Combining the information from each separate motif together, a definite pattern emerges. The motifs that occurred during the 6<sup>th</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE, such as the thunderbolt or the caduceus, are most prominent in the Greek heartland of the Aegean, notably in the Greek mainland and the northern coast of the Aegean. They also appear predominantly on coins. However, there is also a distinct set of motifs, including Phoenician-style masks, which are at home in contexts like sites along the coastal Levant and Punic North Africa. This pattern shifts markedly during the 3<sup>rd</sup> - 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BCE. New motifs, like cornucopias and pilei of the Dioscuri emerge, while older ones occur in new places and in new media. The region of the Aegean still remains prominent in sheer numbers of motif occurrences, but now with a focus on the western coast of Asia Minor. Elsewhere, the regions of Italy and the Levant take on increased importance with the motifs. They even eclipse the region along the north of the Aegean. Indeed, the Levant as a whole is particularly innovative in its use of symbols by being especially prominent in the use of newer motifs like cornucopia. Furthermore, the link between North Africa and the Levant from previous centuries now vanishes as both regions diverge sharply in their use of symbols. The appearance of the Kedesh motifs shift away from coins, appearing in media like vessels, sculpture and even mosaics.

Second, I have looked at what the specific motifs themselves indicate. Certain trends also appear here. The symbol motifs at Kedesh are current over a large area of the Ancient World. Some are even new creations for the Hellenistic period. As such, the site is well integrated into the artistic development of the times. The symbols that appear at Kedesh also seem to have been chosen from among other possibilities specifically for their ability to function as apotropaic images to protect the seal user from supernatural harm. And so the users of symbols in the Kedesh archive were both aware of wide-scale artistic developments and were using this knowledge for their own benefit by choosing motifs that protected them.

*Paul Lesperance, University of Minnesota  
George A. Barton Fellow*

## GREEK AND ROMAN COINS OF TEL DOR: A STUDY OF MATERIAL CULTURE AND CULTURAL IDENTITY



Rosa Motta

The story of the city and the people of the ancient Phoenician harbor town of Dor can be assembled from a variety of primary sources – historical, archaeological and art historical. Each primary source offers its own perspective. When, however, we attempt to understand the city in the Graeco-Roman period (205 BCE – 212 CE) – a time when the city was minting its own money, the numismatic sources become among the most important ones. In my study, I argue that by

focusing on the iconography and epigraphy of the coins minted at Dora, we can in fact acquire valuable insights into the evolution and outlook of the city and the society within its boundaries. For that purpose, the study perceives each coin type, not simply as an artifact, but as a *semeion*, i.e., a sign of the cultural self-understanding of the city and a primary vehicle through which Dora constructed its meaning.

The appearance of Tyche on both the obverse and the reverse of Dora's coins leaves no doubt, for instance, about the multi-cultural layers of Dora's society. Within the reality of Dora's maritime environment and culture, the Hellenistic Tyche of Dora is in fact a syncretistic cult, whose origins were deeply rooted in the pre-existing Ashtart/Astarte, the Iron Age Phoenician goddess who was herself the incarnation of the earlier Bronze Age Canaanite Asherah. With the arrival of the Romans in 64 BCE, the syncretic tendency of Tyche gets stronger, and she acquires hybrid significations emically associated with both the local and the Roman cultures. The Hellenic Astarte/Tyche represented on the obverse of the autonomous coins is then easily identified with Tyche/Fortuna represented on the reverse of Dora imperial coins. The religious hybridization of the coins shows that Dora's religion was not a rigid, fixed system, and that the city's cultural milieu was an aggregate of Phoenician, Hellenistic and Roman elements.

In a city such as Dora, the identity could not have been a simple matter of choice between Phoenician, Greek, or Roman. On the contrary, each new identity must have been a superstructure that slowly changed the city once the local elite assimilated new values and standards. Under the Severi, for instance, the city produced two architectural type coins in 202 CE and 211 CE with the depiction of a temple, holding a shrine of Tyche inside. While the most important concern of the artist seems to be not the temple but the shrine, archaeological excavations have demonstrated that the iconography depicts an actual structure that existed at Dora. I, therefore, study the architectural coin types to analyze the process of Romanization of the city. In fact, the temple depiction illustrates the city's response to its process of Romanization. Romans celebrated monuments by fixing their images on coins in a logoization process akin to the present day nation building process that removes images from their context, makes them reproducible, and implants them in people's minds as seeds of national fellowship. By putting Tyche's temple on its coins, Dora carried out the Roman tradition of using the image of a monument as an expression of imperial power, and attempted a sort of political community building of its own.

My analysis of Dora's coin iconography reflects on the coins as records of cultural and social trends, arriving at the understanding of what made each Dora coin a *semeion*, i.e., a sign, to the people of the city. The research discusses therefore all possible interpretations that contribute to the Dora narrative. Just as well, the study is also relevant to the understanding of the role of visual media in the ancient world.

*Rosa Motta, University of Virginia  
Carol and Eric Meyers Doctoral Dissertation Fellow*

## THE ROLE OF YHWH AND TIAN (HEAVEN) IN THE NARRATIONS OF KING DAVID IN THE OLD TESTAMENT AND DUKE WEN OF JIN IN *ZUO ZHUAN* (MR. ZUO'S COMMENTARY)



Cia Jian

An issue noticed but rarely studied by scholars is that most Chinese readers in the modern era (1800-1950) read Old Testament (OT) narrative as an historical and literary document of the ancient Israelites. This is similar to their reading of early Chinese narrative as an historical document. My project at the Albright attempts to explain this. The idea of comparing the two “historical narrations,” namely, the so-called Deuteronomistic History (DH) and *Zuozhuan* was initiated by Prof. Marian Galik, who was an Andrew W. Mellon Fellow at the Albright in 2009. I basically agree with him that “early Chinese historiography is most similar among the ancient historiographies to the Hebrew Deuteronomistic historiography.” While he focuses on the similarities of David and Chong'er as fugitives, warriors, and womanizers, my emphasis is on the divine world and its relation to the human world in each text. Because of Judeo-Christian monotheism and Confucian humanism, early Chinese historiography is often wrongly understood as fundamentally different from biblical historiography. However, neither does monotheism suffice to explain the world of DH, nor is humanism sufficient to explain the world of *Zuozhuan*. On the contrary, the two texts in comparison present compatible visions of the divine world, its relation to human beings, and their roles in the interpretation of human history. Moreover, compilers of both texts adopt similar interpretive and narrative devices in historical writing.

My project at the Albright is based on a close reading of God's characterization in Samuel's anointing David (1 Sam 16:1-14), Saul's marrying Merab to David (1 Sam 18:14-29), and God's absence or silence in David's narrative (2 Sam 12:26-21:1) in comparison with the battle of Chengpu in Duke Wen's narrative (Zhuang 28-Xi 33). I follow the theory of narrative criticism for biblical studies with a focus on the text and the faith in OT narrative as a self-contained coherent unity, considering that Chinese readers of the OT in modern China were basically ignorant of the historical and compositional background of the biblical text. The comparative method is adopted because the reading experience of modern Chinese readers was closely related to their education in Chinese classics. Both biblical and Chinese texts are observed in translated forms and reading in translation is sufficient to understand the characterization of God in the Hebrew Bible narrative.

Through the comparison, the following arguments are made. First, both narratives are history and literature at the same time, containing history, fiction, and myth/legend simultaneously. Second, in both of the two “historical narrations,” the divine world plays a crucial role in human history, though God is directly involved. On the other hand, Tian is more often indirectly involved through the workings of moralized and rationalized forms of regularity such as the principle of propriety in human politics. Third, both narratives have a strong flavor of determinism. However, neither denies human factors or double causality, with different foci and motivations. Finally, either the absolute authority of God's guidance in the narrative of David or the emphasis on the role of human agency in that of Duke Wen is presented in a literary manner, with similar narrative devices especially contrast, dialogue, and the narrator's intermittent presence. All of these make the two traditions of historical writing close to each other and help explain why modern Chinese readers were inclined to read OT narrative as an historical and literary document.

*Cao Jian, Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
Noble Group Fellow*

## THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF JEWISH SECTARIANISM AND IMPERIAL ROME



John Kampen

The move to incorporate social science approaches into biblical studies in a more consistent manner resulted in a new wave of research on Matthew in the 1990s. These methods did provide a means whereby the Jewish context of this composition was reexamined in new ways, an aspect of study which had been lost in much of the work in the 20th Century. Some of the practitioners of this new approach were influenced by the archaeological work in the Galilee already underway at the time. This work was characterized, for the most part, by a recognition that an urban environment in Israel, in the Galilee or in Syria could provide as good a context for a “Matthean community” as Antioch and that this “community” should be regarded as a Jewish sect within an ethnic environment that was predominantly Jewish. However, significant advances in research in a number of areas since that time suggest new perspectives are in order:

1. Further archaeological work: Work at major sites such as Tiberias and Sepphoris combined with more sophisticated levels of analysis has resulted in an even greater level of complexity in the cultural and ethnic composition of urban Galilee. More published archaeological surveys have demonstrated that such a claim can also be substantiated for the population and settlement patterns of its rural areas as well. Excavations at sites such as Tel Anafa, Omrit, Kedesh and Qeren Naftali develop this more complex picture for Upper Galilee.

2. The history of the development of Rabbinic Judaism and its major institutions has implications for our understanding of the nature of Jewish life in the Galilee at the end of the first century CE. Ongoing research has demonstrated that rabbinic Judaism had even less sway in the Jewish communities as a whole than previously believed. The nature of the synagogue in the first few centuries of the common era is no longer directly connected with the development of rabbinic Judaism, thereby complicating our understanding of both the synagogue and the Pharisees in Matthew. The Jewish communities of the Galilee look somewhat different in light of this research.

3. Continuing research on Qumran literature is significant for our topic. Theoretical work on the understanding of what sectarianism means when applied to the literature of Qumran and the Essenes is important for developing an understanding of Matthew as a sectarian entity. The recognition that the group known as “Qumran” and/or the “Essenes” were part of a movement that was much more widespread throughout Palestinian Judaism than earlier assumed also raises new possibilities for understanding literary connections between the two literatures.

The Albright as a center for reflective and sustained research while acting as a major connecting point to the rich resources of the people and libraries of Jerusalem has been the ideal site for the initial development of a book manuscript of considerable interdisciplinary breadth and depth. Specialists in a variety of texts including Rabbinic literature, Qumran texts, and the New Testament, and archaeologists as well as historians of religion and of Jewish history have been available, all informing a book provisionally titled, *Matthew Within Judaism: The Changing Face of Jewish and Christian Origins*.

*John Kampen, Methodist Theological School in Ohio  
National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow*

## SACRIFICE AND SOCIETY IN LATE ANTIQUITY



Philippa Townsend

My current research project focuses on controversies over sacrifice in the Roman Empire (second to fourth centuries C.E.). Evidence from this period suggests an increase in innovations and debates regarding the correct practice and interpretation of sacrifice: some philosophers criticized animal sacrifice, while others produced fresh theoretical justifications for it; the imperial authorities developed new sacrificial practices and laws; and radical religious movements, in particular Christianity, encouraged their members to opt out of the accepted sacrificial rituals of their societies. My project this year has been to examine these developments, and specifically to address the issue of why many early Christians rejected animal sacrifice.

Blood sacrifice was closely related to the regulation of patrilineal kinship in the Greco-Roman world. Scholars including Nancy Jay and Stanley Stowers have shown that sacrificial initiation and participation established intergenerational continuity between men, functioning in a sense as a male equivalent of childbirth. The role of sacrifice in ordering kinship and descent structures was reflected in recurrent and explicit analogies between animal sacrifice and childbirth. In light of this deep and longstanding discursive connection between sacrifice and kinship, my hypothesis has been that the Christians' rejection of traditional blood sacrifice was related to their rejection of established kinship structures, and of the primacy of the "common blood" of descent in community construction. Furthermore, I argue that Christians were not unique in using sacrifice to create new models of kinship and ethnic formation; rather sacrificial discourses were a key medium for the negotiation of ethnic identity within empire.

Much of my work this year, then, has been to examine Christian sources from the second, third, and early fourth centuries CE (for example, the *Epistle of Barnabas*, Irenaeus' *Against the Heresies*, and Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*). I have explored the ways in which Christian writers discussed and justified their own sacrificial practices, including the Eucharist and martyrdom, in terms of kinship, generation, and ethnic membership, using similar language and analogies to those traditionally associated with non-Christian sacrifice. In addition to close examination of the Christian sources, I have been considering the broader imperial context. Comparison with other texts from this period that criticized official sacrificial practices (particularly animal sacrifice) reveals that these too were concerned with contesting the importance of the role of blood and descent in organizing identity (for example, the philosopher Porphyry's *On Abstinence from Killing Animals*). Given the ways in which the Roman authorities deployed sacrificial practices to integrate the Roman Empire in (more or less explicit) terms of kinship, critiques of this sacrificial system, and the development of alternative forms of sacrifice, constituted powerful responses – and challenges – to imperial power.

In addition to the progress I have made on my main research project, which I intend to publish as a book, I have also completed several smaller projects. I finished and submitted an article entitled "Bonds of Flesh and Blood: Porphyry, Animal Sacrifice, and Empire"; I wrote several encyclopedia articles for the forthcoming Wiley-Blackwell *Encyclopedia of Ancient History*; and I worked in collaboration with two colleagues on the final editing of our new annotated translation of the Coptic *Gospel of Judas*, while also adding in translations of new fragments of the gospel that were only made public in November 2009.

I am immensely grateful to the Director, staff, and Fellows of the Albright Institute for providing such an enriching and stimulating intellectual environment, as well as to the National Endowment of the Humanities for their generous financial support.

Philippa Townsend, Ursinus College, Collegeville, PA  
National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow

## ISLAMIC AND CRUSADER CERAMICS FROM JAFFA



Katherine Burke

The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project, of which I am Associate Director, is a partnership begun in 2007 between the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA and the Israel Antiquities Authority. My role is to conduct research on the Islamic and Crusader occupations of Jaffa. I am beginning with studies of the ceramics from recent salvage excavations, focusing on the Crusader period (2,184 sherds) and the Early Islamic period (163 sherds). My research to date encompasses material from the Ganor Site excavations, co-directed by Martin Peilstöcker and Aaron Burke, and from the Kishle and HaTzorfim Street excavations, directed by Yoav Arbel.

Following the Muslim capture of Jaffa ca. 634, it gained in importance, becoming the port of Ramla, the new district capital built in 714 CE. Excavations indicate that in Jaffa's lower town the houses, public buildings, industrial installations, and streets remained in use with little change from the Byzantine period. The ceramic corpus seems typical of the Byzantine-Islamic transition elsewhere in the districts of *Filastīn* and *al Urdunn*, with several ceramic types continuing Byzantine traditions. New, distinctly "Islamic" types appear in the 8th century, and by the beginning of the 9th century the ceramic assemblage at Jaffa shows close associations with Ramla and other neighbors, but also illustrates the city's context in the greater Islamic world, containing types that have wide distribution beyond the region. This well illustrates the 'Abbasid rulers' control over a vast portion of the Middle East at this time, from North Africa to Iran. By the eleventh century, Jaffa, now under Egyptian control, appears on a trade route between the ports of Egypt and Byzantium that is mentioned in documents of the Jewish community of Cairo. At this time the ceramic corpus includes types with regional distribution, types believed to be imported from Lebanon (16% of the corpus), and a few sherds that are either Syrian or Egyptian in origin (6%).

Continued on page 16 – *Islamic and Crusader Ceramics*

The Franks took Jaffa from the Fatimids of Egypt in 1099. Under the Crusaders, it sat at the head of a route to Jerusalem and received numerous pilgrim and merchant ships. The trade of the Byzantine Empire and the Crusader States was dominated by European mercantile cities, particularly Pisa, Genoa, and Venice. At the beginning of this period, Jaffa's imported ceramics (25-30% of the corpus) come primarily from the Black Sea and Aegean regions under Byzantine control, with very few sherds of Egyptian or Syrian origin. In the later Crusader period, however, once trading relationships have been well established and Muslim merchants from inland Syria and Egypt become active in the ports of the Franks, the provenances of imported ceramics (35-40% of the corpus) expand to include Syria, Cyprus, Turkey, Italy, France, Spain, North Africa, and Egypt. Nevertheless in both the early and late phases of the Crusader period the largest proportion of ceramics, comprising cooking pots and glazed tablewares, come from Lebanon, demonstrating continuity with the Fatimid period.

During my nearly four-month stay at the Albright I was able to complete or make substantial progress on three writing projects related to the Jaffa materials. In the process I continued to compile statistical data on the Crusader-era pottery types represented, which will be useful for comparing the assemblage at Jaffa with those of other Crusader sites. My fellowship has provided me with stimulating conversation with other fellows, the chance to meet and talk with local scholars, and above all the space and time to write, in much closer proximity to the site of Jaffa and its materials than my home in Los Angeles affords.

*Katherine Strange Burke, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA  
National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow*

## TAWAHEEN ES-SUKKAR IN JERICHO: A STUDY OF SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE JORDAN VALLEY



Hamdan Taha

One of the main economic activities in the Jordan Valley during the medieval period was the sugar industry as both the historical and archaeological records show. The Jordan Valley's sugar cane cultivation and mills were mentioned in several early Medieval, Arab and Frankish sources (Al-Maqdisi, 1967). Yaqut el-Hamawi (1995) described Jericho in 1225 AD as a city famous for sugar cane and dates, and the sugar production process was described by Burchard of Mount Zion in 1283 AD.

The site of Tawaheen es-Sukkar is located in the lower foothills of Mount Quruntul in the Jordan Valley. The original function of the industrial zone is still preserved in the name of the site, Tawaheen es-Sukkar, which means sugar mills. The site of Tawaheen es-Sukkar in Jericho features a relatively well preserved industrial installation for manufacturing sugar.

Two seasons of excavations (2000-2001) were carried out at the site on behalf of the Palestinian Department of Antiquities

under my direction (Taha, 2001, 2004). The site of Tawaheen es-Sukkar is composed of three components: the water system, the refinery and the agricultural land. The remains of the industrial installations of sugar production consist of a water aqueduct, a courtyard, press, mill house, refinery, furnace, kitchen and a storage house.

The refinery is situated on five man-made terraces of considerable size on the slope below the higher aqueduct.

The mill at Tawaheen es-Sukkar was powered by water that was brought by aqueducts from the springs of *Ain Nueima* and *Ain Deyuk* at the north-eastern foot of the Mount of Temptation in Jericho.

The production of sugar consists of several stages: planting the sugar cane, harvesting the cane, shredding, crushing, and pressing, boiling the juice, pouring it off and finally removing the crystallized sugar from the containers.

The material objects found during the excavation attest to different activities related to sugar production. They consist primarily of pottery vessels, pottery lamps, metal artifacts, coins, and few Arabic inscriptions. The most typical find is represented by the conical sugar vessel, known in classical Arabic sources as *Abloug*, pl. *abaleeg*. These wheel-made sugar pots were placed on top of molasses jars. The large number of broken vessels attests to the large scale of sugar production at Tawaheen es-Sukkar. The most intriguing finds are represented by a hoard of copper artifacts found in the kitchen area. The metal finds consist of a wide variety of items, including a large number of hinges, hammered and perforated sheets of metal, needles, rings, chains, nails, and jewellery. The large number of slag found in association with the furnace may indicate activities in a smithy on the site. A considerable number of coins were found in the same locus. The earliest coins bear dates from the Roman and Byzantine periods, but the latest coins dates are clearly Ayyubid. One coin bears the name of the king Al-Adil (1199-1218 AD) and another bears the name of King as-Saleh Ismael (1237-1249 AD).

The mill system can be dated from the Crusader/Ayyubid period to the end of the Mamluk period. A more precise date was provided by several coins from the early Ayyubid period. The last phase in the history of the factory is associated with Mamluk pottery. The excavation has revealed that Jericho was one of the main production centers in the Jordan Valley for sugar during the Crusader, Ayyubid and Mamluk periods.

A preliminary report on my research has been published in "Some Aspects of Sugar Production in Jericho, Jordan Valley" in *A Timeless Vale: Archeology and Related Studies of the Jordan Valley*, Amsterdam University Press, 2009.

*Hamdan Taha, Palestinian Department of Antiquities  
Getty Research Exchange Fellow*

## THE ALBRIGHT INSTITUTE FELLOWS' STUDY TOUR OF CYPRUS – APRIL 2010

From Thursday morning, April 22<sup>nd</sup> to Monday night, April 26<sup>th</sup>, 2010. Albright Fellows Ed Maher, Rueben Lee, Joel Hunt, Dana DePietro and I, travelled to Cyprus for the AIAR Fellows annual field trip abroad. The trip began with a short flight, landing at Larnaca airport. **Larnaca** is the location of the ancient site of **Kition**, which was our first stop. While much of Kition is buried beneath the modern-day city, important architectural features have been excavated and preserved, such as the sacred precinct and fortifications in the north of the city. This included a series of temples – the earliest ones dating to the Late Bronze Age (13<sup>th</sup> century BCE), which were linked to the copper industry.

The most massive one was built by the Phoenicians and dedicated to Astarte. This Phoenician temple is quite impressive, with a monumental entrance, and carvings of ships that are still visible on the ashlar masonry.



**Kition – the Late Bronze Age and Phoenician Temples**  
*l-r: Joel Hunt and Ed Maher*

While in Larnaca, we also visited the museum which contained some fantastic finds from the region. It was interesting to see the differences between the Cypriote pottery that was local, and that which was imported to the Levant.

After leaving Larnaca, we headed towards **Nicosia**, our base for the first part of the trip. There we visited the Cyprus National Museum, which offered an excellent exposure to all of the cultural treasures of Cyprus. Two of the more breathtaking exhibits include several pottery models from the Early Bronze Age depicting different scenes of daily life, and the wall of approximately 2,000 clay figurines and statues that were found in the Archaic sanctuary at **Ayia Irini**. We later visited the **Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI)**, where we met with the CAARI staff, fellows, and **Tom Davis**, the Director, who explained the history of CAARI, and introduced us to the development of Cypriote archaeology.

On Friday, Tom Davis, our guide for the day, took us to Northern Cyprus to visit some of the important sites. We started with **Enkomi**, which was a major Late Bronze Age polity and port city (16<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE), and which has been identified with **Alasia** mentioned in documents of the Late Bronze Age, including the Amarna Letters.

Unfortunately, the site was largely overgrown, making it difficult to fully appreciate the excavated remains. From there we moved on to the Royal Tombs at **Salamis**. The tombs date

mostly to the first part of the first millennium BCE, and include impressive architectural remains, and some of them even have horses and chariots buried at their entrance. Afterwards we toured the site of **Salamis**, probably the best preserved site in the north. While it was established in the late second millennium BCE, most of what we saw is dated to the Hellenistic and Roman periods (4<sup>th</sup> century BCE – 6<sup>th</sup> century CE), and include bathhouses, a basilica and a Roman villa. We saw some amazing things – particularly impressive were the frescos and ceiling mosaics.



**The Ruins at Salamis – Colonnaded Palaestra**  
*l-r: Joel Hunt, Reuben Lee, Tom Davis.*

From Salamis we continued on to **Famagusta**, where we had a late lunch and saw some of the more modern ruins, before getting back to Nicosia. The day ended with a BBQ on the porch at CAARI, hosted by the CAARI Fellows.

On Saturday, we started making our way southwest, towards **Paphos**, our base for the remainder of the trip. The first stop was **Kalavassos**, where Alison South showed us two sites that she and her husband, Ian Todd, had excavated – **Tenta** and **Ayios Dimitrios**. Tenta is one of the earliest settlements in Cyprus, dating to the 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> millennium BCE. Circular housing complexes discovered at the site reveal the detailed planning of the settlement. Across the road, at Ayios Dimitrios, a Late Bronze Age site (14<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE), initiated as a salvage excavation, there were very impressive remains of ashlar masonry and as well as pottery, including huge basins and pithoi buried into the ground.



**Kalavassos Tenta, with protective awning over the site.**  
*l-r: Joel Hunt, Ed Maher, Reuben Lee, Alice Hunt and Dana DePietro*

From Kalavassos we traveled to **Kourion** where we met Tom Davis and his wife Jenny for lunch. Tom showed us the very impressive Roman and Byzantine remains at the site, including evidence of an earthquake in the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century CE. We also saw a 5<sup>th</sup> century CE basilica, where Richard Rutherford, a CAARI Fellow explained the procedure for the baptism ceremony, and how the procession would move through the building. From there we headed to Paphos for the night.



**Remains of the Earthquake – House, Kourion**

*l-r:* Joel Hunt, Reuben Lee, Ed Maher, Dana DePietro, Tom Davis

On Sunday morning we left for **Lemba**, a Chalcolithic site occupied between 3000 and 2500 BCE. The village was reconstructed according to the archaeological evidence from the period, with the aim of testing how the remains found in archaeological excavations reflect the process of abandonment, and for how long after abandonment did structures remain standing. From Lemba, we moved up along the western coast to **Maa-Palaeokastro**, (“Old Fortress”), probably the first Achean settlement on the island, dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE, which is one of the focal points in the debate for understanding the Sea Peoples invasion of the Island.



**Lemba, outside the reconstructed huts**

*l-r:* Ed Maher, Dana DePietro, Joel Hunt, Reuben Lee.

Afterwards we headed back towards **Paphos** to see the Classical remains of the city, **Nea Paphos**, and the spectacular rock-cut tombs, the Tombs of the Kings. The remains at Nea Paphos include several mosaic floors depicting different mythological stories, including the Bath of Achilles and the Labyrinth of Theseus and the Minotaur. At the Tombs of the Kings – a misnomer since no kings are buried there – we saw the burials of prominent citizens of Paphos from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE. The tombs display many different architectural elements, and there are Egyptian-style porticos in front of some of the tombs.



**On top of the Tombs of the Kings, Paphos.**

*l-r:* Dana DePietro, Ed Maher, Joel Hunt, Reuben Lee.

On our last day in Cyprus, we traveled back across the southern coast of the island, first stopping at **Kouklia**, Palaepaphos – the ancient location of Paphos before it was moved to Nea Paphos in the Classical period. The remains at the site include the sanctuary of Aphrodite, which demonstrates the continuity of cult at the site for over 1500 years, from the Late Bronze Age until the 4<sup>th</sup> century CE.



**Boulders along the walls of Palaepaphos.**

*l-r:* Dana DePietro, Joel Hunt, Reuben Lee, Ed Maher.

The last site we visited was **Khirkitia**, an Aceramic Neolithic site occupied between 7000 and 5700 BCE, with round dwellings and outer defensive walls. Once again, this site – a UNESCO World Heritage Site – shows the complexity of Neolithic society in Cyprus.



**On the steps above Khirkitia**

*l-r:* Joel Hunt, Reuben Lee, Ed Maher, Dana DePietro.

*Joe Uziel, Bar-Ilan University  
Albright Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator  
Photos courtesy of Joe Uziel*

## ALBRIGHT FELLOWSHIPS

*Fellowships are open to students and scholars in Near Eastern studies from prehistory through the early Islamic period, including the fields of archaeology, anthropology, art history, Bible, epigraphy, historical geography, history, language, literature, philology, religion and related disciplines. The research period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside the country. Residence at the Albright is required. The option to accommodate dependents is subject to space available at the Albright.*

### **Annual Professorship:**

\$15,000 award for 4.5 months.

Open to post-doctoral scholars who are US citizens.

### **National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellowships:**

\$100,800 available.

Maximum grant of \$50,400 for 12 months and \$18,900 for 4.5 months (up to six awards from 4-12 months). Open to post-doctoral scholars who are U. S. citizens (or alien residents for at least three years).

### **Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow and Program Coordinator:**

\$24,000 for 9 months.

Open to doctoral and post-doctoral scholars. Recipient assists the Albright's Director in planning and implementing the Ernest S. Frerichs Program for Albright Fellows, which requires a working knowledge of living and traveling in Israel. It also includes assisting the Director with the video-conferencing lecture program for students of archaeology from Al-Quds University.

### **Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellowships (ECA):**

- **Junior Research Fellowships:** \$51,686 for up to four awards from 4.5-9 months. Open to doctoral students and recent Ph.D. recipients who are U. S. citizens.
- **Associate Fellowships:** 13 administrative fee awards for senior and junior fellows (for one or two semesters).

### **Noble Group Fellowships for Chinese Students and Scholars:**

\$75,000 for 3 awards of \$25,000 each for 9 months.

Open to Chinese citizens who are doctoral students or post-doctoral candidates and are either studying or in residence in China or doing research at institutions in other countries.

### **Glassman Holland Research Fellowship:**

\$12,000 for 3 months.

Open to all European post-doctoral researchers who reside permanently in Europe.

### **Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellowships:**

\$23,000 for 1 to 2 awards of \$11,500 each for 3 months.

Open to Bulgarian, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, and Slovak scholars at the doctoral or post-doctoral level. Candidates should reside permanently in one of these nine countries.

### **George A. Barton Fellowship:**

\$5,000 for 2 months.

Open to all doctoral students and recent Ph.D. recipients.

### **Carol and Eric Meyers Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship:**

\$5,000 for 2 months.

Eligibility is for doctoral students whose research involves the study of archaeology and society in the biblical or early post-biblical periods. Topics dealing with society at the household level are encouraged.

### **W. F. Albright Associate Fellowships:**

No stipend. Open to senior, post-doctoral, and doctoral researchers. Administrative fee required.

### **Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) Multi-Country Research Fellowships:**

The program is open to U. S. doctoral candidates and scholars with a Ph.D. in fields in the humanities, social sciences, or allied natural sciences and wish to conduct research of regional or trans-regional significance. Fellowships require scholars to conduct research in more than one country, at least one of which hosts a participating American overseas research center. It is anticipated that approximately ten fellowships of up to \$9,000 each will be awarded. For more information:

<http://www.caorc.org>, [fellowships@caorc.org](mailto:fellowships@caorc.org), 202-633-1599.

### **Samuel H. Kress Fellowship:**

\$22,500 – per year Kress Institutional Fellowships in the History of European Art for a two-year research appointment. Application is made directly to the Kress Foundation: [www.kressfoundation.org](http://www.kressfoundation.org) For pre-doctoral candidates in the history of art and related disciplines (archaeology, architecture, classics). Nominees must be U. S. citizens or students matriculated at an American university. Dissertation research must focus on European, Mediterranean, or Classical art history from antiquity to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **ACLS Recent Doctoral Recipients Fellowships:**

\$35,000 for 10 months.

Eligibility is limited to awardees and alternates of the Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowships the prior year. For application and more information: <http://www.acls.org>.

**For complete information, visit the Albright's website at:**

**[www.aiar.org](http://www.aiar.org)** or contact

Dr. Joan R. Branham

Chair Albright Fellowship Committee

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*The Albright does not discriminate on the basis of race, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, or disability. Awards are subject to availability of funds.*

**TENTH ANNUAL  
SEAN W. DEVER MEMORIAL PRIZE  
CALL FOR PAPERS**

The William F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem announces the **2011 Sean W. Dever Memorial Prize** call for papers. This prize provides \$650 for the best published article or paper presented at a conference by a Ph.D. candidate in Syro-Palestinian or biblical archaeology. Authors may be of any nationality but the articles or papers must be in English. Co-written or co-presented pieces may be submitted if all the authors or presenters are doctoral candidates; the prize, if awarded, will be divided equally among authors/presenters.

All submissions must include the academic affiliation of the author(s) and her/his/their mailing and email addresses and phone number(s). Submission of conference papers must include the name of the conference and the date when the paper was presented. Submission of published papers must include full bibliographic citation. Submissions must be received by December 31, 2010. Announcement of the prize will be made on Sean's birthday, March 9, 2011.

Send six (6) print copies to:  
Mr. Sam Cardillo  
W. F. Albright Institute of Archeological Research  
P.O. Box 40151 Philadelphia, PA 19106  
Email: cardillo@sas.upenn.edu

***Electronic submissions will not be accepted.***

The **Sean W. Dever Memorial Prize** was established in 2001 by Professor William G. Dever and Mrs. Norma Dever in memory of their son Sean.

The recipient of the 2010 Sean W. Dever Memorial Prize is **Jonathan S. Greer** of Pennsylvania State University. His paper, entitled "An Israelite *Mizrāq* at Tel Dan?" was presented at the 2008 Annual Meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and published in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 358 (2010).

**ALBRIGHT ALUMNI  
ANNUAL APPEAL**

**“Extreme Makeover of the  
Annual Professor’s Apartment”**

Dear Alumni and Friends,

Thanks to all those who contributed to last year's Alumni campaign "**Opening the Curtains and Pulling Back the Bedspreads,**" we raised \$8,500 to which NEH added \$2,125 in matching funds for a **grand total of \$10,625**. With these moneys we were able to purchase the last remaining items needed to refurbish the hostel.

I spent part of this past May and June at the Albright, and I am pleased to report that the Institute has never looked better, in spite of the financial crisis that institutions like the Albright are facing.

The campaign this year is entitled "**Extreme Makeover of the Annual Professor's Apartment.**" The apartment consists of two bedrooms, a study, kitchen, dining area and bathroom, as well as a balcony. The furniture is more than 35 years old and desperately needs to be either replaced or refurbished.

We need to purchase two sofas, one of which can be opened up into a bed, a twin-size bed, two lounge chairs, four dining room chairs, curtains, ceiling fans, light fixtures and a stove. The existing dining table can be refinished. In addition, double-paned windows need to be installed in order to retain the heat in the apartment and to cut down on the external noise. These improvements will transform the AP Apartment into a comfortable living space for our Fellows and their families.

I am grateful for your past support and hope that you will contribute generously to the 2010 Annual Alumni Campaign.

Please send your check made out to AIAR/Alumni Appeal:

Sam Cardillo, Comptroller  
Albright Institute of Archaeological Research  
P.O. Box 40151, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Atlanta.

*Sincerely yours,  
Norma Dever, Chair Alumni and Friends*

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## ALUMNI NEWS

### CONGRATULATIONS TO:

- \* **Tzvi Abusch**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (2003-2004) on the publication of a Festschrift, *Gazing on the Deep: Ancient Near Eastern and Other Studies in Honor of Tzvi Abusch*, eds. J. Stackert, B. N. Porter, D. P. Wright, Bethesda, MD: CDL Press.
- \* **Matthew Adams**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2008-2009) and Margaret Cohen, Research Fellow (2008-2009) on the birth of their son, Atticus Cohen Adams; and to Matthew on the publication of his report, “The Early Bronze Cultic Complex at Megiddo, 2004-2008 Seasons” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Rodney Aist**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2005-2006) and George A. Barton Fellow (2007-2008) on the publication of his article, “Exploring the Sources: Adomnán, Arculf and the Source Material of *De locis sanctis* in the book, *Adomnán of Iona: Theologian, Lawmaker, Peacemaker* (which he edited with J. Wooding, T. Clancy and T. O’Loughlin), Dublin: Four Courts Press; and of his book review, R. Cohen, *Saving the Holy Sepulchre: How Rival Christians Came Together to Rescue their Holiest Shrine, Palestine Exploration Fund* 142/3.
- \* **Adam Aja**, Miqne Staff Member (1993-1996) on the award of a Ph.D. at Harvard University, writing on the subject of “Philistine Domestic Architecture in the Iron Age.”
- \* **Donald Ariel**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2004-2005) on the publication of his articles, “Coin Hoard from a Fourth-Century CE Shipwreck off the Carmel Coast” in *Atiqot* 63; “The Coins” in “A Site from the Persian, Hellenistic and Early Islamic Periods at Holot Yavne,” (by A. Gorzalczy, D. Barkan and L. Iechie) in *Atiqot* 62 (Hebrew); “Coins” in *Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem Conducted by Nahman Avigad, 1969–1982. Volume IV: The Burnt House of Area B and Other Studies. Final Report* by H. Geva, Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society; “Coins from Excavations at ‘En Nashut” (with N. Ahipaz) in *En Nashut: the Art and Architecture of a Synagogue in the Golan* by Z. Maoz, Archaeostyle Scientific Research Series 9; “Coins from Excavations at Tel Hashash (1951, 1966, 1983 and 1985 Seasons)” in “A Re-Appraisal of the Archaeological Findings at Tel Hashash: On the Archaeology of the Yarqon Estuary from Classical Times to Late Antiquity” by O. Tal and I. Taxel in *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 142.
- \* **Jill Baker**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2003-2004) and Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow (2005-2006) on the publication of her article, “Form and Function of Mortuary Architecture: The Middle and Late Bronze Age Tomb Complex at Ashkelon” in *Levant* 42/1.
- \* **Miroslav Barta**, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (2000-2001) on the publication of his article, “Serdab and Statue Placement in the Private Tombs down to the Fourth Dynasty” in *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo*, Band 54.
- \* **David Ben-Shlomo**, Research Fellow (2001-2006) and Post-Doctoral Fellow (2008-2010) on the publication of his book, *Philistine Iconography – A Wealth of Style and Symbolism*, Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 241, Fribourg: Fribourg Academic Press.
- \* **Andrea Berlin**, Samuel H. Kress Foundation Fellow (1984-1985), National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (2010-2011) on her appointment as the James R. Wiseman Chair in Classical Archaeology at Boston University.
- \* **Oded Borowski**, Annual Professor (1995-1996), Annual Professor (2005-2006), Senior Fellow (2010- 2011) and Albright Trustee on being awarded a Forchheimer Visiting Professorship at the Hebrew University for 2010-2011; and on the publication of his articles, “Tell Halif – 2009” in *Hadashot Arkheologiyot: Excavations and Survey in Israel* 122; and “Molluscs from Iron Age Tel Halif” (with Inbar Ktalav) in *Tel Aviv* 37; and on the adoption of his new grandson, Alexander (Zander) Jiajie from China by his son Jonathan, his wife Heather and brother Zack.
- \* **Baruch Brandl**, Research Fellow (1997-2010) and his wife Ossi on the marriage of their daughter Ruth to Sa’ar Sinwani; and to Baruch on the publication of his articles, “Scarabs, Seals, Sealings and Seal Impressions” in *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989-1996. Vol. III, The 13<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century BCE Strata in Areas N and S*, eds. N. Panitz-Cohen and A. Mazar, Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society/The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; “A Conoid Stamp Seal” in *Salvage Excavations at Tel Moza – The Bronze and Iron Age Settlements and Later Occupations*, Jerusalem: IAA Reports 39; “An Israelite Administrative Jar Handle Impression from Bethsaida (et-Tell)” in *Bethsaida A City by the North Shore of the Sea of Galilee*, vol. IV, Kirksville, MO.: Truman State University Press.
- \* **Aaron Brody**, George A. Barton Fellow (1992-1993), Dorot Foundation Fellow (1993-1994), United States Information Agency Junior Research Fellow (1995-1996) and Albright Trustee and his wife Chrissy on the birth of their son Nathaniel (Nate) Alan Brody; and to Aaron on the publication of his articles, “‘Those who Add House to House,’ Household Archaeology and the Use of Domestic Space in an Iron II Residential Compound at Tell en-Nasbeh” in *Exploring the Longue Duree: Essays in Honor of Lawrence E. Stager*, ed. J. D. Schloen, Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns; “Mizpah, Mizpeh” in *The New Interpreter’s Dictionary of the Bible, Me-R, vol. 4* and “Ships and Sailing in the OT” in *The New Interpreter’s Dictionary of the Bible, S-Z, vol. 5*, Nashville, TN: Abingdon; “The Emergence of Y-chromosome Haplogroup J1e Among Arabic-Speaking Populations” (co-authored with Jacques Chirani, Roy J. King, et al) in *European Journal of Human Genetics*: 1-6;

and a review of I. Finkelstein and A. Mazar, *The Quest for the Historical Israel: Debating Archaeology and the History of Early Israel*, ed. B. B. Schmidt, Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature in *Biblical Interpretation* 18.

- \* **Robert Bull**, former Director of the Albright Institute and his wife **Vivian Bull**, Chair of the Albright Board of Trustees on the occasion of the marriage of their son R. Camper to Alexandra Kropotova; and to Robert Bull in celebration of his 90th birthday.
- \* **Aaron Burke**, Annual Professor (2009-2010) on the publication of his articles, “The Jaffa Visitors’ Centre, 2008” (with Martin Peilstöcker) in the *Israel Exploration Journal* 59/2; and “Canaan under Siege: The History and Archaeology of Egypt’s War in Canaan during the Early Eighteenth Dynasty” in *Studies on War in the Ancient Near East: Collected Essays on Military History*, ed. J. Vidal. Alter Orient und Altes Testament 372, Münster: Ugarit-Verlag, and “Egyptians in Jaffa: A Portrait of Egyptian Presence in Jaffa during the Late Bronze Age” (with Krystal V. Lords) in *Near Eastern Archaeology* 73/1.
- \* **Lisa Cakmak**, George A. Barton Fellow (2008-2009) on being awarded a three-year Mellon Fellowship in Ancient Art at St. Louis Art Museum; and on the publication of her report, “Major Gods on a Minor Scale: Gender, Iconography and Small-scale Art in the Hellenistic Near East” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Cao Jian**, Noble Group Fellow (2009-2010) on his appointment at Peking University as an Assistant to the Academic Director of the International Leadership Group in the Department of Philosophy, and in the second year of his appointment, as Deputy Academic Director; and on the publication of his article, “Moses as a Leader to Modern Chinese Intellectuals: 1920’s -1940’s” in *Asian and African Studies*, n.s. (Bratislava), 19/1.
- \* **Deborah Cassuto**, Research Fellow (2005-2010) on the publication of her article, “Bringing Home the Artifacts: A Social Interpretation of Loom Weights in Context” in *The World of Women in the Ancient and Classical Near East*, ed. B. A. Nakhai, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- \* **James Charlesworth**, Thayer Fellow (1968) and Annual Professor (1998-1999) on being awarded the Samaritan Medal for Academic Achievement and Contribution to World Peace; and on the publication of his books, *The Good and Evil Serpent: How a Universal Symbol Became Christianized*, The Anchor Yale Bible Reference Library, New Haven: Yale University Press; and *The Temple Scroll and Related Documents*, ed. with L. Schiffman, et al., Princeton Theological Seminary Dead Sea Scrolls Project 3, Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck and Louisville: Westminster John Knox Press; and of his articles, “The Historical Jesus in the Fourth Gospel: A Paradigm Shift?” in *Journal for the Historical Jesus* 8; and “Function of Apocryphal and Pseudepigraphical Writings in Early Judaism and Early Christianity” (with Lee McDonald) in *Enoch* 32; and of his reviews: U. Leibner, *Settlement and History in Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine Galilee*, Texte und Studien zum Antiken Judentum (TSAJ) 127, Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2009 in *Journal for the Study of the Historical Jesus*; G. Vermes, *The Real Jesus: Then and Now*. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2010 in *Catholic Biblical Quarterly*.
- \* **Marcin Czarnowicz**, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (2009-2010) on the publication of his article, “Early Egyptian – Levantine Relations. Perspectives of Research, View from Tell el-Farkha” in *Proceedings of the Fifth Central European Conference of Egyptologists. Egypt 2009: Perspectives of Research. Pultusk 22-24 June, 2009*, eds. J. Popielska-Grzybowska and J. Iwaszczuk, Pultusk: The Pultusk Academy of Humanities; and “Tell el-Farkha 2006. Oval-shaped Pottery from Grave No. 9” in *Studies in Ancient Art and Civilization* 13, Krakow: Jagiellonian University.
- \* **Edward Dabrowa**, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (2001-2002) on the publication of his book, *The Hasmoneans and their State – A Study in History, Ideology, and the Institutions*, Jagiellonian University Press.
- \* **Andrew Davis**, Samuel Kress Fellow (2007-2008) and his wife, Emily on the birth of their son, Michael; and to Andrew on successfully defending his dissertation, writing on the subject of “Tel Dan in its Northern Cultic Context;” on graduating from Johns Hopkins University; and on his appointment as Assistant Professor of Hebrew Scriptures at Seattle University.
- \* **Robert Duke**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2004-2005) on the publication of his book, *The Social Location of the Visions of Amram (4Q543-547)*, Studies in Biblical Literature 135, Peter Lang Publishing.
- \* **Jennie R. Ebeling**, Fulbright Hayes Fellow (1998-1999) and **Michael M. Homan**, United States Information Agency (USIA) Fellow (2000-2001) on the publication of their article, “Baking and Brewing Beer in the Israelite Household: A Study of Women’s Cooking Technology” in *The World of Women in the Ancient and Classical Near East*, ed. B. A. Nakhai, Cambridge Scholars Publishing; on the publication of her book, *Women’s Lives in Biblical Times*, London: Continuum; of her article, “The Contribution of Archaeology to the Study of Women in Biblical Times: Two Case Studies” in *Review and Expositor* 106/3; of her chapter, “Ground Stone Artifacts” in *Excavations at Ancient Nabratein: Synagogue and Environs* (Meiron Excavation Project, Vol. VI), eds. E.M. Meyers and C. L. Meyers, Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns; on her appointment as Chair of the Department of Archaeology and Art History at the University of Evansville, Indiana; and on her appointment as Global Scholar at the Institute for Global Enterprise in Indiana, Evansville, Indiana.
- \* **Izabela Eph’al-Jaruzelska**, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (2003-2004) on the publication of her book, *Prophets, Royal Legitimacy and War in Ancient Israel*, Warsaw: Warsaw University Press; and her article, “Officialdom and Society in the Book of Kings: The Social Relevance of the State” in *The Book of Kings: Sources, Composition, Historiography and Reception*, Supplements to Vetus Testamentum 129, eds. A. Lemaire and B. Halpern, Associate Editor M. J. Adams, Leiden/Boston: Brill.

- \* **Alison French**, Miqne Excavation Fellow (1997-1999) on her appointment as Assistant Professor in the Department of Oral Biology at the University of Illinois at Chicago College of Dentistry.
- \* **Ida Frohlich**, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (1996-1997) and (2008-2009) on the publication of the books, *Henok könyvei [The Books of Enoch]*, (which she edited with D. K. Dániel). Ószövetségi apokrifek [Old Testament Apocrypha] 1, Piliscsaba: PPKE BTK; [1Enoch, 2Enoch, and 3Enoch in Hungarian translation, with Introductions and Notes]; and *Henok harmadik könyve. A héber Henok-könyv. Bevezető és fordítás, jegyzetekkel [The Third Book of Enoch. The Hebrew Book of Enoch. Introduction, Translation, and Notes by I. Fröhlich]* in *Ószövetségi apokrifek 1*, (which she edited with D. K. Dániel), Piliscsaba: PPKE BTK; of her articles, “Creation in the Book of Tobit” in *Theologies on Creation in Early Judaism and Ancient Christianity in Honour of Hans Klein*, eds. T. Nicklas and K. Zamfir, Deuterocanonical and Cognate Studies 6, Berlin: de Gruyter; and “Theology and Demonology in Qumran Texts” in *Henoch 32*; of her review, A.J. Collins, J.J. Collins, *King and Messiah as Son of God: Divine, Human, and Angelic Messianic Figures in Biblical and Related Literature*, Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans 2008 in *Journal for the Study of Judaism* 41; and of her report, “Invoke at any Time...” Demonology and Apotropaic Practice in Qumran” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Jozef M. Galik**, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of his articles, “King David (ca. 1037-967 B.C.) and Duke Wen of Jin (ca. 697 - 628 B.C.): Two Paradigmatic Rulers from the Hebrew Deuteronomistic and Early Chinese Historiography” in *Asian and African Studies*, n.s. (Bratislava), 19/1; and “Hebrew Deuteronomistic and Early Chinese Confucian Historiography: A Comparative Approach” in *Frontiers of History in China* 5/3; and of his report, “Hebrew Deuteronomistic and Early Chinese Confucian Historiography: A Comparative Approach” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Seymour (Sy) Gitin**, Albright Director and Cherie Gitin on the birth of their third granddaughter, Ayala Gitin, daughter of Adam and Noam Gitin; and to Sy on receiving the 2009 ASOR P. E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award in recognition of his accomplishments as Director of the Albright Institute, and for his outstanding contributions to field archaeology and to ancient Near Eastern and Eastern Mediterranean archaeology; and for the publication of his article, “Philistines in the Book of Kings” in *The Book of Kings: Sources, Composition, Historiography and Reception*, Supplements to Vetus Testamentum 129, eds. A. Lemaire and B. Halpern, Associate Editor M. J. Adams, Leiden/Boston: Brill.
- \* **Kathryn Gleason**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1995-1996) on receiving an Award of Honor in Research from the American Society of Landscape Architects for her development of techniques for the excavation of ancient gardens and parks in Italy, Jordan, and Israel.
- \* **Amir Golani**, Research Fellow (1990-1991), Bloomingdale Foundation Fellow (1991-1993), Miqne Excavation Staff (1992-1993) and Research Fellow (1993-2010) on being awarded a Ph.D. from Tel Aviv University writing on the subject of “The Development, Significance and Function of Jewelry and the Evolution of the Jeweler’s Craft in the Land of Israel during the Iron Age II.”
- \* **Jonathan Golden**, United States Information Agency Junior Research Fellow (1995-1996) on his marriage to Priscilla Sanches Salles; on the publication of his books, *Ancient Canaan and Israel: An Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press; and *The Dawn of the Metal Age: Social Complexity and the Rise of Copper Metallurgy during the Chalcolithic of the Southern Levant*, circa 4500-3500 B.C. Indonesia: Equinox.
- \* **Susan Graham**, Annual Professor (2008-2009) on the publication of her report, “Jews, Christians, and Jerusalem’s Sacred Places in Antiquity” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Haskel Greenfield**, Annual Professor (2007-2008) on the publication of the book, *Archaeology (Canadian edition): Test Bank*, which he edited with D. Thomas and P. Dawson, Toronto: Nelson Education, Ltd; and of his articles, “The Secondary Product Revolution: the Past, the Present and the Future” in *World Archaeology* 42/1; Unraveling Settlement History at Ndongondwane, South Africa: a Micro-chronological Analysis” (with Kent D. Fowler) in *Southern African Humanities* 21: (Special Issue: *Papers in Honour of Tim Maggs and Tom Huffman*, ed. G. Whitelaw, Pietermaritzburg: National Museum, KwaZulu-Natal); and of his review: *The Struma/Strymon River Valley in Prehistory: Proceedings of the International Symposium Strymon Praehistoricus, held at Kjustendil-Blagoevgrad (Bulgaria) and Serres-Amphipolis (Greece)*, eds. H. Todorova, M. Stefanovich, and G. Ivanov. Series: In the Steps of James Harvey Gaul 2, Sofia: Gerda Henkel Stiftung in *Archaeologia Bulgarica* XII/3.
- \* **Baruch Halpern**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1983-1984) on the publication of his article, “The Composition of Kings” (with André Lemaire) in *The Book of Kings – Sources, Composition, Historiography and Reception*, Supplements to Vetus Testamentum 129, which he edited with A. Lemaire, Associate Editor, M. J. Adams, Leiden/Boston: Brill.
- \* **Malka Hershkovitz**, Research Fellow (2005-2010) on the publication of her article, “Herodian Pottery” in *Herod and Augustus: Papers Presented at the IJS Conference, 21<sup>st</sup>–23<sup>rd</sup> June 2005*, IJS Studies in Judaica 6, Leiden-Boston: Brill.

- \* **Louise Hitchcock**, United States Information Agency (USIA) Fellow (2000-2001) and Annual Professor (2006-2007) on being awarded a Research Networks grant of \$10,000 AUD as part of a Seed Funding Scheme from the Faculty of Arts, University of Melbourne for her project, “The Site is a Stage/The Stage is a Site: Archaeology and the Narration of Transcultural Identities”; and on the publication of her articles, “Iron Age Hydraulic Plaster from Tell es-Safi/Gath, Israel” (with L. Regev, A. Zukerman, A. Maeir, W. Weiner, and E. Boaretto) in the *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37; “The Big Nowhere: A Master of Animals in the Throne Room at Knossos?” in *The Master of Animals in Old World Iconography*, eds. D.B. Counts and B. Arnold (Archaeolingua Series 24), Budapest; “Architecture, Minoan” and “Architecture, Mycenaean” in *The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean (ca. 3000-1000 BCE)*, ed. Eric H. Cline. Oxford: Oxford University Press; “Knossos (Cnossus), Historical Overview,” and “Knossos (Cnossus), Archaeology of Knossos,” in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece and Rome*, ed. M. Gagarin, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- \* **Michael Homan**, United States Information Agency Fellow (2000-2001) on receiving the 2011 Junior Scholar Award from the Southwest Commission on Religious Studies.
- \* **Salah Houdalieh**, Post-Doctoral Fellow (2000-2010) on the publication of his articles, “The Sacred Place of Sheikh Shihab Ed-Din” in *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 142/2; “Visitation and Making Vows at the Shrine of Shaykh Shihab Al-Din” in the *Journal of Islamic Studies*.
- \* **Isaac Kalimi**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (2007-2008) on being awarded a *Fulbright – University of Salzburg Distinguished Chair in Intercultural Theology*, Zentrum Theologie Interkulturell und Studium der Religionen, Universität Salzburg, Austria; on the publication of his book, *The Retelling of Chronicles in Jewish Tradition and Literature: A Historical Journey*, Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns; and of his articles, “Furcht vor Vernichtung und der ewige Bund: Das Buch Ester im Judentum und in jüdischer Theologie” in *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte* 62/4; “Murder in Jerusalem Temple: The Chronicler’s Story of Zechariah – Literary and Theological Features, Historical Credibility and Impact” in *Revue Biblique* 117; “Go, I Beg You, Take Your Beloved Son and Slay Him!: Binding of Isaac in Rabbinic Literature and Thought” in *Review of Rabbinic Judaism* 13; “Historia, historiografia a wiarygodność historyczna. Księga Kronik na tle starożytnego piśmiennictwa bliskowschodniego i grecko-rzymskiego” in *Studia Theologica Posnaniensia* 23 (Polish); “Die Bindung Isaaks: Anmerkungen zum biblischen Text und zur rabbinischen Theologie” (with H. Hopping) in *Die Bindung Isaaks: Stimme, Schrift, Bild* (Studien zu Judentum und Christentum), eds. H. Hopping, J. Knop and T. Böhm, Paderborn: Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh;  
 “סיפור כיבוש ירושלים בהיסטוריוגרפיה המקראית הקדומה והמאוחרת,” in *Or Le-Mayer: Studies in Bible, Semitic Languages, Rabbinic Literature, and Ancient Civilizations Presented to Mayer Gruber on the Occasion of his Sixty-Fifth Birthday*, ed. S. Yona, Beer Sheva: Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Press (Hebrew); and of his articles, “Abiezrites: Descendants of Mannasseh;” “Abiezer of Anathoth;” and “Ammidians” in *Encyclopedia of the Bible and Its Reception*, vol. 1, General Editors: Ch.-L. Seow and H. Spieckermann; Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter.
- \* **John Kampen**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (2000-2001), (2009-2010) on being awarded the Founders Medallion in recognition of outstanding alumni of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion’s Graduate School; and on being appointed as the Van Bogard Dunn Chair of Biblical Interpretation at the Methodist Theological School in Ohio.
- \* **Morag Kersel**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2003-2004) on her appointment as Assistant Professor (a tenure-track position) in the Department of Anthropology at DePaul University in Chicago; on being awarded (with Meredith Chesson) a Wenner Gren Research Grant to “Follow the Pots,” a project which examines the social lives of Early Bronze Age Pots from the Dead Sea Plain in their ancient and modern manifestations; on the publication of her chapters, “The Changing Legal Landscape for Middle Eastern Archaeology in the Colonial Era, 1800-1930” in *Pioneers to the Past: American Archaeologists in the Middle East, 1919-1920*, ed. G. Emberling, Oriental Institute Museum Publications 30, Chicago, IL: Oriental Institute; and “Walking a Fine Line: Obtaining Sensitive Information Using a Valid Methodology” in *Heritage Studies: Methods and Approaches*, eds. M. L. Stig Sørensen and J. Carman, London: Routledge.
- \* **Naomi Koltun-Fromm**, Senior Fellow (2006-2007) on the publication of her book, *Hermeneutics of Holiness: Ancient Jewish and Christian Notions of Sexuality and Religious Community*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- \* **Mary Larkum**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2006-2007) on the publication of her chapter, “Phytolith Analysis of Samples from On- and Off-Site Deposits at Jeitun” in *Origins of Agriculture in Western Central Asia: an Environmental-Archaeological Study* by D. R. Harris, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- \* **Justin Lev-Tov**, United States Information Agency Junior Research Fellow (1996-1997), and Miqne Excavation Fellow (1997-1999) on the publication of his article, “Macro- and Microscopic Aspects of Bone Tool Manufacture and Technology in the Levantine Iron Age: A 9<sup>th</sup> Century BCE Workshop from Tell es-Safi/Gath, Israel” (with A. Maier, H. J. Greenfield, and L. K. Horwitz) in *Techniques and People*, eds. S. A. Rosen and V. Roux, Memoires et Travaux de CRFJ, Jerusalem: Le centre de recherche française de Jérusalem.
- \* **Gloria London**, Samuel H. Kress Foundation Fellow (1983-1984) on the publication of her article, “Fe(male) Potters as the Personification of Individuals, Places, and Things as Known from Ethnoarchaeological Studies” in *The World of Women in the Ancient and Classical Near East*, ed B. A. Nakhai, Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

- \* **Jack Lundbom**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (2004-2005) on the publication of his books, *The Hebrew Prophets – An Introduction*, Minneapolis: Fortress Press; and *Jeremiah Closer Up: The Prophet and His Book*, Sheffield: Sheffield Phoenix Press; and his articles, “Wisdom Influence in the Book of Deuteronomy” in *Raising Up a Faithful Exegete: Essays in Honor of Richard D. Nelson*, Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns; “Writing an Anchor Bible Jeremiah Commentary” in *Theology and Life* 33; “Exegetical Perspective on Haggai 1:15b-2:9”; “Exegetical Perspective on Isaiah 65:17-25” and “Exegetical Perspective on Jeremiah 23:1-6” in *Feasting on the Word: Preaching the Revised Common Lectionary, Year C, Volume 4*, Louisville: Westminster John Knox Press.
- \* **Daniel Machiela**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2005-2006) on the publication of his book, *The Dead Sea Genesis Apocryphon – A New Text and Translation with Introduction and Special Treatment of Columns 13-17* in *Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah*, 79, Leiden/Boston: Brill.
- \* **Peter Machinist**, Senior Fellow (2002-2003) and Albright Trustee on the publication of his article, “The Road Not Taken. Wellhausen and Assyriology” in *Homeland and Exile. Biblical and Ancient Near Eastern Studies in Honour of Bustenay Oded*, eds. G. Galil, M. Geller and A. Millard, Supplements to *Vetus Testamentum* 130; Leiden/Boston: Brill.
- \* **Dale W. Manor**, Samuel H. Kress Fellow (1988-1989) on the publication of his chapter on Ruth in the *Zondervan Illustrated Biblical Background Commentary on the Old Testament*, Grand Rapids: Zondervan.
- \* **S. Rebecca Martin**, Samuel H. Kress Fellow (2003-2004) on her appointment as Assistant Professor (a tenure-track position) in the Department of Art at Southeast Missouri State University; and on the publication of her review of Lindsay Allen, *The Persian Empire*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005 in *Near Eastern Archaeology* 73/1.
- \* **Daniel Master**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of his report, “Publication of Ashkelon III: The Seventh Century BC” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Robert Merrillees**, Annual Professor (2008-2009) on the publication of his report, “Cypriote Bronze Age Pottery Found in Jerusalem” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Penelope Mountjoy**, Glassman Holland Research Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of her report, “Mycenaean III C Pottery in Cyprus and the Levant” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **James Muhly**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1981-1982) on the publication of his article, “Oxhide Ingots in the Aegean and in Egypt” in the book, *Oxhide Ingots in the Central Mediterranean* (edited with F. L. Schiavo, R. Maddin and A. Giunlia-Mair), Rome: Biblioteca di Antichita Cypriote, 8; and of his articles, “The Origin of the Name ‘Ionian’” in *Cyprus and the East Aegean: Intercultural Contacts from 3000 to 500 BC*, eds. V. Karageorghis & O. Kouka, Nicosia; and “History of Research,” in *The Oxford Handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean (ca. 3000-1000 BC)*, ed. E. H. Cline, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- \* **Elaine Myers**, Research Fellow (1996-1997) and George A. Barton Fellow (1999-2000) on the publication of her book, *The Ituraeans and the Roman Near East – Reassessing the Sources*, Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series 147, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- \* **Beth Alpert Nakhai**, Miqne Excavation Staff (1984) on the publication of the book, *The World of Women in the Ancient and Classical Near East*, which she edited, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- \* **Nava Panitz-Cohen**, Research Fellow (1999-2005) (2006-2007), Post-Doctoral Fellow (2007-2010) on the publication of the volume, *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989-1996, Volume III. The 13<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> Century BCE Strata in Areas S and N* (with Amihai Mazar), Israel Exploration Society/The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- \* **Tomasz Polanski**, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (1999-2000) and (2006-2007) on the publication of his articles, “The Nilotic Mosaic in Saint Stephen’s Church of Gaza in Choricus’ Description” in *Studies in Ancient Art and Civilization* 13, Krakow: Jagiellonian University; and “Paintings, Mosaics, Icons. A Syriac Hymn on the Cathedral of Edessa” in *Folia Orientalia* Vol. XLIV.
- \* **Stephanie Pryor**, Joint Samuel H. Kress Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of her report, “Constructions of Queenship: Royal Women in Syria-Palestine” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Anson Rainey**, Annual Professor (2006-2007), Senior Fellow (2008-2010) on the publication of his article, “The Hybrid Language Written by Canaanite Scribes in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century BCE,” Vol. 1, Part 2 in *Language in the Ancient Near East, Proceedings of the 53rd Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale*, Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbrauns.
- \* **Alexandra Ratzlaff**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of her report, “Maintaining the Empire: Archaeological Analysis of the Roman Military Presence in Judaea/Palaestina in the 1<sup>st</sup>- 6<sup>th</sup> Centuries CE” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **David S. Reese**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1998-1999) on the publication of his articles, “On Incised Scapulae and Tridacna” in *Eretz-Israel-Archaeological, Historical and Geographic Studies* 29 (Ephraim Stern Volume), eds. J. Aviram, A. Ben-Tor, I. Ephal, S. Gitin, and R. Reich, Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.

- \* **Arlene Rosen**, Post-Doctoral Fellow (1985-1987), National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1987-1988), Post-Doctoral Fellow (1988-1989) and Senior Fellow (1996-1997) on the publication of her book, *Civilizing Climate: Social Responses to Climate Change in the Ancient Near East*, Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press.
- \* **Yorke Rowan**, Council of American Overseas Research Centers Advanced Multi-Country Fellow (1994-1995), National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1999) and United States Information Agency Junior Research Fellow (2000), Senior Fellow (2003-2004) and Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2007-2008) on the publication of his articles, “Ground Stone and Small Artifacts” (with J. Forsen) in *Archaeological Expedition to Khirbet Iskander and Its Environs, Volume One: Final Report on the Early Bronze IV Area C Gateway*, eds. S. Richard and J.C. Long, Jr., ASOR Archaeological Report Series; “Connecting the Chalcolithic Landscape: The New Excavations at Marj Rabba in Israel” in *The Oriental Institute Note and News* 204; and of his reviews: *More than Meets the Eye: Studies on Upper Paleolithic Diversity in the Near East*, eds. N. Goring-Morris and A. Belfer-Cohen, (2003). Oxford: Oxbow in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 68/2; and of R. T. Sparks, *Stone Vessels in the Levant* (2007), Leeds: Maney in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 355.
- \* **Benjamin Saidel**, United States Information Agency Junior Research Fellow (1993-1994), George A. Barton Fellow (1998-1999), Post-Doctoral Fellow (1999-2000), National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (2000-2001), Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator (2002-2005), Senior Fellow (2009-2010) and Albright Trustee on the publication of his review, Brett J. Hill, “Human Ecology in the Wadi al-Hasa: Land Use and Abandonment through the Holocene” in *Near Eastern Archaeology* 72/4.
- \* **Khader Salameh**, Research Fellow (1993-1994), (1997-2010) and Director of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Library and Museum on jointly receiving the Scone Foundation’s Seventh Annual Archivist of the Year Award, together with Dr. Yehoshua Freundlich, the Israeli State Archivist. This annual award is given to an archivist who has made a contribution to his or her profession or who has provided support to scholars conducting research in history and biography.
- \* **Robert Schick**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1995-1996), United States Information Agency (USIA) Fellow (1995-1996), National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1996-1997), Islamic Studies Fellow (1996-1997), Islamic Studies/Annual Professor (1997-1998), Islamic Studies Fellow (1998-2000) and National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of the article by Khader Salameh which he translated and edited from Arabic, “A New Saljuq Inscription in the Masjid al-Aqsa, Jerusalem” in *Levant* 41; of the book which he edited, *Palestinian Life, Customs and Practices: German Articles from the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries by Frederick Klein, Paul Kable, Hans Spoer, Richard Hartmann and Julius Boehmer*, Amman: University of Jordan; of his review, Okasha El-Daly, *Egyptology: The Missing Millennium: Ancient Egypt in Medieval Arabic Writings*, London: UCL Press, 2005 in *Near Eastern Archaeology* 72/4; and of his report, “Arabic Inscriptions in the Islamic Museum, Jerusalem” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Hagith Sivan**, Senior Fellow (2003) and (2009-2010) on receiving a Higuchi-KU Endowment Research Achievement Award for 2010 from Kansas University.
- \* **John Spencer**, Annual Professor (1984-1985), United States Information Agency Summer Scholar in Residence (1995-1996) and Albright Trustee, and his wife Claudia on the birth of their second grandchild Shane Holden.
- \* **Claudiu Stoian**, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of his report, “Beth Shean (Scythopolis) in the Roman-Byzantine Period” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **James F. Strange**, James A. Montgomery Fellow (1970-1971) and Senior Fellow (1996-1997) on the publication of his chapter, “Archaeology and Religion,” in *Studies on Patristic Texts and Archaeology: If These Stones Could Speak... Essays in Honor of Dennis Edward Groh*, eds. G. Kalantzis and T. F. Martin, Lewiston: The Edwin Mellen Press; and of his article, “Tombs, the New Testament, and the Archaeology of Religion” in *Review and Expositor* 106/3.
- \* **Matthew Suriano**, George A. Barton Fellow (2006-2007) on the publication of his article, “A Place in the Dust: Text, Topography and a Toponymic Note on Micah 1:10-12a” in *Vetus Testamentum* 60.
- \* **Hamdan Taha**, Senior Fellow (1996-2009), Getty Research Exchange Fellow (2009-2010) on the publication of the preliminary results of his research in “Some Aspects of Sugar Production in Jericho, Jordan Valley” in *A Timeless Vale: Archeology and Related Studies of the Jordan Valley*, Amsterdam University Press.
- \* **Ron E. Tappy**, Albright Trustee on receiving the 2009 Frank Moore Cross Award from ASOR for the publication of *Literate Culture and Tenth-Century Canaan, the Tel Zayit Abecedary in Context*, eds. Ron E. Tappy and P. Kyle McCarter, Jr., Eisenbrauns (Winona Lake, IN).
- \* **Juan Manuel Tebes**, George A. Barton Fellow (2004-2005) on the publication of his chapters, “Atad,” “Avot” and “Khirbet” in the *Encyclopedia of the Bible and Its Reception* (EBR), Vol. 2, eds. H. J. Klauck, B. McGinn, P. Mendes-Flohr, C.-L. Seow, H. Spieckermann and E. Ziolkowski, Berlin/New York: De Gruyter; of his articles, “The ‘Wisdom’ of Edom” in *Biblische Notizen* 143; “Timna Revisited: Egyptian Chronology and the Copper Mines of the Southern Arabah” (with John J. Bimson) in *Antiquo Oriente* 7; and his review of the book, Charlotte M. Whiting, *Complexity and Diversity in the Late Iron Age Southern Levant: The Investigations of ‘Edomite’ Archaeology and Scholarly Discourse*, BAR International Series 1672, Oxford, Archaeopress in *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 142/2.

- \* **Joe Uziel**, Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of his report, “The Use of Domestic Space in Middle Bronze Age Canaan: The Case of Tel Nagila” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Peter Van Alfen**, Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem Fellow (2000-2001) on being awarded fellowships from Harvard’s Loeb Library Foundation and from the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, where he will be on sabbatical in 2011 working on a book on the political economy of archaic Greek coinage.
- \* **Anna de Vincenz**, Post-Doctoral Fellow (1999-2004) and Senior Fellow (2004-2010) on the publication of her articles, “A Note on Two Inscribed Clay Tobacco Pipes from Jerusalem and Ramla” in *Al-Rafidan, Journal of Western Asiatic Studies*, Vol. XXX; and “Four Pottery Assemblages from the Southern Slope of Mount Scopus, Jerusalem” in *Atiqot* 63.
- \* **Steven Werlin**, Samuel H. Kress Fellow (2008-2009) and his wife, Lesley on the birth of their son, Samuel Aaron Werlin; and to Steven on the publication of his report, “The Daron Synagogues: Art, Architecture and Religion in Southern Palestine” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Sidnie White Crawford**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1989-1990), Dorot /Dead Sea Scrolls Fellow (1990-1991), Dead Sea Scrolls Fellow (1991-1992), former Albright President and current Albright Trustee on her appointment as the Willa Cather Professor of Classics and Religious Studies at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.
- \* **Justin Winger**, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2008-2009) on the publication of his report, “The Elusive Palestinian Synagogue: Archaeology, Texts and Culture in the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> Centuries CE” in *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 59/4-60/1.
- \* **Ziony Zevit**, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow (1986-1987), Senior Fellow/Guggenheim Fellow (1994-1995) and former Albright Trustee on the publication of his article, “Jesus, God of the Hebrew Bible” in *Shofar* 28/3.

**Special Notes regarding the late Péter Vargyas, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (1998-2000):**

\* A Memorial Conference in honor of Péter Vargyas was held on Sept 30-Oct 1, 2010 at the University of Pécs (PTE).

**\* Posthumous volumes of P. Vargyas:**

*A pénz története Babilóniában a pénzverés előtt és után [History of Money in Babylonia, Before and After Coinage]*(ed. Z. Csabai), Pécs, Budapest: PTE - L’Harmattan; and *From Elephantine to Babylon. Selected Studies of Péter Vargyas on Ancient Near Eastern Economy*, (ed. Z. Csabai), Pécs - Budapest: PTE L’Harmattan.



**Nicola (née Schreiber)** a Miqne-Ekron Staff member during the 1995-96 excavations, visited the Albright with her husband **Sam Stacey** in June. Nicola’s Oxford University doctoral dissertation, entitled “The Cypro-Phoenician Pottery of the Iron Age,” published by Brill in 2002, has become a basic reference for the study of Black-on-Red Pottery. Nicola is currently the Senior Properties Historian for English Heritage, the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.



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examining and eventually discarding the long forgotten and moldy suitcases and boxes of **personal items** such as clothes and “you name it” left by former fellows, staff and volunteers of dozens of excavations over the last 40 odd years. Phase two, which is currently underway involves the removal of a number of **artifact collections**, most of which were left in the attic during ASOR’s time, that is before 1967. These items, with the consent of the responsible parties, are being removed to a proper government storage space where they will be better preserved, catalogued and made available for members of the excavation teams to study and prepare them for publication. As for the collections published a number of years ago, plans are being made for their return to another venue closer to the site of their excavation. Another unpublished artifact collection, stored in the attic for more than a decade, has been returned to its sponsoring institution. Phase three will involve turning the attic into a **proper place for Institute Storage**.

The Albright continued its assistance to **15 excavation, survey, and publication projects of former Albright Fellows and former and current Trustees**: Ashkelon (L. Stager and D. Master), *Gezer VI – The Object Volume* (G. Gilmour), *Gezer VII – Fields II, IV, and VIII* (J. D. Seger), Jaffa, (Aaron Burke, UCLA and Martin Peilstocker, Israel Antiquities Authority), Kedesh (S. Herbert and A. Berlin), Lahav (O. Borowski), Marj Rabba – Har ha Sha’avi west (Yorke Rowan), Qana (T. McCollough), Sepphoris Ein Zippori (E. and C. Meyers, and J.P. Dessel), Sepphoris (J. Strange and T. McCollough), Southern Plain of Akko (C. Aznar), Tel Gezer (S. Ortiz and S. Wolff), Tell Taannek (N. Lapp and H. Salem), Zaharah (S. Cohen), and Tell Zeitah (R. Tappy). This included arranging for the drawing, inking, and photography of pottery and objects, pottery restoration, storage facilities, excavation licenses and other excavation-related logistics. Most of these were included in the thirty-two ASOR-affiliated projects.

**Director’s Publications** included “The Philistines,” Chapter IV.A.4, Pp. 301-364 in the *Book of Kings: Sources, Composition, Historiography and Reception*, eds. A. Lemaire and B. Halpern, Leiden: Brill, 2010. In press, *Stratigraphy*: Chapter III: B Field II, Areas 4-14 (with K. Seger and J. D. Seger); *Stratigraphy*: Chapter III:C Field VIII, Area 1 (with J. D. Seger) in *Gezer VII: The Middle Bronze and Later Fortifications in Field IV, II and VIII*, Annual of the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology, Vol. IX, Winona Lake, IN; Eisenbrauns. **Books Partially in Press**: 1. *Tel-Miqne-Ekron – Report of the 1985-95 Excavations Field IV (Lower) – The Elite Zone Iron Age I and II*, Part I: the Iron Age I Early Philistine City, Y. Garfinkel, T. Dothan, and S. Gitin; Part II: The Iron Age IIC Late Philistine City, S. Gitin, T. Dothan and Y. Garfinkel; Part III: The Database, Iron Age I-II, Early and Late Philistine Cities, S. Gitin, T. Dothan and Y. Garfinkel, ed. S. Gitin, Tel Miqne-Ekron Final Field Report Series, nos. 9/1, 9/2, 9/3, Jerusalem: W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research/Hebrew University of Jerusalem. 2. *Gezer VI: The Objects from Phases I and II*, Garth Gilmour, eds. W. G. Dever, J. D. Seger and S. Gitin. Contributions include those by the late R. Bullard, W. G. Dever, H. D. Lance and J. D. Seger; as well as by D. T. Ariel, D. Barag, Z. Gotesman, C. Herrmann, O. Keel, S. A. Rosen, and M. Spaer, Winona Lake, IN; Eisenbrauns. **Books in Preparation**: *Tel Miqne-Ekron Report of the 1994-95 Excavations in Field IV (Upper), Iron Age II, the Neo-Assyrian*

*Type Temple Complex*, S. Ortiz, S. Gitin and T. Dothan, ed. S. Gitin, Final Field Report Series 10, Jerusalem: Albright Institute/Hebrew University of Jerusalem; 2. *The Ancient Pottery of Israel and Its Neighbors* (three volumes) – editor, S. Gitin, sponsored by the Israel Exploration Society, the Albright Institute, the Israel Antiquities Authority and the American Schools of Oriental Research. **Festschriften** for which the Director was and is a Co-Editor: *Eretz Israel* 29, the Stern Volume, 2009; and *Eretz Israel* 30, the Ben-Tor Volume (in preparation).

**The funds raised** for the Fellows’ program and outreach projects **by the Director included \$108,000** from US Government and private institutions and individuals, and **\$240,000** as a result of his work on the renewal of the NEH and ECA grants. **Trustee Lydie Shufro raised \$726,109** toward the goal of \$800,000, which combined with the \$200,000 match from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) will provide One Million Dollars for the endowment of the **Seymour Gitin Distinguished Professorship**. **Trustee Norma Dever raised \$8,500 as a result of the 2009 Alumni Campaign**, “Open the Curtains and Pull Back the Bedspreads.” The funds were used to purchase some of the missing items needed to complete the redecoration and furnishings of the Joy Gottesman Ungerleider Hostel; she raised an additional **\$720** to repair and refinish sixteen of the bamboo chairs for the courtyard.

The Albright is most fortunate to have a **loyal and dedicated staff**, and privileged to have had this past year a most **industrious group of Fellows**, who worked closely together to help create an excellent spirit of collegiality which permeated all of the fellowship program activities. Despite the ongoing turbulent and at times increasingly difficult political environment, the Albright remains **one of the only institutions** in the region where individuals and groups of **Israeli and Palestinian** academics still meet on a friendly basis with their foreign colleagues, participate in academic and social programs, and plan joint programs. With the addition during the current year of new NEH, ECA, and Hecht Fellowships, and with an endowed Distinguished Professorship scheduled to begin within two years, the **Albright is well on its way to achieving the maximum growth of its fellowship program**.

Sy Gitin



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