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Letter of Appreciation to Stuart and Laina Swiny

The Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI), founded 18 years ago, now boasts a flourishing program, an excellent library and its own permanent facility. Much of this is due to the dynamic and energetic leadership of Stuart and Laina Swiny. Stuart has recently concluded his long-term directorship of CAARI which began in 1980.

As director of CAARI for the past 15 years, Stuart has helped to advance archaeological research on Cyprus and to promote the involvement of the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) in Cypriote archaeology. Under Stuart's guidance, CAARI's fellowship program has grown, and an ever-increasing number of scholars from all over the world have come to participate in the great variety of symposia, conferences, lectures and workshops, as well as field trips, that the Institute had to offer.

Stuart's own work in the Early and Middle Cypriote periods, his reports on Episkopi Phaneromeni and on Sotira Khaminoudia which is currently being prepared for publication, his research on gaming stones, and his many articles which have appeared in the Reports of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus and other journals, together with his own participation in numerous international conferences, constitute important contributions to the archaeology of Cyprus.

Because of his close personal relationship with the late Claude F. Schaeffer, Stuart was given the first option to acquire for CAARI the very prestigious Schaeffer Library. Stuart and Laina set up a fund for this special purchase in memory of Laina's father and solicited contributions from family and friends. The Claude F. Schaeffer Library, donated in Memory of John Irton Wylde, was officially inaugurated at CAARI on May 9, 1985. It represents the core of the present CAARI library.

As a result of the expansion of the Institute's program and library, the CAARI Board of Trustees decided to purchase its own facility. It was Stuart who found the "arkhontiko spiti" -- patrician house -- in which CAARI is now located and took part in all phases of the renovations process

which was completed in 1991. He was CAARI's in situ overseer of the works, and liaison with the Board of Trustees in the United States.

At the same time, he continued to supervise the day-to-day operation of the Institute and to expand, improve and promote its programs. Laina herself took an active part in the renovations. She was responsible for the "interior decoration," preserving the existing tiles and using traditional furnishings and fabrics in keeping with the "couleur locale" of the building. She also did all the planting in the beautiful new CAARI garden. Laina is well known for the book which she edited, *An Archaeological Guide to the Ancient Kourion Area and the Akrotiri Peninsula*, published in 1982. She originally came to Cyprus as an architect for the underwater excavations of the Kyrenia ship.

Stuart and Laina also contributed much to the positive atmosphere and intellectual environment of CAARI. When one speaks with the many scholars and non-academics who have been to CAARI, one is struck by the unanimity of their warm appreciation for the personal attention and invaluable help they received from both of them.

Stuart and I have served on many ASOR and Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) committees and have participated in study tours on Cyprus, in Israel and in India. In these rencontres, he has always been a good colleague and a fun person to spend time with. Stuart was our host when members of the Albright came to Cyprus. We, in turn, were happy to welcome him when he lectured in Jerusalem. Over the years, the foreign and local academic communities in Israel have also come to appreciate the value of his research and to recognize his achievements in making CAARI what it is today.

We will miss Stuart and Laina as our "next-door neighbors." We wish them and their family much success and good luck in their new life in the United States. We know that Stuart will be as successful in his new teaching career as he was in his directorship of CAARI. -- Sy Gitin, Albright Institute

1996 ASOR ENDOWMENT FOR BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AWARDS

The ASOR Endowment for Biblical Archaeology, established by a gift to ASOR from the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd of the Hills, Carefree, Arizona in 1994, provided three awards to ASOR/CAP affiliated projects in 1995. Again this year three projects will be awarded grants. Applications were solicited from all projects certified for affiliation by CAP at its November 1995 meeting. For the 1996 competition seventeen applications were received with requests totalling \$36,424. These were reviewed by a five person selection sub-committee of CAP members. All of the applications were judged to clearly merit funding assistance. Within the limits of endowment support, 1996 grant awards were made to three projects as follows:

1. \$1500 to the Shechem Project (Palestinian entity) directed by Edward F. Campbell for support of drafting and pre-publication work.

2. \$2400 to the Tell Madaba Project (Jordan) directed by Tim Harrison for support of vehicle transportation expenses.

3. \$1100 to the Lahav Project, Phase III Excavations at Tell Halif (Israel) co-directed by Paul F. Jacobs and Oded Borowski for support of personnel engaged in pre-publication work.

Congratulations are extended to these award winners. Other applicants are thanked for their interest and effort in applying. The quality and character of all of the applications underscores the need for this type of encouragement and support for CAP project efforts. On behalf of the CAP Committee and ASOR a most sincere thank you is extended to Past Board Chair Charles U. Harris and others at the Church of the Good Shepherd of the Hills for the very much needed assistance this ASOR fund provides for CAP affiliated work. -- by Joe Seger

CAP 1996 PROJECT AFFILIATION UPDATE

The following projects have been approved by CAP since its November 1995 meeting:

Israel

Joint Sepphoris Project (Publication) E. and C. Meyers, E. Netzer, Z. Weiss

Corrections to the list as published in Newsletter 45/4 (Winter 1995) include:

Cyprus

Western Cyprus Survey (Publication) D. Rupp

Kalavassos-Kopetra (Publication) M. McClellan & M. Rautman

Sydney Cyprus Survey Project (Field) B. Knapp

Israel

Sepphoris Regional Project (Field) E. and C. Meyers, K. Hoglund

Ein Zippori E. and C. Meyers, J.P. Dessel

Projects with renewal applications submitted and pending committee action:

Cyprus

Vasilikos Valley Project (Publication) I. Todd and A. South

Syria

Tell Qarqur (Field) R. Dornemann

ASOR on the WWW

The American Schools of Oriental Research invites its membership to take advantage of its World Wide Web page.

Announcement of Grants and Fellowships, Academic Positions, Excavation Opportunities, and items to be placed in ASOR's Calendar are all welcome. Announcements of tours to the Near East led or sponsored by ASOR members are also invited.

You may find ASOR's Web site at this URL:
<http://scholar.cc.emory.edu/scripts/ASOR/ASOR-MENU.html>

All information for the Web site should be sent to:
The ASOR Publications Office
Department of Near Eastern Studies
121 Trimble Hall, Emory University
Atlanta, GA 30345
Tel. (404) 727-0807
Fax. (404) 727-2093
e-mail: bcollin@emory.edu

ACOR NEWS

Madaba Archaeological Park Opened

On Nov. 12, 1995, the central section of the Madaba Archaeological Park and the adjacent Madaba Mosaic School were inaugurated by H.M. Queen Noor. Participants in the ceremony included H.E. Mr. Abdel-Elah M. Khatib, Minister of Tourism and Antiquities; Dr. Ghazi Bisheh, Director General of Antiquities; H.E. Mr. Romualdo Bettini, Ambassador of Italy; H.E. Mr. Wesley Egan, Ambassador of the United States of America; and H.E. Mr. Michel de Salaberry, Ambassador of Canada.

With funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the central section of the Madaba Archaeological Park was constructed between 1991 and 1995 by ACOR in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. In addition to a long stretch of Roman street and a number of monuments that have been consolidated and conserved, it features a shelter designed by Ammar Khammash. The shelter houses two of Jordan's most important mosaics: the Hippolytus Hall and the Church of the Virgin, both from the sixth century A.D. Other mosaics from the region are displayed inside the arcades surrounding an ancient courtyard to the north of the shelter.

The project embodied a number of features that illustrate ACOR's philosophy in regard to such endeavors. Any project to develop an archaeological site should respect its many values: cultural, aesthetic, artistic, historical, religious, political, and economic. The interests of the donor agencies and, often, the local community are economic and political: tourism development and/or employment generation. The interests of the archaeologists and, again often, the local community are cultural, historical and, sometimes, political and religious. This project attempted to serve the various interests and to serve the site itself.

The area of the park had been excavated over a period of a hundred years and there had been major finds there, most notably the mosaics, but these had been covered over and were not accessible. This left a large area of the city of Madaba which was essentially of no use to anyone. Further, the remains themselves were deteriorating. The archaeological park makes this important site accessible to tourists, scholars, and local residents alike and the remains themselves have been protected.

The project also created employment in the local community. Indeed, architect Khammash deliberately designed the buildings so that free and abandoned construction materials could be utilized as much as possible, thus leaving the greater part of the budget for labor expenses rather than for expensive materials. Additionally, unskilled laborers were trained in building techniques and a number of them are now employed in the private sector because of that training. The economic value to the community continues as the city now has a valuable asset to draw tourists. The impacts of this are already visible as small businesses catering to tourists open near the park.

That the park is now an asset to the city creates a secondary impact on preservation: the community has a stake in protecting the site. The Madaba Mosaic School, also within the park, was inaugurated at the same time. Funded by the Italian and Canadian governments as well as by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, it trains students in the conservation of mosaics and in the creation of new mosaics. The school is housed in a series of turn-of-the century buildings which were restored and thus preserved from destruction by this adaptive reuse. The Madaba Archaeological Park and Mosaic School thus serve Jordan's past, present, and its future.

ACOR Trustees Meet in Philadelphia

At the Nov. 18, 1995, meeting the main topics were the endowment campaign and the relocation of the ACOR (and ASOR) offices to Boston. In his report, ACOR President Artemis A.W. Joukowsky reiterated the importance of establishing a permanent endowment to support operations, the library, fellowships, and publications. He reported that the first year's goal of \$100,000 had been exceeded by \$38,000. He thanked the board for their 100% participation in the campaign.

The issue of the U.S. office was then addressed. The current arrangement with Johns Hopkins University under which ACOR's U.S. representative has an office at the ASOR offices in Baltimore was soon to expire so President Joukowsky entered into discussions with Dr. James Wiseman, Chairman of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. As a result, Boston University has generously offered not only the space needed for offices for ACOR as well as ASOR, but also the renovations needed to the building. The move will probably occur in the summer of 1996.

Director Pierre Bikai reported that ACOR had received a \$1.5 million grant from USAID to continue work on the Amman Citadel, at Petra, and in the Madaba Archaeological Park. On the Citadel, restoration of the endangered Ayyubid Tower is the first priority; at Madaba, work will continue on the Burnt Palace sector of the archaeological park; and, at Petra, a shelter over the Petra Church will be built. Other projects, now under study, will be undertaken by ACOR during

the course of the three-year grant. In the evening, ACOR hosted a reception for all those attending the American Society of Oriental Research (ASOR) meetings in Philadelphia.

ACOR Publications

The Mosaics of Jordan by Michele Piccirillo. Large format, cloth-bound volume (10" x 13") includes 303 pages in full color with 824 illustrations, plans and aerial photographs. \$175.00 (includes shipping).

The Great Temple of Amman by Chrysanthos Kanellopoulos. The architecture of the so-called "Temple of Hercules" which was excavated, studied and partially restored by ACOR. \$80.00 (includes shipping).

JADIS: The Jordan Antiquities Database and Information System: A Summary of the Data, edited by Gaetano Palumbo. Basic information on nearly 9,000 archaeological sites from all periods. This 453-page, large format (11" x 9"), hard-bound volume is xerographically reproduced. There are 117 maps of site locations by region and period, plus one large fold-out map. \$40.00 (includes shipping).

Update on the Scrolls

The publication of the Byzantine documents found in the church at Petra has been undertaken jointly by the U. of Helsinki and U. of Michigan, under the leadership of Jaakko Frosen and Ludwig Koenen. The following information has been provided by them and by ACOR Fellows Clement A. Kuehn and Zbigniew T. Fiema, who is the historical consultant to the project. Conservation work was completed in May of 1995 by the team from Finland and the publication phase began a few weeks later with the arrival of the U. of Michigan team. In the fall of 1995, the Finnish team began their work on the scrolls in Finland and arrived in Jordan to work with the original documents at the beginning of 1996. In all, 22 persons from the two groups worked on the transcription and interpretation of the scrolls. It will be recalled that all parties involved had signed an access/publication agreement and we are happy to report that the final division of the scrolls for publication purposes between the two groups was agreed to in late 1995.

All 152 rolls, some written on both sides, contain documentary texts written mainly in Greek. The texts are economic documents dealing with possessions, dispositions and acquisitions of real estate and other types of property. There are sworn and unsworn contracts, agreements and settlements of disputes concerning loans, sales, divisions of property, cessions, registrations, marriages and inheritance. The various handwritings used by the scribes are almost identical with those found in Egypt, but the phraseology of the documents is somewhat different. Latin loan-words are used more often and differently in the Near East than in Egypt. There are at least two lines of text in Latin in the scrolls.

The texts cover a period of some 50 years between C.E. 528 and 582, i.e., during the reign of the Emperor Justinian and his successors. Many of the documents refer to Petra as Augustocolonia

Antoniana Hadriana Metropolis of the Province Palaestina Tertia Salutaris. Names of other settlements, such as Augustopolis (identified with Udhruh), Eleutheropolis (Beit Jibrin), Zadakathon (Sadaqa) are mentioned, together with numerous other places around Petra. Churches and other buildings are also mentioned, e.g., the Chapel of the Saint and Glorious Martyr Kyrikos in Zadakathon, the Church of the Saint and Glorious Martyr Theodoros in Augustopolis, the Church of our All-Holy Mistress the Glorious God-bearing (N.B.) Ever Virgin Mary in Petra, the Hostel or Hospital of the Saint and Gloriously Triumphant Martyr Kyrikos in Petra, and the Church of our Lord the Saint High-Priest Aaron. The latter may refer to the remains at Jebel Haroun near Petra where, according to tradition, Aaron, the brother of Moses, was buried.

Among the key figures in the texts are men of ecclesiastic, civilian, and military administrative ranks who bear typical Byzantine honorific titles. Almost every man bears the status-name of the upper class, Flavius. Once, we find a woman named Kyra signing a marriage contract in her own hand. Some slaves have been identified, not only as property, but also as farmers. One text concerns a question of water rights at a spring in Zadakathon. That document contains the name of Abu Karib ibn Jabala (Abu Kherebos), known from other sources. The historian Procopius mentioned that Abu Karib, the Ghassanid, had ceded some tribal areas (probably in northern Hejaz) to the Emperor Justinian and was appointed by him as a phylarch (ruler) of the local Arab foederati around 528/29. The date is fragmentary in the scroll, but sufficiently preserved to indicate the document was written after Justinian's Novella 47 (C.E. 537) which ordered the mention of the emperor's regnal year at the beginning of dating formulae. Another text, dated to May 23, C.E. 537, involves a marriage which joins two of the families represented in the archive: Stephanous, daughter of Patrophilos, has recently married Theodoros, son of Obodianos. Theodoros seems to be a minor (under the age of 25) and is represented by a curator. The subject of this settlement is, first, the inheritance of the dowry of a deceased mother; the dowry includes immovable property, such as a house or land. Because of damage to the text, it cannot yet be determined whose mother, that of Theodoros or that of Stephanous, originally owned the dowry. If it was the mother of the bride, then it seems that the father of the bride used the maternal dowry as a dowry once again when his daughter got married. The document also directs who inherits the dowry if this or that person dies. The scroll then progresses into a second subject, Patrophilos' will. It specifies that if he dies, his daughter Stephanous inherits all of his property. The combination of these two subjects makes the document unique among papyri found in the Middle East and Egypt.

Previous understanding of the history of Byzantine Petra has been based on scattered pieces of information, and on a series of arguments *ex silentio*. Undoubtedly, both the ACOR excavations of the Petra Church, and the scrolls will make it necessary to reassess the history of Petra and southern Jordan. In the texts, the previously postulated economic decline in this era cannot be traced, and there is no evidence for the earthquake of July 9, C.E. 551, which is often thought to have caused the final demise of the city. Instead, the texts reveal the active and rich social and economic life of the city and its agricultural hinterland. As opposed to earlier times when Petra's wealth was generated by long distance Oriental trade, the archives indicate that land ownership was the backbone of Byzantine Petra's society. Significantly, the dating formulae in some dated Petra texts strongly imply that imperial orders reached the everyday praxis in the Near East more quickly than they reached Egypt. This confirms the continuing status of Petra as an important

regional administrative center of the Byzantine empire in the sixth century C.E. -- by Pierre M. Bikai

AIAR NEWS

Memorial for Miriam Ross

The community of the American Schools of Oriental Research was saddened to learn of the death of Miriam Ross on January 31, 1996. She shall be remembered as a vital and caring person, who was a role model for many because of her devotion to friends, family, church and the many causes in which she believed. She was associated with the Albright Institute and the larger organization of ASOR for many years.

Miriam first came to the Albright in the academic year 1953-54, along with her husband Jim Ross and one-year old daughter Debby. She then accompanied Jim and her two other children, Steve and Rebekah, on several sabbatical leaves, including 1970-71 when Jim was Professor of Archaeology at the Albright. She worked at Tell el-Hesi as a registrar, volunteered at the Albright

t, and later served on the Publications committee of ASOR. Miriam had a wide acquaintance and love for both East and West Jerusalem and the Old City. She traveled widely in the West Bank and in Israel, where she and Jim spent 1965-66 at the Hebrew Union College, when Jim was Archaeological Director there.

The family of Miriam Ross asks that friends who wish to make memorial gifts help in the rebuilding of the fence around the Albright (a campaign already in progress). We shall mark a section of the fence in Miriam's memory (probably by a plaque inside the building). A foot is \$50, a yard \$150, and a rod \$825. If you wish more information on the fence project, please contact Norma Dever, 4783 N. Via Entrada, Tucson, AZ 85718.

Please send contributions to the President of the Albright, Prof. Patty Gerstenblith, DePaul University, College of Law, 25 E. Jackson, Chicago, IL 60604.

New Librarian at Albright

Sarah Sussman has joined the staff of the Albright Institute as a librarian. Sarah was born and raised in Jerusalem and earned her B.A. in Art History and History at the Hebrew University in 1990. After her marriage, she and her husband, Nathan, moved to Berkeley, CA, where he was completing his Ph.D. in Economics and Sarah worked in her field as an assistant to the registrar at the Magnes Museum at Berkeley. Sarah also researched and catalogued the dossiers of 16th century European Jewish leaders for the archives of the Museum's library.

When Sarah and Nathan moved to Canada, she decided to take the opportunity to pursue an M.A. in Librarianship at the University of Western Ontario, where Nathan had a teaching position in the Department of Economics. After she had completed her degree in 1993, she returned to Jerusalem, where she lives with her husband and two children. Sarah worked for a

year at the central library of the Hebrew University before she began working at the Albright in January 1995.

Samuel H. Kress Fellow Report

Over the course of the fall term, from September 1995 through January 1996, I have been the Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens/Jerusalem Fellow, resident at the Albright Institute in Jerusalem. From February through June 1996, I plan to complete my research while resident at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. The data that I am studying for my doctoral dissertation, "The Production and Distribution of Canaanite Store Jars in the Late Bronze Age East Mediterranean," have been excavated and are stored in Israel and Greece, requiring my spending research time in each country.

In order to study aspects of trade and cultural contact during the Late Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean, I have chosen to explore the production and distribution of the Canaanite store jar, a ceramic type which is among the most commonly identified types of Levantine artifacts in excavations both in and outside of Syria- Palestine. The Canaanite store/transport jar has been selected for this study for two reasons: the provenience of such jars can be identified with some precision and, as they were used to ship a variety of goods, they are indicative of trade in perishable materials which are known from textual sources but invisible in the archaeological record.

Canaanite store jars have been identified in every excavation with a Late Bronze Age component in Israel, but have never been studied to the extent that useful information about their form, function, and distribution could be used to draw conclusions about the economic structures of Canaan or the other regions of the Mediterranean and Near East with which the Canaanites were in contact. My goal in studying this material is to shift the study of long-distance contact in the Mediterranean away from its current focus on prestige goods, broadening that focus to include materials which were shipped in large quantities but not preserved archaeologically.

In order to meet this goal, it has been necessary to study the containers of these "invisible" exports both in the regions where they were made and in the regions to which they were shipped. My current research has two primary components: the traditional study of the ceramic form in order to create a typology related to its regional and chronological contexts, and geochemical provenience analyses of samples from each ceramic fabric identified within the overall type. The two components are not divisible as the provenience analysis will result in data which will allow the identification of typological variations which should be defined regionally, rather than chronologically.

Both components of the project necessitate my presence in the regions in which the jars have been excavated. In order to define the typology, it has been necessary to work with large numbers of jars and jar fragments from excavations which have well defined stratified remains from the Late Bronze Age. It has only proven possible to fulfill these requirements in Israel where many excavations have either recently been completed or are still under way, and where I can work closely with both excavators and the material from their sites in order to understand the contexts in which the jar were discovered.

In the past five months, I have worked on excavated ceramics from sites in Israel ranging from the southeast coast to the northern end of the Jordan Valley. In this way, I have developed a database of jar types and fabrics for each of the geological subregions of the country. As the main sites of known jar production, these areas provide the data which define the geochemical makeup of the clays which will be used as a baseline against which jars found outside of Israel can be assessed. I have taken the opportunity to work on material from the following sites in Israel: Hazor, Megiddo, Beth Shean, Jerusalem, Tel Batash-Timnah, Tel Migne-Ekron, Tel Harasim, Lachish, and, on the coast, Tell Abu Hawam, Tel Megadim, Tel Nami, Ashkelon, and Deir el-Balah. Some of this material is stored at the Albright while much of the rest is in labs and store rooms in Jerusalem. My residence at the Albright Institute has made simpler, and in some cases made possible, my access to these ceramics.

Through my work in Israel I have now defined a partial typology for my jars, and I am sure that when I have more time to concentrate on assessing, rather than collecting the data, I will be able to complete that component of my research. The library at the Albright was one of the major tools I used in order to develop this typology. The collections at the library include site reports from key excavations in the Syria-Palestine region, many of which were useful in identifying chronological correlations between jar types which I found in stored collections, and those which had been excavated and published in some detail earlier in the century. Although the library and the simple presence of the Albright made aspects of my work easier, the main contribution of the Albright to my research is the access it allowed to other scholars working on similar or related projects. As a member of the Albright community, I was usually granted access to materials stored in university and museum collections which would have been nearly impossible to access as an independent researcher. The Institute also hosted a number of lectures, seminars, and dinners for visiting scholars, many of which were directly relevant to my research and enabled me to take part in discussions with senior scholars which would have been difficult to arrange had I approached them independently.

Whether by chance or design, over the course of the fall term, three other resident predoctoral Fellows were involved in some aspect of cultural contact during the Late Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean. The research opportunity to talk and exchange ideas with these students has been invaluable. It is clear that the number of students and scholars interested in inter-regional archaeological research relating to the Mediterranean basin is growing, and in the absence of fellowships such as the Joint Athens/Jerusalem Fellowship such growth would be difficult, if not impossible.

One other aspect of my fellowship period at the Albright is that it gave me access to the petrographic lab of the Israel Antiquities Authority and the Israel Geological Survey. Each lab provided access to the geological data upon which most of the results of the geochemical analyses of the selected jar samples will be based. During the spring term, I will be resident at ASCS in Athens. While there, I will both collect the samples of Canaanite jars which I have already identified on previous visits and continue to assess material from mainland Greek excavations where such ceramics are likely to be found. With support of the Kress Foundation and the American School, I will be able to continue all aspects of my project. The association with the school makes it possible for me to work in Greece, which can be difficult for those not well versed in the intricacies of the Greek archaeological services. In a research trip to Greece

this past summer, the school's administrative aid was invaluable in both getting access to excavated material and in securing the research permits necessary for the continuation of my work there.

Once I have finished collecting samples, the ASCSA will provide the context for doing petrographic and other necessary geochemical analyses. The Wiener Lab at the American School contains most of the necessary facilities for such analyses, and the lab's connection with both the Fitch Lab at the British School and the Democritus Nuclear Research Center in Athens provide other tools for analysis.

At the completion of my research project I hope to begin publishing the results of my regional analyses in the appropriate technical journals. However, I do not see my research as the final word, but rather as a first step down a path that I hope others will also take, adding their own new data to the emerging database. With this goal in mind, I will be leaving ceramic samples, thin sections, and analytical results at each of the labs in which I work in Jerusalem and Athens.

I do not think that I can over emphasize the extent to which the Kress Fellowship has helped to advance my project. Continuing support by the Kress Foundation and, one hopes, other funding agencies which fall into step behind the Kress, will be of the utmost importance in determining the directions this discipline will take in the future. -- by Michael O. Sugeran

Islamic Studies Fellow Report

During 1995 I was the recipient of the Albright Institute's Islamic Studies Fellowship, funded by the USIA. My tenure at the Albright consisted of two parts: teaching and doing other general administrative tasks at the Institute of Islamic Archaeology and doing my own personal research.

The Institute of Islamic Archaeology is part of al-Quds University, the Palestinian university in East Jerusalem, and is now in its fourth year of operation, with some 30 Palestinian students enrolled. The students receive an MA degree after completing two years of classes and writing a thesis. The Institute is not yet a fully stable institution and continues to face substantial administrative and financial problems, aggravated by the unresolved political status of Jerusalem and the West Bank. The Institute of Islamic Archaeology used to be housed next door to the British School of Archaeology, but is currently in temporary quarters in the Hind al-Husseini College of Arts, across the street from Orient House, until the renovation of one of the historic Mamluk period monuments in the Old City is finished. During my term at the Institute, I taught classes on: The Archaeology of Palestine in the Ayyubid-Mamluk Period, and The Archaeology of Palestine in the Ottoman Period. My specialized knowledge is more focused on the Byzantine and Early Islamic periods, so by having to prepare for those Late Islamic classes, I expanded my scholastic horizons quite a bit.

Each year the Institute of Islamic Archaeology will conduct an archaeological excavation so that the students can acquire some field experience. In the summer of 1995, I directed the Institute's excavation in Jericho along with 14 students from the Institute. The project received generous support from the Albright Institute, the Ecole Biblique, and the German Protestant Archaeological Institute. The site we excavated in the center of modern Jericho was a portion of

the built-up area of Byzantine-period Jericho. The site was bulldozed recently for the foundation of a branch office of the Jordan Bank and all that remains of the property is a large 3 to 4 meter deep pit surrounded by some 120 meters of bulldozer-cut sections. Those sections reveal a meter or so thick band of occupational deposits (with sterile wadi-deposited soil above and below) with walls, floors, a mosaic pavement, ash deposits, and other stratigraphic deposits visible.

During the 17 days of field work, we trimmed back and straightened the east and south bulldozer-cut sections that enclose the Jordan Bank pit and documented the single-phase Byzantine period remains that seem to represent private houses from a heavily built-up portion of the Byzantine city of Jericho. In an adjacent undisturbed lot that is scheduled for the construction of the branch office of the Land Bank, we also excavated two squares down to the same meter-thick occupation layer in order to gain additional horizontal exposure of the site. The two squares were dug through modern garbage and agricultural soil into thick Late Islamic fill deposits. The large amount of pottery, including in situ Late Islamic storage jars associated with surfaces of compacted earth, indicate some late period occupation at the site. Below the Late Islamic deposits was rock tumble from poorly preserved Byzantine walls with their associated beaten earth pavements. I will be working on the final report

of that Jericho excavation in the coming months. As the Islamic Studies Fellow, I also had plenty of time to conduct my own personal research. My major research project for the year was to write a lengthy article summarizing the Archaeology of Palestine in the Early Islamic Period for publication in the journal *Biblical Archaeologist*. While I know the archaeology of Jordan intimately well from my numerous years working there, I had no first-hand familiarity with ongoing work by Israeli archaeologists. My fellowship at the Albright Institute provided me with the opportunity to gain that familiarity.

I also worked on my publication responsibilities for the Humayma excavation project. I gave a public lecture at the Albright about the Humayma excavations, with a nice reception afterwards provided through the good offices of Lee Perez, the head of the USIA in Jerusalem.

In 1996, I continue at the Albright as an NEH Fellow and am researching the odd phenomenon of the deliberate destruction of images of people and animals in the mosaic floors of the Christian churches in Palestine. The damage seems to have taken place in the early Abbasid period, but the motivations remain obscure. I continue to teach at the Institute of Islamic Archaeology and will be excavating again in the summer with the Institute students. -- by Robert Schick

CAARI NEWS

European Cultural Month

From 15 September until 15 October, Nicosia was named European Cultural Capital of Europe and CAARI hosted a series of events as part of the celebration. The general theme of the CAARI program was "Preserving the Cypriot Cultural Past." Planned and orchestrated by Laina Swiny, the venue included lectures by noted Aegean ethnographer Harriet Blitzer, demonstrations of traditional pithos construction held in the CAARI garden, and a roundtable seminar on

conducting ethnographic research in Cyprus. The centerpiece of the two-week long series of events was an exhibition of traditional Cypriot pottery which included over 200 objects on loan from several private collectors, a private museum, and CAARI's own ethnographic collection. The exhibit was a resounding success and brought over 1,500 people to CAARI, including 900 Cypriot school children who eagerly scoured the various displays learning about traditional crafts of the Cypriot cultural heritage.

Lecture Series

Various lectures were offered throughout the year and were designed to appeal to diverse interests. Danielle Parks, Charles U. Harris Fellow, spoke on Roman burial customs in Cyprus to a packed CAARI house. Dr. Michael Given, a long-time CAARI fixture, presented a well received talk on British colonial architecture on the island. Nancy Serwint, recently named the new CAARI Director, spoke on her work on the terracotta sculpture discovered at ancient Marion. Julia Burnet, a Ph.D. candidate at Macquarie U. in Sydney, concluded her research stint on the island with a presentation on Cypriot forest resources. Upcoming lectures include the antiquities collection of Sigmund Freud; lithic production in the Aceramic Neolithic; the writers Roufos, Durrel, and Seferis and Cyprus; ancient Cypriot pot-marks; current excavations at ancient Idalion; and the use of cultic space in the archaic sanctuary at Marion.

Collaboration with the University of Cyprus

CAARI has a standing tradition of close collaboration with the Archaeological Unit of the U. of Cyprus. In order to broaden its contacts with the university, this year CAARI is embarking on joint lecture programming with the Department of Greek Studies, Philosophy, and History as well as the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature. Dr. Hannah Cotton from the Hebrew University has been invited to speak on papyri from the Judaeen Desert and Masada, and Dr. Frances Tichener from Utah State U. will present her recent work on Plutarch and Thucydides.

CAARI Sponsored Excavation

New this year to CAARI's program was the first CAARI-sponsored excavation. Danielle Parks, CAARI Harris Fellow, headed a team comprised of CAARI volunteers, high school students from the American International School in Nicosia, and members of the archaeological society of the British Base at Episkopi and conducted a week-long exploration of part of the Roman necropolis at Kourion. The excavation was such a success that CAARI will seek to develop additional projects with the Department of Antiquities.

Community Outreach

CAARI is keen on serving not only the scholars who frequent the institute, but also the larger Nicosia community of which CAARI is a part. This year CAARI has forged an extracurricular archaeology program with the American International School. With Dr. Michael Given, a faculty member at the School, CAARI will sponsor field trips to various Cypriot sites, offer tutorials on

ancient ceramics utilizing the institute's artifact collection, and will host International School events connected with archaeology.

Celebration of Anniversary of the Department of Antiquities

This year the Department of Antiquities of the U. of Cyprus celebrates its 60th anniversary. To mark the anniversary, in December, the Department and the Greek Ministry of the Aegean organized an international archaeological symposium, "Cyprus and the Aegean in Antiquity," at which 40 speakers from around the world presented papers focusing on Cypriot connections with the Aegean from the prehistoric period to the 7th century C.E. CAARI hosted a reception for conference participants and was pleased to welcome new faces -- and the institute was looking its best, decked out with holiday finery.

CAARI Honors Stuart and Laina Swiny

CAARI wanted to honor Stuart and Laina Swiny in a special way for all they have done over the past 15 years to make CAARI the unique place that it is. On October 26th, CAARI hosted a reception for the Swinys and invited 150 members of the diplomatic and archaeological communities as well as personal friends of the Swinys. Stuart and Laina were officially toasted by Dr. Vassos Karageorghis, Prof. of Archaeology at the U. of Cyprus; Dr. Demos Christou, Director of the Department of Antiquities; and Dr. Nancy Serwint, CAARI's new Director. The immense contribution that Stuart and Laina have made to CAARI and the many people they have touched while in Cyprus was evidenced by the amount of respect, esteem, and love in the CAARI garden that night.

Swiny Fellowship Fund Announced

The Trustees of CAARI solicit contributions to a fund to honor Dr. Stuart Swiny. Dr. Swiny left his fifteen-year tenure as Director of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute in Nicosia to take up a post at the State University of New York at Albany. The fund is a gesture of thanks for the warmth and stature of the institution that he and Laina Swiny built during the years of his directorship.

The fund will be used to endow an annual Stuart Swiny Fellowship, available on a competitive basis to scholars-- especially younger scholars--who want to live and work at CAARI. The Fellowship will cover the recipient's room and board at CAARI for up to a semester's sojourn.

Under Stuart's direction, CAARI moved from a rented apartment to its own substantial and handsomely appointed home. It acquired the library and papers of the late French archaeologist, C.F.A. Schaeffer, and built upon them to develop an incomparable research collection of books, periodicals, maps, and archaeological samples. It expanded its public activities to include the annual Symposium on current fieldwork, scholarly colloquia and lectures, and it developed an ever broader network of researchers and residents indebted to its fine facilities, generous staff, and humane atmosphere. No one who stayed at CAARI in the Swiny years, whether in the apartment on King Paul Street or in the home on Andreas Demitriou Street, will soon forget the experience.

A legacy like this is one to treasure. It deserves sincere thanks. And it deserves a commitment to carry on CAARI's excellence into the future. Friends and residents of CAARI are invited to contribute to the fund. Checks made out to CAARI and earmarked for the Swiny Fund should be sent to: Prof. Annemarie Weyl Carr, Division of Art History, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0356.

Tell Qarqur Update

The excavations during the summer of 1995 were of modest size and there were many new faces. Our camp was shifted to newer facilities in the village of Ghassaniyah (just outside of Djisr Choghour on the road to Latakia). We had a longer ride to the tell but were able to be refreshed in cooler temperatures in the afternoons and evenings.

Our effort was centered on the Iron II gateway in Area A. We added significantly to the plan and a square below the gate was filled with a stairway that apparently curved up to the gate. Following east and west from the gateway, we moved back into deeper Iron Age remains that will help clarify the scanty remains of numerous phases close to the gate and street. Unfortunately, time ran out before we could get as far as we wanted in these areas. On the west, we have a rebuilding of the gateway in the Iron Age and the Persian period. We reached the bottom of the rebuilt wall, but did not get to the large foundations beneath -- only about 30 cm. more to go. We have a puzzle to solve in determining where the Iron Age levels stop and the Bronze Age levels begin. The Iron Age structures were cut deep into the ancient tell and apparently removed quite a bit of intermediate material. Also, the fills associated with the Iron Age contained primarily Early Bronze Age pottery. This has been a problem for as long as we have been working in Area A, but hopefully we are getting close to a solution. We have had many patches of wall and floor plaster scattered throughout the area, but in the last days we finally reached intact mud-brick walls with good plaster layers surfacing them. The same situation as far as the heavy concentrations of Early Bronze Age pottery also existed at the north end of the gateway area and in a new trench that we started on the opposite, north, side of the high tell in Area E.

In our northern-most squares in Area A, we removed a pavement and a long series of gravel surfaces with scanty brick layers between. We were starting to articulate the heavily burnt bricks of a large building, apparently with walls at least 2 meters thick and partially a stone-paved doorway that runs under the Iron II stone-paved street. Most of the interior of this building was removed by later pits. Next season we will see exactly what is left in the way of floors in this building, where the north face of the wall actually runs, how many rebuildings are preserved and how this structure related to the foundations farther south.

On the east side we are excavating a store room that was destroyed in a major destruction. It is filled with broken storage vessels and charred beams. Unfortunately, we have another half meter to go to reach the floor. A small cylinder seal was found high up in the debris and we floated many soil samples for botanical remains. A nearly complete wine jar and a collection of iron spear points were found in a thin slice of a destruction layer inside the main chamber of the gateway. Susan Arter made good progress on the analysis of the animal bones from all areas of the site.

In order to see the relationship of all the squares in Area A clearly, we arranged to have photographs taken from a kite. Unfortunately, we had to stop our excavations just as things were getting interesting. However, the focus of our efforts for the 1996 season is now quite clear. -- by Rudy Dornemann

FELLOWSHIP INFORMATION 1997-98

ALBRIGHT INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Appl. Deadline Date

Annual Professorship 10/14/96

*NEH Fellowships (2) 10/14/96

Samuel H. Kress Fellowship 10/14/96

*Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens/Jerusalem Fellowship 11/01/96

George A. Barton Fellowship 10/14/96

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellowships (3) 04/15/97

United States Information Agency Fellowships

Pre-Doctoral/Junior (3) 10/14/96

Summer Scholar in Residence (Senior) 10/14/96

Associate Fellowships (Junior and Senior) 04/15/97

*Islamic Studies Fellowship 10/14/96

Endowment for Biblical Research Travel and Research Awards 02/01/97

*Council of American Overseas Research Centers Multi-Country Research Fellowships 01/01/97

For information and application, write to:

The Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC),
Smithsonian Institution, IC 3123 MRC 705, Washington D.C. 20560

*Social Science Research Council Fellowships

Pre-doctoral Middle East Fellowships 11/01/96

Post-doctoral Middle East Fellowships 12/01/96

For information and application, write to: The Social Science Research Council, 605 3rd Ave.,
New York, New York 10158

1. Annual Professorship (1): \$23,000 award. The Annual Professorship is supported this year by a special grant from the Horace Goldsmith Foundation. The stipend is \$10,000 plus room and half-board for appointee and spouse at the Institute (additional fellowship funding may be available via USIA for an appointee who is a U.S. citizen). Open to post-doctoral scholars in Near Eastern archaeology, geography, history, and Biblical studies. Appointment: 9-12 months. The professorship period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside the country. Application deadline: October 14, 1996.

2. *National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships (2): \$60,000 for two awards. The stipend for each award is \$30,000. Open to scholars in the fields of archaeology, anthropology, geography, ancient history, philology, epigraphy, Biblical studies, Islamic studies, religion, art history, literature, philosophy or related disciplines. Open to scholars in Near Eastern studies holding a Ph.D. as of January 1, 1997, who are U.S. citizens or alien residents residing in the United States for the last three years. Research period: 12 months. Residence at the Institute is preferred. The research period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside the country. Application deadline: October 14, 1996.

3. Samuel H. Kress Fellowship (1): \$12,000 award. The stipend is \$5,500; remainder for room and half board at the Institute. Dissertation research fellowship for students specializing in architecture, art history and archaeology who are U.S. citizens. Research Period: 10 months. The research period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside the country. Application deadline: October 14, 1996.

4. *Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem Fellowship (1): A joint fellowship for research at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens and at the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, Jerusalem. \$12,000 award. The stipend is \$5,500; remainder for room and board at the two institutions. Pre-doctoral research fellowship for students specializing in art history, architecture, archaeology or classical studies who are U.S. citizens. Research period: 10 months (5 months in Athens, 5 months in Jerusalem). The research period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside Greece and Israel. Application deadline: November 1, 1996.

5. George A. Barton Fellowship (1): \$5,000 award. The stipend is \$2,000; remainder for room and half-board at the Institute. Open to seminarians, pre-doctoral students and recent Ph.D. recipients specializing in Near Eastern archaeology, geography, history and biblical studies. Research period: 4-5 months. The research period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside the country. Application deadline: October 14, 1996.

6. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellowships (3): \$31,000 for three awards. The fellowships are open to Czech, Hungarian, Polish and Slovak scholars. Candidates should not be permanently resident outside the four countries concerned, and should have obtained a doctorate by the time the fellowship is awarded. Fellows are expected to reside at the Albright if room is available. Each fellowship is for three months, during one of the following periods: 1 September - 30 November 1997, 1 December 1997 - 28 February 1998, and 1 March - 31 May 1998. The research period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside the country. Application deadline: 15 April 1997.

7. *United States Information Agency Fellowships: a. Pre-Doctoral Fellowships (3): \$39,000 for three awards. The stipend for each award is \$6,700; remainder for room and half-board at the Institute. Open to pre-doctoral students and recent Ph.D. recipients in Near Eastern Studies who are U.S. citizens. Research period: 9 months. The research period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside the country. Application deadline: October 14, 1996.

b. Summer Scholar in Residence Fellowship (1): \$3,500 award. The stipend is \$1,500; remainder for up to three months room and half-board at the Institute. Open to senior scholars in Near

Eastern Studies who are U.S. citizens. Not open to scholars engaged in co-terminus archaeological field work. Research period: 3 months between May 15 and August 15. The research period should be continuous, without trips outside of the country. Application deadline: October 14, 1996.

c. Associate Fellowships (13): Six senior and seven junior fellowship administrative fee awards. Application deadline: April 15, 1997.

8. *Islamic Studies Fellowship (1): \$20,000 award. The stipend is \$12,200; remainder for room and half-board at Institute. Candidates must have expertise in research and teaching in Islamic archaeology, art and architecture. During the period of the appointment, the Fellow will teach regular courses in the Master's Degree program at the Institute for Islamic Archaeology in Jerusalem, as well as conduct seminars at the Albright and other local academic institutions. Research period: 12 months. The research period should be continuous, without frequent trips outside the country. Application deadline: October 14, 1996.

9. Associate Fellowships: No stipend. Open to senior, post-doctoral, and pre-doctoral researchers. Administrative fee required (USIA subventions may be available). Application deadline: April 15, 1997.

10. *Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) Fellowships for Advanced Multi-country Research: Twelve awards of up to \$6,000 each, with an additional \$3,000 for travel. Open to scholars pursuing research on broad questions of multi-country significance in the fields of humanities, social sciences, and related natural sciences in countries in the Near and Middle East and South Asia. Doctoral candidates and established scholars with US citizenship are eligible to apply as individuals or in teams. Preference will be given to candidates examining comparative and/or cross-regional questions requiring research in two or more countries. Application deadline: January 1, 1997.

11. *Social Science Research Council Fellowships. Pre-dissertation, dissertation, post-doctoral and advanced fellowships in varying amounts and lengths of time in support of research in the Near and Middle East, including North Africa and Turkey. Open to U.S. citizens or permanent legal residents. Research must be concerned with the period since the beginning of Islam. Research in the following countries cannot be supported: Afghanistan, Lebanon, Libya, Algeria, Iran and Iraq. Application deadline for pre-doctoral fellowships: 1 November 1996. Application deadline for post-doctoral fellowships: 1 December 1996. For further information and application, write to: The Social Science Research Council, 605 3rd Ave., New York, New York 10158.

CYPRUS AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FELLOWSHIPS

Appl. Deadline Date

Fulbright Research Fellowships
(Pre-Doctoral Junior and Post-Doctoral Senior) 08/01/96
*NEH Fellowships (Post-doctoral) 01/15/97
Anita Cecil O'Donovan 02/01/97
Charles U. and Janet C. Harris Fellowship 02/01/97
Honorary Appointments

Fulbright Research Fellowships (Pre-Doctoral and Post-Doctoral): For application information, contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, N.W., Suite 5M, Box GPOS, Washington, D.C. 20008-3009, 202/686-7877. Application Deadline: August 1, 1996.

*National Endowment for Humanities Post-doctoral Fellowship: One fellowship with a stipend of \$30,000 for the 1997-98 academic year. Any field of humanistic research requiring residence in Cyprus. Open to any U.S. citizen (or alien resident in the U.S. for the last three years) holding a Ph.D. degree as of January 1, 1997. Application Deadline: January 15, 1997.

The Anita Cecil O'Donovan Fellowship: One fellowship of up to \$1,000 will be available for a 1 to 3 month period to assist in partial payment of essential expenses for an undergraduate or graduate student to conduct research in Cyprus. Residence at CAARI is mandatory. Application deadline: February 1, 1997.

The Charles U. and Janet C. Harris Fellowship: One fellowship to support participation in any phase or aspect of a project in Cyprus which has been approved by ASOR's Committee on Archaeological Policy (CAP). Stipend of \$1,500 for a period of 1 to 3 months. Open to scholars of any nationality. Application deadline: February 1, 1996.

Honorary Appointments: No stipend. Open to senior fellows, postdoctoral fellows, research fellows and scholars.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

THE COMMITTEE ON MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION (BAGHDAD)

Appl. Deadline Date

Mesopotamian Fellowship 02/01/97

Mesopotamian Fellowship (1): \$5,000 stipend, open to pre-doctoral and post doctoral scholars for a three to six month research period. Fellowship intended to support field or museum research in ancient Mesopotamian civilization. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

AT-LARGE

Appl. Deadline Date

*ASOR/EBR Travel and Research Awards 02/01/97

*Endowment for Biblical Research Travel and Research Awards: One (1) \$1,500 research grant and nine (9) \$1,000 travel grants for a one to three month period. Open to seminarians, undergraduates, graduate students or recent post-doctoral scholars and. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

*Awards subject to availability of funds.

For information and application, before 1 June, 1996 write to: American Schools of Oriental Research, 3301 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218

For information and application, after 1 June, 1996 write to: American Schools of Oriental Research, 656 Beacon Street, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02215-2010

ACOR

THE AMERICAN CENTER OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH -- AMMAN, JORDAN

United States Information Agency (USIA) FELLOWSHIPS (1997-98): Five or more two- to six-month fellowships for pre-doctoral students and post-doctoral scholars. Maximum award is \$13,500. Fields of study include all areas of the humanities and social sciences. Topics should contribute to scholarship in Near East studies. Subject to funding. U.S. citizenship required. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program (NMERTP) Senior Post-Doctoral Research Grants (1997-98): Two or more four- to nine- month fellowships for senior post-doctoral scholars pursuing research or publication projects in the social sciences, humanities, and associated disciplines relating to the Middle East. Preference will be given to scholars with limited prior experience in the Middle East. Subject to funding. Maximum award is \$34,700. U.S. citizenship required. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program (NMERTP) Post- Doctoral Fellowships (1997-98): Three or more two- to six-month fellowships for post-doctoral scholars from small universities, colleges, or junior colleges and with little or no previous experience in the Middle East. Fields of study include anthropology, Arab and Islamic studies, economics, history, science, religion, women's studies, and other social sciences. Subject to funding. Maximum award is \$24,800. U.S. citizenship required. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program (NMERTP) Pre- Doctoral Fellowships (1997-98): four or more two- to four-month fellowships for pre-doctoral students with little or no

previous experience in the Middle East. Fields of study include: anthropology, economics, history, international relations, journalism, and political science. Subject to funding. Maximum award is \$8,600. U.S. citizenship required. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

Near and Middle East Research Training Program (NMERTP) Pre- Doctoral Fellowships (1997) Arabic Speaking Academic Immersion Program: Eight or more one-semester fellowships in Jordan for pre- doctoral students with substantial previous Arabic language training (CASA III level) to attend graduate seminars taught in Arabic at Jordan University. Subject to funding. Maximum award is \$8,720/per semester. U.S. citizenship required. Application Deadlines: October 6, 1996 (for spring semester 1997) and March 15, 1997 (for fall semester 1997).

Jennifer C. Groot Fellowship(s) (1997-98): Two awards of \$1,500 each to support beginners in archaeological fieldwork who have been accepted as staff members on archaeological projects in Jordan with ASOR/CAP affiliation. Open to undergraduates and graduate students. U.S. or Canadian citizenship required. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

The Kress Fellowship in The Art and Archaeology of Jordan (1997- 98): One or more three- to six-month fellowship for pre-doctoral students conducting dissertation research in an art historical topic. History of Art is defined to include Art History, Archaeology, Architectural History, and in some cases Classical Studies. Applicants must be (a) U.S. citizens enrolled in a Ph.D. program, or (b) matriculating in a Ph.D. program at a U.S. institution. The maximum award is \$14,000. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

National Endowment For the Humanities (NEH) Post-Doctoral Research: One four- to six-month fellowship for post-doctoral scholars. Fields of study include: languages, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; comparative religion; ethics; the history, criticism, and theory of the arts. Subject to funding. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or foreign nationals living in the U.S. three years immediately preceding the application deadline. Application Deadline: February 1, 1997.

Honorary Appointments: No stipend. Open to senior, post-doctoral and research fellows and scholars.

USIA and NMERTP Fellows will reside at the ACOR institute in Amman while conducting research in Jordan. Fellowship applications and information about Honorary Appointments may be obtained from: Carrie S. Nee, ACOR, c/o ASOR, 3301 N. Charles St., Baltimore, MD 21218 (tel: 410-516-3495; fax: 410-516-3499). E-mail: nee@jhuvms.hcf.jhu.edu or ACOR, P.O. Box 2470, Amman, Jordan, Tel.: 846-117.

1996-97 ACOR Fellowship Deadline Extended to May 1, 1996

KRESS FELLOWSHIP IN THE ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF JORDAN: One six-month fellowship per year for a pre-doctoral scholar conducting dissertation research in an art historical topic (subject to funding). Applicants must be (a) U.S. citizens enrolled in a Ph.D. program, or (b) matriculating in a Ph.D. program at a U.S. institution. The maximum award is \$15,000. This

provides funds for international transportation, research funds, stipend, and room and board at ACOR. Deadline for applications has been extended to 5/1/96 for the period ending 9/1/97.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH) POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH: One four-to six-month fellowship for post-doctoral scholars at the institute in Amman during academic year 1996-97 (subject to funding). This fellowship is for research in the humanities, including, but not limited to: languages, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; comparative religion; ethics; the history, criticism and theory of the arts; those aspects of social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods; and the application of the humanities to the human environment with particular attention to reflecting our diverse heritage, traditions, and history and to the relevance of the humanities to the current conditions of national life. Applicants must hold the Ph.D. degree and be U.S. citizens or foreign nationals who have lived in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the application deadline for the fellowship. The award provides transportation, room and board, stipend and research allowance. The maximum award is \$30,000. Deadline for applications has been extended to 5/1/96 for the period ending 9/1/97.

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program (NMERTP) through USIA: NMERTP POST-DOCTORAL: One (or more; subject to funding) 2- to 6-month fellowships for post-doctoral scholars at the institute in Amman during academic year 1996-97. This program is for those who have limited prior experience in the Middle East and who are from small colleges which do not have Middle East studies programs. Fields of study include anthropology, Arab and Islamic studies, economics, history, Islamic art/architecture, journalism, linguistics, political science, religion, women's studies, and other social sciences. The maximum award is \$24,800. It provides transportation, room and board at ACOR, and access to research facilities at ACOR, plus \$2100 per month stipend. Applications are due 5/1/96 for the period ending 9/1/97.

NMERTP PRE-DOCTORAL: Four (or more; subject to funding) 2- to 4-month fellowships for pre-doctoral students at the institute during 1996-97. These are available to students at the graduate level who have limited prior experience in the Middle East. Fields of study include: political science, economics, international relations, history, journalism and other social sciences (including archaeology and anthropology, but not Arabic language studies). The maximum award will be \$8,600. It provides transportation, room and board at ACOR, and access to research facilities at ACOR, plus \$750 per month stipend. Applications are due 5/1/96 for the period ending 9/1/97.

USIA FELLOWSHIPS: Two (or more; subject to funding), 2- to 6-month fellowships open to pre-doctoral and post-doctoral scholars from any area of the humanities and social sciences. These cover international transportation, room and board at ACOR, research expenses and a \$750 per month stipend (maximum value \$13,500). Applications are due 5/1/96 for the period ending 9/1/97.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dumbarton Oaks Symposium

Dumbarton Oaks announces its annual Byzantine Symposium to take place on May 3-5, 1996. The theme of the 1996 Symposium, under the direction of Prof. John Duffy, will be: "Aesthetics and Presentation in Byzantine Literature, Art, and Music." In their papers, the seventeen invited speakers will examine a wide range of religious and secular works from the sixth to the fourteenth century, exploring aesthetic issues and questions of form, presentation, and style. Among the topics and subject areas to be discussed are: Devotional Literature and Sacred Music; Epigrams and Art; Aesthetics of Space; Discourse and Narrative in Text and Image; and Secular Aesthetic in Art and Literature. The following scholars are to speak at the symposium: P.A. Agapitos (Nicosia); M. Alexiou (Cambridge, MA); J.C. Anderson (Washington, D.C.); J. Duffy (Cambridge, MA); D. Frendo (Cork); T. Hagg (Bergen); C. Hahn (Tallahassee); Chr. Hannick (Wurzburg); E. Jeffreys (Oxford); A. Kazhdan/L. Sherry (Washington, D.C.); K. Levy (Princeton); A.R. Littlewood (London, Ont.); H. Maguire (Washington, D.C.); N.P. Sevcenko (Philadelphia); I. Sevcenko (Cambridge, MA); A.-M. Talbot (Washington, D.C.); R. Webb (London/Princeton).

Position Announcement

The Getty Conservation Institute, an operating program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, invites applications for the position of Senior Coordinator in the Training Program to work with the Institute's international program of professional education aimed at promoting, developing, and enhancing the practice and knowledge of conservation of cultural property. The Program includes courses, workshops, seminars, and conferences for conservators and other professionals. Responsible for assessing educational and training needs, developing proposals for activities according to the Institute's policies and priorities, and implementing proposals in consultation with the Program Director. Identifies lecturers and specialists, establishes and coordinates content and oversees the creation of supporting materials. Supervises support staff and performs administrative duties within the Program.

Qualifications: Graduate degree in conservation, art history, archaeology, or anthropology; experience in management of projects, preferably on an international level; and a minimum of 5 years experience in archaeological conservation or related field required. Successful candidate must be skilled in interpersonal relationships in order to work effectively with staff and outside professionals. Excellent written and verbal skills necessary. Position also requires frequent travel to meetings and course sites throughout the world. Salary range: U.S. \$46,300 - \$54,800. Please send cover letters and resumes to: Yvonne Bradshaw, Human Resources, J. Paul Getty Trust, 401 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 900, Santa Monica, CA 90401; Telephone: 310-395-0388.

[Publications](#)

- [Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research \(BASOR\)](#)
- [Journal of Cuneiform Studies \(JCS\)](#)
- [Near Eastern Archaeology \(NEA\)](#)
- [ASOR Newsletters](#)
- [Books and Monographs](#)