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Technological Style and Chipped Stone Sickle Blades and the Uruk Expansion in Southeastern Turkey

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The excavation project at Hacinebi, southeastern Turkey, addresses the fourth millennium BC “Uruk expansion,” in which the material culture of southern Mesopotamia appears at numerous places in Syro-Mesopotamia and the bordering mountains. At Hacinebi, Uruk materials appear within a local Late Chalcolithic (LLC) town that had already thrived since the end of the fifth millennium BC, and these two cultural “styles” co-existed for several centuries. The central questions at Hacinebi revolve around understanding the nature of the Uruk–LLC contact as an example of the wider Uruk expansion phenomenon.

The Hacinebi project has undertaken six seasons of excavation between 1992 and 1997, and has now shifted to artifact study and synthesis in preparation for final publication. My part in the Hacinebi project has been the lithics: chipped stone, ground stone, and related objects. By the end of the 1997 season, I had recorded basic attributes of around 24,000 pieces of chipped stone, but I had not yet addressed the ground stone and other materials. Moreover, I had developed several impressions about important features of the chipped stone industry, the confirmation of which required a reexamination of some previously recorded materials. My work as the 1998 Mesopotamian Fellow was designed to fill these gaps.

Lithics, Hacinebi, and the Uruk Expansion

In the common view, the Uruk expansion represents southern efforts to gain access to raw materials of the north and potentially to control regional exchange systems. In this case, the Uruk material in northern sites rep-

resents merchant families and entire communities transplanted from the south—colonists, in effect. Other views take a more cautious approach, pointing out that other cultural mechanisms (trade of southern materials and emulation of southern style are two commonly cited possibilities) may account for part or all of the evidence without invoking actual colonization. In other words, the presence of large amounts of Uruk-style pottery, glyptic, and other artifacts is not sufficient to demonstrate the presence of southerners at Hacinebi, even when these materials are spatially segregated from contemporary LLC-style materials. Chemical characterization studies on pottery and scalings demonstrate the local production or the north–south movement of these items, but again that does not entail colonization.

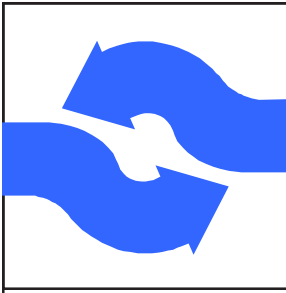
The interpretative difficulty stems largely from the ambiguities of artifact style, and the relationship between style and cultural or ethnic difference. Style is often seen as a symbolic statement of social identity, the uses of which find an active voice in negotiations of group inclusion and boundaries, social value and status competition, and other cultural assertions. The symbolic content of pottery decoration, glyptic motifs, or architectural detailing provide ample scope for these kinds of analyses of style. Relatively little of the Hacinebi pottery is decorated, but local elites still might have adopted Uruk vessel forms and patterns of use as a conscious emulation of foreign practices in public performances or display, the symbolic appropriation of exotic status.

The Hacinebi chipped stone, however, offers considerably less compass for effective displays of symbolic meaning, partly because most of the chipped stone has a basic utilitarian nature and partly because the chipped stone assemblages associated with LLC and Uruk pottery are typologically and technologically very similar. But the active,

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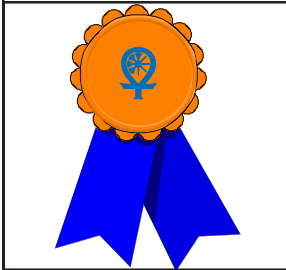
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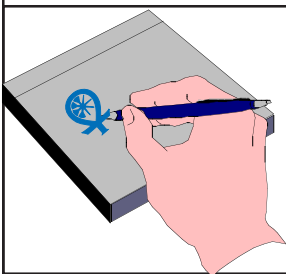
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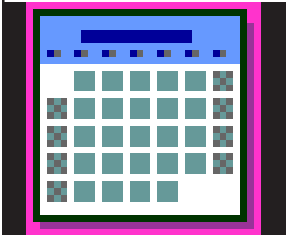
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symbolic construction of style does not exhaust possibilities—the LLC and Uruk chipped stone assemblages do present clear, if subtle, differences in their technological styles. The latter term refers to patterned, usually unconscious operational sequences that structure a technology. Each operational sequence is only one of many possible chains that track the passage of natural materials through the cultural world. Since operational chains can be highly varied in their details, they are functionally arbitrary choices that express cultural identity. Unlike many other aspects of style, however, they are also partially unconscious, and often are not suited to manipulation as symbolic expressions of ethnic identity. In other words, they are generally hidden, passive markers of identity.

The blade component of the Hacinebi chipped stone industry presents the clearest opportunity for examining technological style. The industry includes two distinct blade techniques, the products of which are distinguishable by size and proximal morphological characteristics. The two kinds of blades tended to be used in different, albeit overlapping, ways. More importantly, the blades associated with Uruk pottery present features that differ from those found among the blades associated with LLC pottery; these differences involve relative frequencies of the two blade types, the sizes of each blade type, their modification (truncation, backing, denticulation, other retouch), and their relative frequency of gloss and bitumen staining. Much of this variability reflects differences in LLC and Uruk approaches to constructing and using hefted blade segments, i.e. sickles or knives. In other words, this variability marks out the different *chaînes opératoires* of two technological styles.

The glossed segments at Hacinebi reveal a sequence of choices that involved at least five basic steps: the kind of blade segments to use; whether and how to modify the segments (backing, truncation); how to heft the segments (including relative orientation of the segments); whether to retouch / denticulate; and whether to reverse segments in heft or to resharpen. Some of these choices doubtless responded to environmental factors (e.g. the complex relationships between available raw materials, constraints on techniques of blade production, and intensity of tool curation). Other choices must have been conditioned by the social location of production and use, thus involving factors like specialist craft production, modes of circulation of goods, and institutional coordination of labor and tools. Some other choices seem independent of both environmental constraint and social location, and so varied arbitrarily according to ingrained routine or technological style; the orientation of blade segment offers a particularly clear example of arbitrary choice.

Preliminary analysis of materials recorded in 1997 reveals a previously undocumented sidedness of gloss and bitumen staining. The right edge of the blade segment typically was set in bitumen, with the ventral face upward, leaving the left as the working edge. As a result, gloss typically formed a wider band on the ventral than on the dorsal face of the left edge. The segment was rarely reversed in the hefting, to leave gloss and other use wear on both edges. The preference for hefting the right side of the blade segment, with the ventral face upward, is functionally arbitrary; since the blade segments are longitudinally symmetrical, either edge could be hefted with either face upward. Different habits predominate at other sites.

For example, the blades in a chipped stone sample from Godin VI–V, an “Uruk expansion” site in the Zagros mountains present an indifference for hefted edge, a preference for hefting the dorsal face upward, and a high rate of reversing segments in the heft (unpublished information). This hefting pattern at Godin contrasts with that seen in 1997 Hacinebi material, exemplifying the operation of several levels of choice, almost certainly unconscious, that reflect technological style and availability (“cost”) of blades.

The main part of my Fellowship research focused on recording attributes relevant for sickle construction and use. The new attributes include:

- gloss and/or bitumen stain location: right or left edge;
- gloss shape: band, single arc, double arc;
- gloss development: relative depth of gloss from edge for each face;
- gloss intensity: degree of gloss formation, from very weak to very intense;
- length of complete blade segments: identified by presence on both breaks of bitumen staining and/or gloss; bitumen staining and/or gloss on one break where other end is a truncation, striking platform or distal blade termination; one end a truncation, the other a striking platform or distal blade termination; or both ends a truncation.

I also took the opportunity to record several additional attributes that give detail of blade core management—position of cortex on blades (right/left/medial, proximal/distal/medial), and the lateral angle of blade striking platform remnant with respect to the longitudinal axis of the blade. This second aspect of technological style is not yet worked out even in a limited way for the Hacinebi industry. But since different core strategies may distinguish blades of Uruk context from LLC assemblages, I took the opportunity to record these attributes while examining the blades.

In addition to recording these aspects of the technological style of blades and blade segments, I addressed the ground stone excavated at Hacinebi, which hitherto had received little attention. These materials form a smaller and more heterogeneous sample, the technological, functional stylistic, technological stylistic, and other aspects of which remain unexplored. Work on these materials during the 1998 study season focused on creating a descriptive catalog in anticipation of their formal description in a final publication, as well as exploration of variation through time, across space, or across the LLC–Uruk distinction. The descriptive attributes emphasized shape, size, weight, and raw material, and also macroscopic evidence for manufacture and use.

The work on the chipped stone aimed at reexamining previously coded samples in order to record new attributes (enumerated above) for the blades. The chipped stone sample is stored in several thousand plastic bags ordered by Operation/Locus/Lot; additional materials had been separated for drawing and use-wear analysis, again ordered by Operation/Locus/Lot. A given bag may contain numerous blades, only one or two, or none at all. Opening every bag would therefore be a hit-or-miss and time-consuming approach. To optimize the search for blades, I used the previous coding to prepare a list of bags with at least three blades, and gave these bags first attention.

After I had opened all these bags, I then went through the remainder as time permitted. Of the several thousand blades examined in this way, 822 presented one or more of the new attributes (in other words, the majority of blades are not glossed or bitumen stained, or do not present cortex or striking platform remnants). This sample represents all phases of the Late Chalcolithic sequence at Hacinebi, and both LLC and Uruk components of Phase B2. A preliminary description of some aspect of the sample is presented below.

Recording the ground stone was a much more straightforward procedure. The ground stone is stored in wooden boxes and stacked fruit crates in the Hacinebi depot, with easy access. Also, previous work on the ground stone (in 1995) addressed only a very small sample, so sorting out the sample took very little time. The 347 pieces of “ground stone” constitute a very heterogeneous class of material, encompassing the following groups:

grinding stones	124
pounding stone/pestle/hammer stone	23
utilized cobble	22
celt	10
geometrically shaped stone	15
stone rings	22
pierced discs	42
slab or chunk with incised hollow	10
incised or otherwise marked slabs	27
disc or lid	5
door socket	5
miscellaneous	42

These groups include ground stone proper (grinding stones, celts, geometrically shaped stone), stone that has been shaped by other techniques like pecking and incising as well as grinding (stone rings, pierced discs, door sockets, stone with incised hollow, incised slab), and cobbles used with little if any preparatory modification (pounding stones, hammer stones, utilized cobbles, lids). The largely descriptive catalog of the Hacinebi “ground stone” remains undigested, but will support examination of spatial variability across the site and comparative description for final publication.

Drawing chipped stone artifacts was the final important component of the work. The selection for drawing focused on the materials that I had recorded during the 1997 and 1996 seasons, to complement the suite of drawings made during the 1994 and 1995 seasons. These materials present good samples of characteristic Phase A and Phase B1 lithics, along with “special” pieces from Phase B2 (the period best represented in the 1994–95 drawings). The 110 drawings made in 1998 complete the necessary illustration of the chipped stone assemblage at Hacinebi.

Preliminary Results

At this point, a month after returning home from Turkey, the analysis and interpretation of the newly acquired data is far from complete. The ground stone requires little formal or technological analysis beyond generalizations from the catalog itself. A more detailed look at spatial and chronological differences within Hacinebi must await a full development of the stratigraphic and comparative linkages across the site.

The chipped stone results, on the other hand, feed into an ongoing series of preliminary analyses of the trace changes in subtle details of blade frequencies, size, and use through time, and contrasts between local and Uruk assemblages within Phase B2. The discussion below focuses on the new gloss and segment length data as additions to the picture.

Of the 822 recorded blades, 286 present gloss on one or both edges, and 106 present evidence of being complete segments (i.e. bitumen staining or gloss over both breaks, or over one break where the other end is the proximal or distal end of the original complete blade). For the gloss data, I want to look only at the position information, i.e. whether gloss is present on the left, right or both edges of the blade segment, and which face has the deeper development of gloss.

For both attribute samples, only a proportion can at present be placed within the chronological and cultural framework of the site, the remainder coming from contexts the associated pottery of which has not yet been recorded, or from tertiary contexts like wash deposits, architectural features and the like. Table 1 and the top line of Table 6 present the gloss and metric characteristics for the entire samples (please note that, for the sake of convenience here, blade segments with gloss on both edges are listed twice, once for each edge). In light of the evidence for change through time (see next), the aggregate figures have little real meaning.

As Tables 2–5 indicate, preferential gloss position changes through time within the LLC tradition, and within the Phase B2 assemblages, local preferences differ considerably from Uruk habits. On the local side, the data indicate a preference for hefting the right edges of blades and using their left edge to cut. This preference is strongly marked in some samples (Phase A, B2), and weaker in others, but shows no trend through time. Gloss development also exhibits preference, with ventral development characteristically deeper than dorsal. Gloss development is controlled by several factors, among them extent of bitumen hefting material, orientation of blade faces in the heft, materials being worked and habitual working angle of the tool. For the moment, I suggest that the first two factors are most important in limiting gloss development. In this case, then, the ventral face was more exposed in the heft, and oriented upward in the heft (assuming an oblique cutting motion for harvesting grain, cutting reeds, or other standing soft-tissue plants). This combination of gloss on left edge and deeper development on ventral face accounts for half to three-quarters of each sample. Interestingly, the inverse combination, gloss on left edge and deeper development on dorsal face, is the next most common (when the right edge is glossed, gloss on the dorsal face is deeper at least three-quarters of the time). Why these two combinations should predominate is not clear. But the persistence of these preferences do reveal deeply ingrained motor and conceptual habits of the users of chipped stone equipment at LLC Hacinebi.

The metrical data on complete blade segment length can be discussed more briefly. As evident in Table 6, the LLC assemblages exhibit a trend of segment length increasing through time; this trend needs confirmation with a larger sample (possible once the chronological phasing is complete across the site). At the same time, other data suggest that

blade segments decreased in width through time within the LLC sequence. The overall trend thus was use of longer and narrower blade segments.

The Uruk assemblage presents several contrasts with the LLC patterns. Gloss position is equally divided between right and left edges, with ventral gloss development again being prevalent (three-quarters of the sample; Table 2). Using the same rationale as before, the Uruk chipped stone users were indifferent to sidedness in their use of blade segments, but strongly preferred to mount the segments face up irrespective of side. At the same time, complete segments are significantly shorter than their Phase B2 LLC counterparts, another subtle contrast between these two chipped stone industries; the Uruk blade widths were also narrower than those in the LLC Phase B2 assemblage. These features, when combined with the preference for more frequent use of narrow blades and truncation (also encountered in this sample), indicate that the construction and use of an Uruk sickle differed considerably from that of an LLC sickle.

Table 1: Position of gloss—all recorded sample

	D>V	V>D	V=D	total
left	18	156	7	181
right	37	67	1	105
double left	3	12	6	21
double right	10	8	3	21
total	68	243	17	328

Table 2: Position of gloss —Phase B2 Uruk

	D>V	V>D	V=D	total
left	3	8	1	12
right	3	8	0	11
unoriented	0	1	0	1
total	6	17	1	24

Table 3: Position of gloss—Phase B2 local

	D>V	V>D	V=D	total
left	0	15	1	16
right	2	1	1	4
double left	0	2	2	4
double right	1	2	1	4
total	3	20	5	28

Table 4: Position of gloss—Phase B1

	D>V	V>D	V=D	total
left	4	33	4	41
right	10	10	0	20
double left	0	4	0	4
double right	3	1	0	4
total	17	48	4	69

Table 5: Position of gloss—Phase A

	D>V	V>D	V=D	total
left	1	16	0	17
right	1	9	0	10
double left	1	1	1	3
double right	2	1	0	3
total	5	27	1	33

Table 6: Glossed blade segment lengths (in cm)

	N	range	mean	std.
All	121	1.91-15.60	4.59	1.59
Phase B2-Uruk	9	1.91-8.53	4.16	2.25
Phase B2-LLC	8	2.747-6.5	4.97	1.87
Phase B1	21	2.65-9.83	4.77	1.72
Phase A	18	2.02-6.83	4.42	1.19

JENNIFER C. GROOT FELLOWSHIP NOW TEN YEARS OLD

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Jennifer C. Groot Fellowship in the Archaeology of Jordan. Jennifer (1951–1987) received a B.A. in Art and Ancient Studies from St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn. in 1973 and an M.A. in Ancient Art from the University of Iowa in 1979.

Above all, Jennifer was a field archaeologist, working on many excavations in Jordan between 1974 and 1987. She began at Tell Hesban, a seminal experience for many archaeologists in Jordan. Perhaps a dozen people who later eventually became directors of their own projects worked at Hesban where Jennifer served as a square supervisor in 1974 and 1976. That latter year I joined the Hesban staff, met Jennifer, and was immediately taken by her intelligence, warmth, and sense of humor. We became fast friends at Hesban. For the next twelve years, every excavation on which I worked included Jennifer as a trusted friend and valued colleague.

In 1977 a number of Hesban alumni joined the first major excavation season at Umm el-Jimal under Bert de Vries. Jennifer again worked as a square supervisor but also served as small finds specialist, a field in which she would display increasing expertise in coming years. In 1981 and 1984 Jennifer returned to Umm el-Jimal, now both as an area supervisor of barracks in the newly discovered Roman fort within the city and small finds specialist. Working as stratigrapher and pottery

specialist at Jimal in those seasons, I could count on Jennifer to have total control over her excavation areas and detailed contextual information at every pottery reading.

In 1979, while organizing the Limes Arabicus Project, I invited Jennifer to join the senior staff. She accepted responsibility for a major excavation area, the barracks within the legionary fortress at el-Lejjun, plus the small finds. I recall that Jennifer was in fact hesitant to accept the area supervisor position, fearing she lacked sufficient experience. But I prevailed upon her, in hindsight the best personnel decision I ever made.

Jennifer worked four seasons at el-Lejjun, between 1980 and 1987. Her barracks turned out to be the most

stratigraphically complex area of the entire project. Her skill and sensitivity in excavation succeeded in recovering the complete stratigraphic profile of the fortress. In 1985 she also began excavating in the so-called Empty Quarter of the fortress, where she discovered the foundations of four entire barrack blocks that fundamentally altered understanding of the strength of the original legionary garrison. In 1987 she published major articles on the barracks and the small finds in the project's interim report.

Fortunately, Jennifer saw these major articles in print just months before her death.

Even more important than her scholarship was her extraordinary performance as a teacher for her students. They responded to her warmth and humor and quickly became devoted to her during her seven seasons at Umm el-Jimal and

Jennifer continued to contribute to the success of the Limes Arabicus Project. Her impeccable field records allowed others to take over her excavation areas and the small finds with little difficulty and bring them to completion. Jennifer also left a generous bequest in her will in support of the project's final field season in 1989 and subsequent work on final publication. In short, Jennifer made sure that the project was concluded successfully. The project's final report, now in press, is dedicated to her memory.

When Jennifer died at age 36, we all felt a sense of disbelief that someone so young, talented and beloved could be taken so quickly. Then, in our grief, a group of family friends and colleagues decided to perpetuate Jennifer's memory in a small way. Thus, the Jennifer C. Groot Fellowship was born. Our hopes were modest—a small annual fellowship to

assist North American students with little or no field experience to join a dig in Jordan. These were the kind of students about whom Jennifer really cared. Contributions were made to the American Center of Oriental Research (ACOR) for an endowment. The response to the fundraising appeal was gratifying—a tribute to how much Jennifer was loved.

Thus the first Jennifer Groot Fellowship of \$1,000 was awarded in 1989. Fittingly the first recipient, Benjamin Hartsell, had worked with Jennifer during her final field season. By 1992 the endow-

ment had grown sufficiently to permit two annual awards. The fellowship award was later increased to \$1,500. By 1998, further endowment growth permitted funding three annual fellowships of \$1,500. The endowment ensures that these fellowships will be awarded in perpetuity.

Jennifer's incisive eye for stratigraphy, her easy manner with her Jordanian workers, her boundless energy, and her warmth for friends and students are sorely missed. She contributed so much to the archaeology of Jordan. The Groot fellowship honors the memory of this wonderful colleague and friend with whom we were privileged to work, live, and love.

S. Thomas Parker

JENNIFER C. GROOT FELLOWS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Project</u>
1989	Benjamin Hartsell	Limes Arabicus Project
1990	Brenda Strickland	Tell Nimrin
1991	Kelly Low	Humeima
1992	Dennine Lynette Dudley	Humeima
1992	Judith Dale Mitchell	Humeima
1993	Janice E. King	Tell Nimrin
1993	Megan Anne Perry	Tell Nimrin
1994	Elizabeth Pollard Lisi	Roman Aqaba project
1994	Elizabeth Avery Stephens	Roman Aqaba Project
1995	Angela Hummel	Tell Nimrin
1995	Mary Barbara Reeves	Humeima
1996	Carol Joan Frey	Roman Aqaba Project
1996	Pauline L. Ripat	Humeima
1997	Brian Brown	Petra Southern Temple Project
1997	Cristian Rata	Wadi eth-Themed Project
1998	Robin Marie Armstrong	Roman Aqaba Project
1998	Joseph Brett McClain	Tell Madaba
1998	Warren J. L. Wood	Humeima

el-Lejjun. Some have gone on to successful careers in archaeology.

In 1987 Jennifer returned to el-Lejjun for what proved to be her final field season. She was in fact already ill, although no one suspected the real significance of her pain. As usual, she took on large responsibilities, directing two separate excavation areas within the fortress and the small finds. Although dealing with increasing pain, Jennifer fulfilled all her responsibilities with her usual excellence and returned to her husband, Bruce Gould and her farm in Michigan. In fact, Jennifer had only three more months to live. She died of cancer on October 19, 1987.

It is notable that even after her death

EDUCATION OUTREACH 1998

The revised and reinvigorated Education Outreach Committee boldly went where it had not gone before at the 1998 annual conference in Orlando. The current committee is chaired by Carolyn Draper Rivers and includes Celia Bergoffen, Neal Bierling, Ryan Byrne, Judith Cochran, Peter Feinman, and Gloria London.

The committee is developing an active program to reach out to teachers, students, and the general public via paper, speech, and computer at home, schools, and conferences.

Teacher Programs

We intend to resume the teacher workshop at the 1999 annual conference by working with the Harvard Semitic Museum. Preliminary discussions were held during the Orlando conference to begin this project. Teacher credit will be provided to teachers who attend. Judith Cochran will be spearheading this effort. As a reminder, teacher workshops do not necessarily need to be limited to the annual conference and can be held wherever there is a host institution with an interest in outreach in this subject.

We intend to initiate teacher tours of Israel and Jordan beginning with the summer of the bicentennial year. These tours would provide teacher credit as well. Our hope is to have multiple tours each year reflecting various time periods and areas of interest. Any trip would include a stop at the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research. Ryan Byrne is investigating the logistical requirements and curriculum would have to be developed. Naturally we would hope to include as many ASOR affiliated excavation sites as possible in the tours.

Students

We are considering the use of an internet archaeology dig for k-12 students based on a live site. Neal Bierling showed a video to both the Education Outreach Committee and to the Board of Trustees of a project in which he was involved that included middle schools in his home area. The vendor of this online dig is interested in developing a partnership with ASOR. Stay tuned for further information.

We are also considering ways to increase college student attendance at the annual conference. This refers not to graduate students in the field, but to undergraduates at local (and maybe not so local) colleges who might be interested in immersing themselves into the latest

scholarship on the ancient Near East in conjunction with their own courses. If only our next conference had been scheduled in an area with a lot of colleges so we could try this idea out!

General Public

We are now planning to have a public session at the Midwest ASOR/AOS/SBL conference in Cincinnati in February. The session would begin prior to the main conference and would be based on the theme of the "Journey Story" following the program Peter Feinman did with the Westchester NY AIA last March. A Sunday afternoon symposium on Gilgamesh, Sinuhe, Abraham or Jacob, and Odysseus or Jason with a dinner to follow attracted a larger than usual audience. Such programs do not necessarily have to be held in conjunction with a conference but can be done through a local AIA or host institution.

Norma Kershaw inquired if curriculum units could be prepared based on this theme and Doug Nelson suggested teaching a college level course based on it. By changing the theme each year, a steady stream of lectures, curriculum units, and popular books might be possible.

Speaking of the general public, we are also interested in Elderhostel programs. Such programs in archaeology and with a biblical angle are likely to be very popular. Peter Feinman and Celia Bergoffen will be pursuing this possibility.

We recognize that many people have been involved in education outreach on their own. From visits to local elementary schools to public lectures to adult education courses, many people in ASOR already have experienced the eagerness and thirst for knowledge among people of all ages for information about the ancient Near East. The Education Outreach Committee wants to know what you have done; we want to tell others through this column and perhaps in a posterboard session at the next conference. Send your activities to: Carolyn Draper Rivers, 2902 Monterey Court, Springfield, PA 19064, Tel. 610-543-5059, E-mail: cfdrapper@aol.com

There is life outside the ivory tower among the bedu, Martu, bar-bars, and Philistines, all of whom have turned out to be civilized after all. We look forward to your suggestions and to working with you and your local institutions in developing a more active education outreach program as we build a bridge to the twenty-first century come the next millennium! (Hey! What do you expect from someone who uses the movie Independence Day to teach cosmos and chaos in the ancient Near East!)

Peter Feinman

HOPKINS LEAVES NEA

The end of David Hopkins' two terms (1993-1998; vols. 56-61) as editor of NEA (BA) brings to a close a pivotal period of transition in the life of the quarterly journal. Hopkins first began work with then *Biblical Archaeologist* as Associate Editor during the last three years of Eric Meyers' distinguished decade at the magazine's helm (1990-92). At that time, BA was a paste-up operation with a full time production manager. When Hopkins succeeded Meyers, the magazine moved from Durham to Washington, and economics dictated the end of the production manager's position. The new editor assumed those duties and guided the magazine through its year-long conversion to fully electronic production. The art director reworked the style and format, e.g., the standard redrawing of charts and maps to give the magazine a feeling of greater coherence.

The next years witnessed the revivification of *Arti-Facts* as a feature focusing on new discoveries and archaeological initiatives, the installation of "Caught in the Net" a regular column by John Younger on electronic opportunities in archaeology, continuation of a diverse book review section edited by Michel Fortin, the publication of an index for volumes 46-50 (the index of the remaining volumes of BA awaits the presses), the initiation of a CD-ROM project to make all sixty issues of BA's complete run electronically available (the first disk is now on the market), the magazine's participation in Scholars Press' electronic journal project, placing it on SP's WWW site, and the revival of the *Archaeological Sources for the History of Palestine* series, which appears regularly in NEA's pages and is moving toward collective publication as a self-standing textbook.

Hopkins' most significant accomplishment was creating a process through which ASOR could assess the viability of the title of the journal and choose a new one if recommended. The process began in 1996 and a new title graced the masthead with volume 61:1 (1998). As responses to subscription drives indicate, *Near Eastern Archaeology* has begun to penetrate into new arenas and more truly fulfill its purpose of broadly communicating the fruits of the research of ASOR archaeologists.

Despite his "retirement," Hopkins will continue to edit the ASHP series over the next year. Otherwise, he will be freer to devote more of this energy to his position as Professor of Archaeology and Biblical Interpretation at Wesley Theological Seminary where he has taught for twelve years. A B.S. graduate of Trinity College (Hartford) with a Ph.D. from Vanderbilt University, Hopkins



will also continue on the staff of the Madaba Plains Project where he has served since 1989 as a survey field supervisor, conducting excavations in the hinterlands of Tall al Umayri (Jordan), and currently supervises Field L on the tell. Following the current academic year, Hopkins will have a year-long sabbatical during which he plans to publish the results of his excavations in Umayri's hinterland and bring to completion his monograph on the economy of ancient Israel and Judah for the Library of Ancient Israel series published by Westminster/Knox.

ASOR VISION 2000 - A Progress Report -

QA#2: What new means and directions should ASOR's publication efforts take with respect to the dissemination of research and of other educational information? (Table leaders: Robert Haak, R. Thomas Schaub)

The discussions on ASOR publication efforts concentrated on issues related to electronic dissemination of research. A major concern expressed was the need to achieve some standardization for search engines of the data bases that are beginning to multiply on archaeological web sites. ASOR publications should play a role in proposing standards. The need for peer review for electronic publications was also mentioned. In response to a query about publication criteria for ASOR journals, the ASOR policy of giving priority to ASOR approved excavation reports, subject to peer review, was restated by the Director of Publications.

QA#3: What are the best means for ASOR to serve the public interest in archaeology and where should it give priority effort? (Table leaders: Oded Borowski, Tammi Schneider)

During the months before the annual meeting, a lively discussion of this topic took place over the ASOR list. The major points raised in this discussion were:

1. ASOR's future depends to a large degree on its ability to get its message out and make the public aware of its work.
2. Financial support for ASOR for research and teaching positions depends on public awareness of its work.
3. Who is the public?
 - a. K-12 (Education for teachers through seminars. Simulated digs and archaeological camps for the pupils.)
 - b. Undergraduate and Graduate students (More teaching positions, i.e. more money. Lower fees for participation in annual and regional meetings.)
 - c. The public at large (Religious institutions [churches, synagogues, mosques, schools]. Speakers through speakers bureau. Regional activities such as lectures. Programs with museums Coordinate with AIA and others for activities and events.)
4. Resources are needed for outreach programs and they should be given priority.

The following were topics discussed around the two QA#3 tables:

- a. ASOR has never made outreach a high priority.
- b. Some scholars are better than others for outreach and they should get respect and credit.
- c. Educational outreach - teachers want hands-on experience.
- d. Newsletter to teachers with information and suggestions. Can be over the Web (free).
- e. Develop a Web site for K-12 teachers and students.
- f. Target synagogue, church and mosque populations.
- g. Elder Hostels should be targeted.
- h. Promotion through Sunday schools.
- i. Cautious effort should be made to reach "fundamentalists."
- j. Get together with BAS publication. Use the new association with *World of the Bible*.
- k. Have public conferences in conjunction with ASOR's annual meeting.
 - l. Organize a speakers bureau.
 - m. Design curricula.
- n. Archaeological camps not only in summer but during other breaks, e.g. spring.
- o. Contact other organizations for their experience and cooperative efforts.
- p. A newsletter and kids membership to get them interested/excited when they are young.

QA#4: What priorities should be established for Annual Meeting Program development? (Table leaders: Sidnie White Crawford, Victor Matthews)

1. The suggestion was made that ASOR should dialog with AAR with regard to Outreach sessions and as a way of improving relations with that partner in JV. It was also mentioned that we might attempt to arrange joint sessions with the Islamic studies sections in AAR.
2. There was some sentiment for scheduling sessions of joint interest to ASOR and SBL on Saturday in order to attract speakers and a larger audience.
3. New program units should be encouraged from anthropologists, linguists, and classicists to build membership and broaden our program's appeal.
4. There was a discussion of the problems of scheduling conflicts for those on Boards and committees. One solution put forward was to schedule Center Boards on Thursday and begin academic programming on Thursday night, running through Sunday morning. Care would be needed, however, to prevent too much overlap with SBL/ASOR joint missions.
5. There is a need for a shuttle service between the SBL venue and ASOR hotel. This one, however, also needs to take into consideration the need to meet ASOR's sleeping room commitment since JV will usually have a lower nightly rate. Perhaps JV could facilitate here by assisting with a hotel contract more financially advantageous.
6. The suggestion was made that a Student Paper Award be created.
7. Several participants suggested that a job placement service be established at the ASOR Annual Meeting. Schools could be polled regarding openings and they could be encouraged to interview prospective candidates at the ASOR meeting.
8. The Call for Papers should be published on various email lists in addition to ASOR-L. Abstracts could also be published this way or placed on the web site. On-line submission of paper proposals, the participation form, and registration for the meeting could all be done on-line or from the web site. A membership brochure could also be placed on the web for prospective members to download.

Newsletter Copy Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Copy Deadline</u>
Spring 1999	March 15
Summer 1999	June 14
Fall 1999	September 13
Winter 2000	December 20



PRESENTATION OF 1998 ASOR AWARDS AT GALA DINNER

The second annual presentation of awards to honor ASOR's own society members took place during the very successful Gala Dinner on Thursday, November 19 at the 1998 Annual Meeting in Orlando, Florida. The Awards and Honors sub-committee of the Committee on Annual Meetings and Program, chaired by Trustee Lydie Shufro, received nominations through the summer and fall months for awards in several categories named in honor of ASOR notables. The committee, including Harold O. Forshey, Robert Haak, Julie Hansen and Jim Moyer reviewed the nominations and certified the selections. Lydie Shufro presented plaques and certificates of merit to each of the honorees. The names of the 1998 Awardees and the text of the citations follow.

Walter E. Rast, Recipient of the 1998 Charles U. Harris Service Award

Walter Rast's involvement with ASOR at all levels of activity and for so many years, is indeed unique. Recipient of Montgomery, ACLS and NEH fellowships at the Albright Institute in Jerusalem in the 60's, 70's and 80's, he was appointed Annual Professor of that center in 1994-95; Member of the Core Staff, Excavations at Tell Ta'annek, he also participated in the excavations at Tell er-Rumeith and Bab edh-Dhra. Since 1975 Walt and Tom Schaub have been co-Directors of the Expedition to the Dead Sea Plain in Jordan, for which they received several NEH Matching Grant Awards, as well as two National Geographic Society Awards. Walt is the author of several books both on biblical and archaeological subjects, and of many book reviews and articles. As ASOR Trustee and ACOR Trustee, he served on numerous committees. He was Chair of CAP (Committee on Archaeological Policy) for three terms and Vice-President of COP (Committee on Publications). But above all, Walt is extremely proud of his term as President of ACOR, during which he initiated the building project for that center. Equally important to him is his contribution as Editor for BASOR; as one of the most hands-on and dedicated editors of that publication, he brought a new sense of balance to the editorship by incorporating material from a variety of archaeological areas. Tom Schaub speaks

of Walt's low-key humor and genuine folksiness which have endeared him to everyone he has worked with. His attention to detail is proverbial. Tom remembers Walt's "instructional talk" to the 85 staff members working with him at Kerak, on the best way to use the Jordanian equivalent of "Raid" called "Piff-Paff." It went on for a half hour and had everybody laughing until it hurt! A seemingly quiet man, Walt has an incredible *joie de vivre*, reflected in his impish smile and the twinkle in his eye. I was on a CAP tour with him in Cyprus several years ago. We had just visited the excavations at Maroni and were going to have lunch at Lachi, in a little taverna by the sea, but we were early. It was quite hot, the Mediterranean inviting, but no one in our group had taken a bathing suit along. This did not stop Walt; in hot pursuit no doubt of one of Aphrodite's descendants believed to dwell in the area, he eagerly jumped into the water with his socks on!

Lawrence Edmund Toombs, Recipient of the 1998 P. E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award

Twenty-six people, in response to Jeff Blakely's suggestion, enthusiastically endorsed and signed a letter nominating the recipient of the 1998 P. E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award, in tribute to his career as a teacher and his contributions to the field of Palestinian archaeology over a period of 40 years. This display of admiration, respect and warm affection by two generations of field archaeologists is an extraordinary homage for their mentor. I asked permission to quote extensively from that letter.

"Larry Toombs, the Hakam, was the master stratigrapher, first at Shechem in the 1950s and 1960s where he taught his first generation, and then at Tell el-Hesi and Caesarea Maritima in the 1970s and 1980s where he taught a second generation of students. How many times did Toombs allow the trench supervisor or student to discover for themselves the proper stratigraphic understanding of their excavation unit, as he prodded and probed so that the puzzled neophytes could discover an answer for themselves that was already so obvious to Toombs? This is how insightful and enduring stratigraphic thought is engendered. If, however, the neophyte, or

Photo Opposite: (left to right): James Ross, Nancy Lapp, Walter Rast, P. E. MacAllister, Anne Ogilvy, Ron Hendel, David Hopkins, Lydie Shufro, and Joe Seger.

more experienced practitioner, did not apply the proper method when they should have known better, Toombs could remind one of this in a far less subtle way."

Toombs' greatest contribution to the field is unknown to most. Shechem was the defining American dig of its time; virtually all of us today are first, second, or third generation progeny of this dig. The Shechem dig is recognized as being the project that combined Albright's analytical methods with Kenyon's stratigraphic ones, thereby creating the "American" method. G. Ernest Wright, the project's director, is lauded for causing this to happen. What is not generally recognized is the pivotal role that Toombs played in the creation of the method. Toombs spent time at the American School in Jerusalem to learn more about archaeology before joining the Shechem dig. Prior to the start of the season at Shechem, he was offered a field position at Jericho where he was introduced to, and learned, Kenyon's stratigraphic method. He quickly determined that this was far superior to the traditional Reisner/Fisher methods which Wright had learned working with Albright and Elihu Grant in the 1930s. Toombs brought this new method to Shechem and insisted that it be employed for this new project. Wright may not have fully appreciated the subtleties of this new methodology, but he acquiesced and Toombs, who also spent time at the Institute of Archaeology in London, was put in charge of the stratigraphic methods used at Shechem. The rest, as they say, is history. The "American" method was born. Toombs spent the next 30 years as "master stratigrapher," teaching staff and students in the field the importance, methods, and rigors of stratigraphic excavation and analysis. "

I received numerous entertaining anecdotes about Larry Toombs; the following one was contributed by Jeff Blakely: "Back in the 1960s Larry was a fellow staying at the School during the winter. He would quite frequently enjoy smoking a pipe. One day he ran out of tobacco; he asked the gardener at the Albright, a fellow pipe smoker, to pick up some pipe tobacco when he got some for himself. Shortly after the gardener dropped off a large packet of tobacco. Larry used some of it to pack a pipe. At that time, he was staying in one of the single rooms of the residence and since it was winter he had the room sealed up tighter than a drum in an effort to keep it warm. The next thing Larry remembers is sitting with his feet in the fishpond having a stimulating conversation with the goldfish, an exchange which he thought was much more insightful than the type he had with many of his colleagues. — The tobacco was hashish!

Ronald S. Hendel, Recipient of the 1998 Frank Moore Cross Publication Award

Ronald S. Hendel, Associate Professor of Religious Studies at Southern Methodist University, received his Ph.D. from Harvard University - Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations in 1985.

His latest book *The Text Genesis 1-11: Textual Studies and Critical Edition*, Oxford University Press, 1998, is a monumental work, the result of years of research based on critical methodology. In it he addresses the field of the textual criticism of the Hebrew Bible, a domain in which Frank Moore Cross has been a leader throughout his distinguished career.

All current available editions of the Hebrew Bible are "diplomatic" editions. Ron Hendel argues that in view of the new mass of manuscript evidence brought to light by the Dead Sea Scrolls, the development of a critical edition of the Hebrew Bible is an obtainable goal, indeed a "glaring desideratum."

Ron Hendel was a student of Frank Moore Cross. According to

tradition, undergraduate students would address him as Professor Cross, but upon graduation they would be given the right to call him by his first name, Frank. Ron who is known for his dry sense of humor, when informed of his new privilege replied, "but I thought his first name was Professor!"

Stephen A. Rosen, Recipient of the 1998 G. Ernest Wright Publication Award

The American Schools of Oriental Research are proud to present the 1998 G. Ernest Wright Publication Award to Stephen A. Rosen for his important contribution to archaeological research. Dr. Rosen is unique among lithicists in Israel in his comprehensive studies of lithic production, distribution and use in the historic periods in the Levant, Egypt and the Ancient Near East. He places lithic use in the context of its relationship to other technology systems—copper, bronze, iron—that intersect and overtake it. He brings lithics to the center of archaeological investigation of cultural, technological and economic change. Stuart Swiny, who reviewed Dr. Rosen's book *Lithics After the Stone Age: A Handbook of Stone Tools from the Levant*, Altamira, 1997, praises it as "a unique publication of a much neglected material in the historical period." American born and trained, Dr. Rosen now teaches at Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheva, Israel.

Jim Ross, Recipient of the 1998 W. F. Albright Award

ASOR is proud to honor one of its most distinguished and respected members for his dedication and enthusiastic support of the organization, over a period of many years. His deep, gravely voice, his incredibly deadpan sense of humor, his patriarchal bearing and demeanor, and his unmistakable footwear, are all clues which point to none other than James Francis Ross.

Jim has been an active member of the Boards of ASOR, the Albright, and CAARI. He served on numerous committees and most recently was Secretary of ASOR. Speaking to many of his colleagues, one gets the feeling that Jim is a real character, full of mischief and *joie de vivre*, and who loves parties. He has an amazing bibliographic reference ability. Regardless of the subject, he can almost always identify the source. He has a great sense of humor and can find humor in almost everything, even at his own expense, and is for that reason an incredible asset to any dig.

Vivian Bull remembers an incident at Caesaria years ago: Her husband Bob has a wicked sense of humor. He is very fond of hot peppers, the hotter, the better. One day, after biting into a particularly hot hot pepper, Bob decided to share the delicacy of this wonderful hot pepper and its exquisite flavor with Jim, a trusting and naive new recruit on the excavation team. And of course, Bob anticipating Jim's reaction and thoughtfully planning ahead, was ready with a tall glass of water for his victim, just the wrong antidote for the fiery pepper. Jim let out a loud yell., but recovering almost instantly from this burning gourmet happening, he turned around in search of a new unsuspecting soul to share this hot-hot pepper with. Many, many stories are circulating privately, which I am told are of the non-publishable type.

Nancy Lapp, Recipient of the 1998 W. F. Albright Award

The nominee for this award is recognized for her continuing and selfless support of the work carried on by ACOR. But it is also certainly most fitting to present the W.F. Albright Award to an individual who has been very closely associated with the Jerusalem School in a variety of ways for many years.

Nancy Lapp graduated from the University of Cincinnati and the McCormick Theological Seminary; she continued her studies in the Department of Near Eastern studies (Oriental Seminary) at the Johns Hopkins University.

She spent two years in Jerusalem (1957-58) as a young bride

with her husband Paul, both students at the then American School of Oriental Research, now AIAR. She excavated at Shechem and Beit-Zur.

In 1960 she and her husband returned to Jerusalem for a period of eight years. During that time while Paul served as Annual Professor, Director and Professor of History and Archaeology, he and Nancy were adding five children to their family. Along with her increasing responsibilities as a mother, Nancy served as assistant to the Director - secretary - manager of the hostel and run the affairs of the Institute when her husband was away on trips or excavations.

Since 1970, she has participated in archaeological field work in Jordan. That same year, Paul accidentally met his death of the coast of Cyprus, and Nancy was left with unpublished material from six excavations.

She was elected Trustee of ACOR in 1976 and is still a member of the Board. She has served as Secretary of ACOR and is currently Chair of the ACOR Fellowship Committee. She has also been a member of the Committee for Archaeological Committee of ASOR.

Nancy has been a pioneer in promoting the way for other women to follow. She was the first woman to participate in the Shechem dig and has been a role model, both as a devoted mother and a serious scholar. She always wanted to promote the role and importance of women in the field. Vivian Bull first met Nancy at Shechem. She fondly remembers a particular incident which occurred at that time. The entire Shechem team was invited to the Royal Palace in Amman for an audience with King Hussein. An official photograph, commemorating the event was taken. The entire team lined up on the steps of the Palace, with Nancy and Vivien on either side of the King.

By some mysterious intervention, only the King flanked by Vivien and Nancy appeared in the subsequent published picture. All the male members of the dig team had vanished. Nancy, how did you do it?

Giraud V. Foster, Recipient of the 1998 W. F. Albright Award

One of the most colorful individuals, in his ubiquitous white surgeon shoes, color coordinated and stunning shirts and ties, not to forget his socks, who has for many years been one of the important figures in the ASOR family is Giraud Foster, Trustee and past President of CAARI.

Giraud is the personification of a Renaissance man. He is extremely kind and generous and his enthusiasm for life, almost like that of a child discovering a new toy, is catching. Trained as a physician at the University of Maryland Medical School and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, he was for many years associated with the Johns Hopkins University Medical School where he held a variety of positions. He was Medical Consultant for the Department of State and Personal Physician to His Majesty, Imam Al Nasser Ahmed ibn Yahyah Hammid Adin, King of Yemen. He has a broad interest in music, reading, history. Member and Trustee of the Explorer Club, he has traveled from the jungles of New Guinea to the frozen wastes of Central Asia.

But his interest in archaeology and his participation in many excavations in Greece, Sicily, Cyprus and Israel lead to his direct involvement with CAARI. As Trustee and President, Giraud has made an important contribution to the work of the Institute, giving generously of his time and support, both morally and financially. Recently he deeded a piece of property he owned on the island to CAARI. Many of us who worked with him on the CAARI Board remember the flood of lengthy letters, in his distinctive 14 point font signature, to keep us constantly informed about events of interest at CAARI, or for CAARI.

David Hopkins, Recipient of the 1998 ASOR Membership Service Award

David C. Hopkins, Professor of Hebrew Scripture at Wesley Theological Seminary received a B. A. from Trinity College in Hartford, CT, and both an MA and Ph.D. from Vanderbilt University. He also studied at the Ecumenical Institute for Theological Studies in Jerusalem, where he lived for two extended periods.

He has been a devoted member of ASOR for many years, and served on several committees. He is also a veteran field archaeologist. I can personally attest to his proficiency at moving dirt, when he volunteered to work with me at Tel Miqne/Ekron for a day a few years ago. A scholar, he gained recognition as a leader in his research focusing on the social and economic history of the biblical world. His most important contribution to ASOR has been as Associate Editor of *Biblical Archaeologist*, now renamed *Near East Archaeology*. He has for six years brought tremendous energy and enthusiasm to the editorial team.

Anne Ogilvy, Recipient of the 1998 ASOR Membership Service Award

Some members of the ASOR family participate quietly in the work of the organization. One such person is a gentle person and a true gentlewoman. Her grandmother was a professor of English at the University of Chicago; her father was a professor of quaternary geology at Yale, who wrote the entry on Pleistocene for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

She herself was awarded a regional scholarship to Radcliffe and received a Harvard B.A. in Philosophy. She then pursued her interest in faunal research at Columbia. She helped pioneer a discipline which nowadays is considered a standard component of field research. She was the first woman allowed on a classical site when she was invited to do faunal analysis at Stobi, in Macedonia.

She is fascinated by a wide range of topics, from fine arts to literature, to music, but her abiding interest is field archaeology. As a result, she participated in various capacities, including analysis of faunal remains at several excavation sites in the Levant and in Upper Egypt.

This led her to her involvement with ASOR, where she has been a familiar figure for so many years. She has served on the Boards of ASOR, AIAR and ACOR, and as Assistant Treasurer for ASOR. She has traveled with CAP, and her visits to the overseas centers were always welcome. She is always willing to pitch in wherever and whenever necessary, whether by using a broom, doing dishes, or playing hostess.

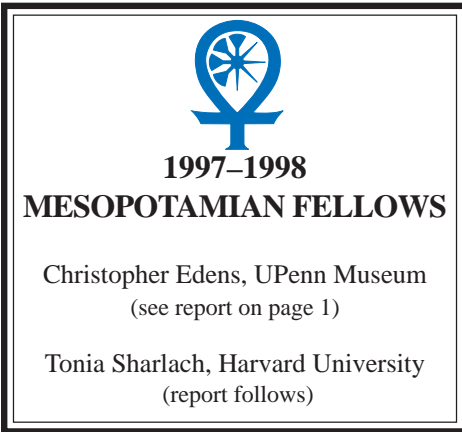
Jonathan Tubb, Recipient of the 1998 ASOR Membership Service Award

The ASOR family is known for the dedication, hard work and support of its members, and for its truly international character. Sometimes the ASOR Trustees entrust very important, challenging committee chairmanship to people who speak English in a funny way, and drive on the wrong side of the road.

One such assignment, the chairmanship of the ASOR Program Committee was thrust upon an unsuspecting individual six years ago. At that time he had been asked to be a member of the Program Committee, but when he came to attend the first committee meeting, he found himself to be the only person present ... and was immediately crowned chief. Peter Warnock offered to help and be part of the committee. An official meeting was scheduled but the room where this historic event was to be held was ... locked. In utter despair our two conspirators ended -up in the bar! That same person was walking to an ASOR meeting in Kansas City a few years ago, smoking a cigarette and chatting with Stuart Swiny, when a man walking behind him tapped him on the shoulder and said with indignation in his voice "how dare you walk in front of

my wife smoking a cigarette?!" Our smoker, a true English gentleman stepped aside, and with a nice gesture of his hand, he sweetly invited the lady to walk ahead! You may have guessed that our mystery person is none other than Jonathan Tubb, long time member of ASOR, curator of Western Asiatic Department at the British Museum and Professor at the Institute of Archaeology in London. Jonathan has been the leading figure in the excavations project at Tel el Saida in Jordan.

*Lydie Shufro
Awards Committee*



Tonia Sharlach
(Harvard University)

Mesopotamian Supplemental Fellowship

Bala: Economic Exchange between
Center and Provinces in the Ur III State

My dissertation focuses on a payment called bala, meaning "rotation," which was a large tax upon the provinces of the Ur III state. As a result of the strict centralization imposed by the kings of the Third Dynasty of Ur (2112–2004 BC), provinces were forced to cede up to half of their total production to the central government. Originally, scholars viewed the bala system as a means for expressing group unity by providing sacrificial animals to a central shrine, but the system was actually more complex and far reaching. The bala system seems to have been a fundamental means of economic integration, ensuring the redistribution of goods and services throughout the Ur III state. My dissertation takes an inter-archival approach, using tablets from three major archives of this period, Drehem, Lagash and Umma.

In the summer of 1998, I traveled to the Yale Babylonian Collection, the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, and the British Museum. At Yale, I transliterated one hundred unpublished tablets,

almost all of them from the archive of the city of Umma. Many of these texts filled in small gaps that previously published tablets did not cover. For instance, bala transactions from dates previously unattested are documented here, as well as bala payments with new or rare commodities, such as butter, lard and fish. Other texts from Yale use more specific terminology than other published documents, helping to illuminate the context of the other sources. For instance, we knew from a variety of previously published texts that workers from the provinces were obliged to tow boats full of grain to storehouses in the cultic capital. As Sumerian administrative texts tend to be quite laconic, the texts do not generally specify whether these boat trips had any relation to the system of bala payments, although I had hypothesized that they were part of the same system. However, a new text from Yale tells us that the sailors going to the storehouse at Nippur did so at the command of the provincial governor of Umma and that the sailors' labor is to be reckoned as part of the bala payment of the province. This text, then, confirms my hypothesis that the boat trips were related to the bala payments.

Some of the texts from Yale challenged my hypothesis. I had thought that the provinces were not sending animals to the capitals; published sources contain virtually no evidence that animals were moving to the capitals, though there was plenty of evidence that the animals were in fact moving the other way, i.e. to the provinces. About half a dozen texts from the Yale Babylonian Collection show that animals did move from the provinces to the capitals. These texts, along with similar documents I found from the collections of the Oriental Institute and the British Museum have led to a reappraisal of my hypothesis.

At the Oriental Institute, I also examined texts from Umma. My original aim was to look at the collection of Ur III tablets from Drehem, but as another scholar from Germany is currently working on these tablets, I settled on looking at the Umma tablets. The Oriental Institute had already granted the publication rights to the other gentleman, but since he has not yet begun to edit the Umma material and it may be some years before he completes this task, it was decided that I may quote portions of the texts as needed in my dissertation. I found approximately 45 relevant tablets at the Oriental Institute. Again, many of these tablets provided missing data. There were some dramatic discoveries, such as a large tablet, which was a merchant's account. This showed that merchants were

involved in this system of bala, using terminology usually applied to provincial administrative documents. I plan now to research merchants' business accounts to elucidate how this system of bala worked for these traders.

During my time in London I looked exclusively at tablets from the archive of Lagash. The British Museum houses a very large collection of important but unpublished tablets from Lagash. I was able to transliterate slightly fewer than one hundred tablets from the British Museum. Many of these texts document large shipments of grain that are sent from Lagash to the capitals. Other British Museum tablets were large accounts detailing annual expenditures of the province's bala, commodity by commodity. These texts are, of course, crucial to understanding the bala system.

In addition, the British Museum tablets provided more evidence that the provinces sent livestock to the cultic capital. One tablet records how much the cattle and sheep ate on the road between the province at the capital (indicating, incidentally, that they went by land and not on a boat). Perhaps the most thought provoking tablet in London was BM 29865, an account of thousands of animals, which is labeled "the account of cattle and sheep, for one year," and lists exactly how many cattle were used for the bala payment and how many were used locally. We already have published documents concerning grain, which likewise record how much was used in the province itself, and how much went to the central government. The summaries of both the livestock and the grain show that fully one half of the total production of the province was expended for the bala. These summary texts are vital in understanding the economic importance of this system.

In total, then, ASOR's fellowship enabled me to acquire approximately two hundred and fifty unpublished Ur III tablets from Yale, the University of Chicago and the British Museum. I also have a group of approximately one hundred unpublished tablets from the Harvard Semitic Museum. With the exception of the Chicago tablets, all these unpublished tablets will be presented as the second half of my dissertation, in complete transliteration. Because it is Yale's policy to allow publication of their texts only with drawings, or handcopies of each tablet, I will need to return to New Haven (after the completion of my dissertation) to prepare the drawings. The work that remains to be done has two parts 1) to prepare editions (with commentary) of these new texts and 2) to incorporate the new data into my final chapters.

Lindstrom Fellows Talk about their Annual Meeting Experiences ...

When asked to submit some thoughts regarding my participation as a Lindstrom Fellow for the ASOR 1998 Annual Meeting, the first words that come to my mind are that it was a most fantastic and rewarding experience.

As a "newbie" to archaeology of the Middle East and member of ASOR, participating in the Annual Meeting could have been an overwhelming encounter for me. I remember the first AIA Annual Meeting that I attended as a beginning graduate student. After recovering from the initial awe of being in such close proximity to so many academics and professionals whose work I had come to respect and admire, I began to feel completely out of my element. I was utterly dismayed with thoughts of how little I knew and how much I did not fit into such an accomplished circle.

Attendance at the ASOR Annual Meeting as a working member, involved behind the scenes, made my first major ASOR experience much different from that of AIA. I had a real role with an active part that gave me a much needed sense of belonging. I could not have asked for a better opportunity to begin to connect. In addition, I met friends from Caesarea, with whom I had worked for a brief week two seasons ago, and others I have had

the privilege of knowing through my summer stay at the Albright Institute in Jerusalem. In some respects this became a kind of grand reunion.

Yet even better, I met and made new friends, many of whom have much greater experience than I, and with whom I was still able to share in lots of "shop talk." Being part of the workings of the meeting gave me a sense of ease, without which I personally would have found mingling to be uncomfortable and difficult. I learned so much at the Annual Meeting through contact with all these new people, that I cannot overstate the value of the experience. It was an opportunity to find new ideas and approaches for my own research project. At the end of December, I will be making my very first professional presentation. And from working behind all those slide projectors, I know exactly what I have to do to make my presentation run smoothly.

For all of this I would like to say a very heartfelt thank you to ASOR, the Lindstrom Foundation, and professionals like Victor Matthews and Rudy Dornemann, who made my first Annual Meeting such an unqualified learning adventure and success.

Respectfully,
Joanne Besonen
Tufts University

Letter to the Lindstrom Foundation and the membership of ASOR:

I would like to express my gratitude for the chance to serve as a Lindstrom Fellow at the ASOR Annual Meeting again this year. I was able to afford to attend this meeting and the 1997 meeting only through the generosity of the Lindstrom Foundation. As a doctoral student who only started taking archaeology four years ago, I found the experience of interacting with other members of ASOR invaluable. Even though I was working at the registration table much of the time and did not get to attend many sessions, I did get a chance to meet many new people and to get feedback on the paper I presented and on my dissertation ideas. I really enjoyed the chance to put faces together with the names I had heard in the past and to meet some of my fellow students as well. Towards the end of the Orlando meeting, several students began to talk about ways we can get more students involved and how to provide more networking opportunities at the Annual Meeting for our student members. We will send out more information as soon as it is available. Thanks again for all your help.

Jonathan Lawrence
University of Notre Dame

Kershaw Archaeology Program Explores Underwater Israel

ORANGE COUNTY, CA - The popular Kershaw Archaeology series returns to the Jewish Community Center of Orange County with an exciting and unique symposium titled *Discovering Underwater Israel*. Archaeology buffs will have a rare treat as three eminent scholars examine Biblical and historical references and present archaeological findings that reveal how early civilizations turned the Eastern Mediterranean from barrier to a by-way, enriching themselves in the process. This spectacular look at Biblical archaeology underwater will be held Sunday, February 28, 1999 from 2:00-5:30 p.m. at the JCC.

The scholars include Dr. Robert Stieglitz, Professor of Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations at Rutgers University, who provides an overview of sea trade in ancient Israel, exploring ports and trade routes; Dr. Shelley Wachsmann, Professor at the Institute of Nautical Archaeology and author of *Seagoing Ships and Seamanship in the Bronze Age Levant*, who discusses the ancient Harbors of Dor and Ashkelon; Dr. Robert Hohlfelder, Professor of History at the University of Colorado at Boulder, who explores the engineering manuals of a magnificent drowned harbor from the Roman period in Caesarea Maritima: King Herod's Dream. "We are delighted to be able to offer the return of this popular archaeology series," explained Selma Sladek, director of adult services at the Jewish Community Center of Orange County, "This is a treat for both archaeology enthusiasts and those interested in the history of ancient Israel."

Tickets for the seminar are \$10 for JCC and AIA members, \$15 for non-members, and \$5 for students with I.D. The program is co-sponsored by the JCC and the Archaeological Institute of America-Orange County Society and endowed through the Community Foundation of the Jewish Federation of Orange County.

In conjunction with the *Discovering Underwater Israel* Symposium, Jay Bisno, an archaeologist who has worked with the Israel Museum and the L.A. County Museum of Natural History, will lead a series of follow-up classes at the JCC on Tuesdays in March from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. The classes include: *Bronze Age Sea Peoples* on March 9; *Phoenicians and the Fabled Royal Purple Dye* on March 16; and *Greek and Roman Shipping Rules the Seas* to be held on March 23, 1999.

Tickets for the follow-up classes are \$10 for JCC and AIA members; \$15 for nonmembers and \$7 for students with I.D. Individual classes are \$6 each.

For reservations, or more information, contact the Jewish Community Center of Orange County, 250 E. Baker St., Costa Mesa, CA 92626; Tel: (714) 755-0340; FAX: (714) 755-0370 or www.JCCOC.org

Minutes of the Members' Meeting American Schools of Oriental Research

November 21, 1997 • Milan Room, Orlando Renaissance Hotel • Orlando, FL

1. The meeting was called to order by President Joe Seger at 8:12 a.m. The roll call by Secretary Ross was in the form of sheets circulated, in which members were asked to check whether they were individual, institutional, or both.

2. The minutes of the November 20, 1997, meeting in Napa, CA, were approved as printed in the Newsletter.

3. The agenda was distributed, and President Seger asked for additional items; there were none.

4. There was a moment of silent memorial for those members who had died in the previous year: Keith Beebe, Raymond Brown, and Sr. Elizabeth Bellfountain.

5. Chairman MacAllister gave some welcoming and encouraging comments, noting certain parallels between the ASOR and Calvin's Geneva.

6. Reports from the overseas centers emphasized finances, fellowships, programs, hostel resources, and other services. They were:
CAARI - Nancy Serwint. Nancy noted certain aspects of the political and military situation.

ACOR - Pierre Bikai.

AIAR - Sy Gitin. Sy mentioned a library computerization project involving Al Quds University, the AIAR, and Hebrew University.

Damascus Committee - Michael Fuller, read by Executive Director Dornemann.

Baghdad Committee - Paul Zimanski. Paul noted that his report was quite gloomy: little or no archaeological work is being done in Iraq, the department of antiquities is having certain difficulties, and there is a great deal of looting.

7. Nominations - Randy Younker

Randy noted the off-season election of two committee chairmen, Victor Matthews for CAMP and David McCreery for CAP. In each of the following categories, nominations were presented by the committee, and nominations were called for from the floor.

Nominations for board officers:

Chairman - P. E. MacAllister

President - Joe Seger

Treasurer - Ingrid Wood

Secretary - James Strange

Chairman, Committee on Publication - Al Leonard

These were duly recommended to the board.

Election of board members: Nominated for individual members were Wally Aufrecht, Jeff Blakely, Lydie Shufro, and Stuart Swiny. Aufrecht, Blakely, and Swiny were elected in the ensuing ballot. Nominated for institutional members were William Dever, Timothy Harrison, and Bruce Routledge; since there were only three called for, they were declared elected. There was only one candidate, David Hopkins, to fill out a term for one year as an institutionally-elected trustee; he was declared elected.

Election of members of the agenda committee: Nominated for institutional members were Jodi Magness and Timothy Harrison; Magness was elected in the ensuing ballot. Nominated for individual members was Mark Chavalas; he being the only nominee was declared elected.

Recommendations to the board for trustees on the nominating committee: Nominated by institutional members were Tammi Schneider and Charles Miller; Schneider was elected and recommended in the ensuing ballot. Nominated by individual members

was Andrea Berlin; she being the only nominee was declared elected and recommended.

8. President's Report - President Seger

President Seger noted the acceptance of ASOR as a full member of the American Council of Learned Societies. He expressed thanks to the Dorot Foundation for assistance in travel to meetings, and to the Gary Lindstrom Foundation for assistance in running the meeting. He also thanked Julene Miller, Paul Jacobs, and Billie Jean Collins for their considerable help in making arrangements. President Seger also noted the work of the Centennial Committee and the Development Committee (we have a 100% participation by trustees), and promised that there would be further appeals. He called attention to his own "ASOR Mission Statement" and solicited comments and additions. He also thanked the nominating committee for its excellent work, and two outgoing officers, Walt Rast as chairman of CAP and Jim Ross as secretary. After reviewing some of the "ASOR 2000" discussion, which had taken place over the Internet and earlier here in Orlando, President Seger mentioned his own goals for the future of ASOR:

1. An endowment of two million dollars.

2. Redefinition and strengthening of ties to the overseas centers

3. An increase of individual and institutional members

4. Development of a plan for outreach

5. Efforts to support the discipline in educational and other institutions

9. Reports of Operating Committees

A. CAP - McCreery

Dave reviewed the numbers and geographic distribution of the projects considered for CAP affiliation. He also noted the newly-formed subcommittees of CAP, which reflect archaeological periods. He mentioned certain discussions concerning CAP policies and matters of efficiency. The projects approved will be listed in the Newsletter.

B. COP - Leonard

Al reported the state of the journals and books sold, and noted the new editorship of NEA: Paula Wapnish and Brian Hesse. The COP is looking for an electronics publication officer. Certain issues concerning marketing and distribution are being discussed, and a possible combination of certain ASOR efforts with the Bayard Presse is being investigated.

C. CAMP - Matthews

Vic mentioned the restructuring of the CAMP subcommittees and their chairpersons. He reported the committee's recommendation that for the next two years, not counting the Centennial year of 2000, the Napa/Orlando pattern of slightly overlapping meetings with SBL/AAR, in the same location, be followed; comments on this matter are definitely solicited by CAMP.

President Seger noted those honored at the recent dinner here in Orlando: Ann Olgilvy, Jonathan Tubb, David Hopkins, James Ross, Giraud Foster, Nancy Lapp, Ron Hendel, Stephen Rosen, Walter Rast, and Lawrence Toombs.

10. Executive Director's Report - Dornemann

Copies of Dornemann's report to the board were made available.

11. The meeting was adjourned at 10:10 a.m.

*Respectfully submitted,
James F. Ross, Secretary*

NEWS and NOTICES

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN *The World of the Bible!*

An English language version of the highly regarded French magazine, *Le Monde de la Bible*, will commence production in the next few months. It will continue the traditions of its illustrious parent, capturing the beauty, mystery and excitement of five thousand years of religious history through articles written by the world's leading biblical scholars and superb artwork and photography. Six colorful issues each year will feature an archaeological discovery, an exceptional exhibition, or a special preview. Book reviews, exhibition schedules, archaeological reports, transcripts of conferences, and diaries of cultural journeys are also planned for every issue.

The Publisher, Bayard Presse, has invited ASOR to participate in establishing the magazine in the United States and ASOR would now like to pass this invitation on to its members. ASOR members who are interested in volunteering to serve on the editorial advisory board of *The World of the Bible* are asked to submit a c.v. and letter of interest stating their periods and regions of specialty to Billie Jean Collins, ASOR Director of Publications, Suite 330, 825 Houston Mill Road, Atlanta, GA 30329. Fax: 404-727-2348.

NEW USIA WEB PAGE Features International Cultural Property Protection

Washington, D.C.—The United States Information Agency (USIA) is pleased to announce its new Web page featuring International Cultural Property Protection:

www.usia.gov/education/culprop/index.html

The page provides background on the problem of international pillage of artifacts and the U.S. response; information about relevant laws, bilateral agreements and U.S. import restrictions; recent news stories and magazine articles, and much more. High-resolution images of classes of artifacts protected by the U.S. will be added in the near future.

The United States is joined with many other countries in an international effort to protect cultural heritage globally. USIA, which oversees the U.S. role in protecting international cultural property, is the lead agency in carrying out decision-making responsibilities under the *Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act*. The Act enables the United States to impose import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological or ethnological material in accordance with the *1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* when the pillage of such material places in jeopardy the cultural heritage of the country of origin. USIA also supports the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, appointed by the President, in carrying out its responsibilities under the Act.

“We hope the Web page will contribute to raising public awareness in addition to providing information to all interested parties,

including academia, museums, the trade, the general public, law enforcement entities, and citizens of other countries,” announced Executive Director of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee Maria Papageorge Kouroupas. “We hope, too, that it will foster greater stewardship of our shared cultural heritage, a diminishing, non-renewable resource.”

ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE NET Site Update and Books Database

<http://www.serve.com/archaeology>

Archaeology on the Net web site has been updated with the addition of an extensive books database and addition of 150 new sites to the resources index.

The books database is an extensive collection of academic literature on archaeology and closely related subjects. More than 6000 books are collected in a searchable database, which is divided into 72 categories including:

General - Computing, Method and Theory, Cultural Heritage Management, Ethnoarchaeology, Field Archaeology, GIS and Remote Sensing, Historical Archaeology, Industrial Archaeology, Underwater Archaeology

Anthropology - Anthropology, Human Origins, Gender Studies
Artifacts and Monuments - Artifacts, Ceramics, Lithics, Megalithic Monuments, Rock Art

Classical Archaeology - Greek Art and Archaeology, Greek Architecture, Greek Sculpture, Greek Vase Painting, Roman Art and Archaeology, Roman Architecture, Roman Sculpture, Byzantine Archaeology

Cultures - Assyrians, Etruscans, Hittites, Inca Archaeology, Maya Archaeology, Minoans, Mycenaeans, Persians, Sumerians, Troy

Near Eastern Archaeology - Biblical Archaeology, Egyptology, Islamic Archaeology, Near Eastern Archaeology Prehistory - Paleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic

Regional - Aegean, Africa, Anatolia, Arctic, Asia, Australia, British Isles, Europe, India and Pakistan, Pacific Islands, Scandinavia, Turkey

Related - Agriculture and Pastoralism, Archaeometry, Conservation, Dendrochronology, Faunal and Floral Studies, Linguistics, Numismatics

Tools - Bibliographies, Biographies, Excavation Reports, Maps and Atlases, Museums.

Located at www.serve.com/archaeology/books/index.html

Archaeology on the Net is an annotated index of archaeology and related resources. At present there are links to 1500+ sites categorized under the following 33 subject headings:

Academic Departments, Bibliographies and Documentation, Course and Teaching Material, Discussion Groups, Field Projects and Reports, Fieldwork Opportunities, Journals, Maps and Atlases, Museums, Newsgroups, Organizations, Institutes, Other Resource Lists, Anthropology, Archaeological Computing, Conservation, Archaeometry, Cultural Heritage Protection, Dendrochronology, Ethnoarchaeology, Faunal and Floral Studies, GIS and Remote Sensing, Linguistics, Lithics, Rock Art, Underwater Archaeology, Regional: Anatolia, Africa, North and Central/South America, Asia, Australia, Europe, Near East.

You can add a resource to the listed categories from the main index page. The main index page is at

www.serve.com/archaeology

ASOR Election Results

Voted in as ASOR Institutional Trustees: (Class running from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2002)

William Dever

Tim Harrison

Bruce Routledge

David Hopkins (from election to June 30, 1999)

Voted in as ASOR Individual member Trustees: (Class running from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2002)

Wally Aufrecht

Jeff Blakely

Stuart Swiny

Voted in as a Board Trustee (Class running from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2002)

Eric Meyers

Ingrid Wood

Voted to the Agenda Committee: (Class running July 1, 1999-June 30, 2001)

Jodi Magness (Institutional)

Mark Chavalas (Individual)

Voted to the Nominations Committee: (Class running July 1, 1999 -June 30, 2001)

Tammi Schneider (Institutional)

Andrea Berlin (Individual)

ASOR officers election: (Officers from July 1, 1999-June 30, 2002)

Board Chair: P. E. MacAllister

President: Joe Seger

V. President: Holly Hendrix

Secretary: James Strange

Treasurer: Ingrid E. Wood

ASOR Committee Chairs:

COP: Al Leonard (From July 1, 1999-June 30, 2002)

CAP David McCreery (special mail-in election) (From July 1, 1998- June 30, 2001)

CAMP: Victor Mathews (special mail-in election) (From July 1, 1998-June 30, 2001)

PRESS RELEASE

The American Theological Library Association (ATLA) is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. James R. Adair, Jr. to the position of Director of the ATLA Center for Electronic Texts in Religion (ATLA CETR). CETR is a research and development division of ATLA developed by the Association in collaboration with and located at Emory University, Atlanta, GA. Initially, Dr. Adair will serve as Project Director for ATLA's journal digitization project ATLAS.

Dr. Adair holds the Ph.D. (Old Testament) and M.Div. from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, TX. He has earned the M.A. (Ancient Near Eastern Studies) and Honors B.A. (Semitic Languages and Cultures) from the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa. His B.S. (Computer and Information Science) is from Trinity University in San Antonio, TX.

Dr. Adair served as Manager of Information Technology Services for Scholars Press, Atlanta, GA, from 1994-1998. Since 1996 he has taught at Mercer University, Mason, GA, as an adjunct professor.

The American Theological Library Association welcomes Dr. James R. Adair, Jr. to his new post January 1, 1999.

ASOR-L

ASOR-L is a moderated discussion list for ASOR members and non-members interested in ASOR-related topics. The purpose of ASOR-L is to facilitate the sharing of information between ASOR members and people with related interests. This means that ASOR members are free to consult other members on matters relating to their research, to ASOR, or to archaeology in general. The list is strictly moderated so that only relevant subject matters may be discussed. As a result, traffic on the list is light and of immediate interest to subscribers.

To sign up

- Send a message to majordomo@shemesh.scholar.emory.edu
- The message should say: subscribe asor-l
- You should then receive a welcoming message.
(If you do not receive a message, send mail to bcollin@emory.edu
- All postings should be sent to asor-l@shemesh.scholar.emory.edu
- To remove your name from the list, just send this message to majordomo@shemesh.scholar.emory.edu: unsubscribe asor-l

REPORT of the Committee on the Annual Meeting and Program (CAMP)

At the ASOR Annual Meeting in Orlando, Florida (November 18–21), the Committee on the Annual Meeting and Program met to formulate a strategy that would both stabilize and strengthen future Annual Meeting programs. The first step in that direction was the restructuring of CAMP subcommittees. Douglas Clark (Walla Walla College) has been named the new chair of the Program Committee and he will be assisted by six new members of that committee. These scholars represent the full range of interests within ASOR and they have accepted the responsibility to monitor current program units, foster the creation of new units, and provide timely response to the building of the Annual Meeting Program.

Another facet of CAMP that is now moving into even greater focus is the Outreach Committee. Under the leadership of Carolyn Draper Rivers, this committee hopes to broaden ASOR's educational mission to include K-12 students and teachers as well as the general public. Among the items discussed at their meeting were the introduction of new communication technologies, the production of teaching aids, and the various ways in which ASOR members could become local, regional or national resources.

With regard to future Annual Meeting venues, CAMP made the following recommendation to the Corporation and Membership Meeting and then to the Board of Trustees:

ASOR will continue for the present to hold its Annual Meeting in the same city and just prior to the SBL/AAR Annual Meeting at least through the November 2001 meeting. The format will be either Wednesday through Saturday or Thursday through Sunday, depending upon coordina-

tion with the Center Boards and the Program Committee.

During the year 2000 Centennial celebrations, ASOR will meet April 13-16 in Washington, DC for a gala celebration and a limited amount of regular programming. In addition, a full Annual Meeting will be held in November in conjunction with the SBL/AAR Annual Meeting in Nashville. There are also plans for some ASOR programming at the AIA in January 2001 in San Diego.

This recommendation was approved by both the membership and the Board of Trustees. Since there has been considerable interest in our pursuing negotiations with both SBL and AIA with regard to arrangements for future Annual Meetings, CAMP will be doing this over the next several months. At the heart of these negotiations will be (1) the preservation and strengthening of ASOR's identity as a scholarly society, and (2) providing the membership with the fullest and most enriching program.

A great deal of preparation will be necessary to make these upcoming meetings a success. Those members and section chairs who are interested in creating new program units or scheduling programming at the November 2000 meeting in Nashville and/or the 2001 AIA meeting in San Diego should contact Doug Clark, Chair of the Program Committee (clardo@wwc.edu) as soon as possible.

Please send any responses to the CAMP recommendations and any other comments you may have about future Annual Meeting programs to: Dr. Victor H. Matthews, CAMP Chair, Religious Studies Department, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804; fax: 417-836-4757; email: vhm970f@mail.smsu.edu

Victor H. Matthews
CAMP Chair

ASOR WELCOMES INGRID WOOD AS ITS NEW TREASURER

ASOR is pleased to announce that the ASOR Board of Trustees in November voted to accept Ingrid Wood as the new ASOR Treasurer.

Ingrid Wood was born in 1954 in Waterbury, Connecticut. She attended school in Naugatuck, Connecticut, College Park, Maryland, and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. She pursued studies at Catholic Institute in Paris, the University of Salzburg, and Bryn Mawr College, and in 1975 received a bachelor's degree from Bryn Mawr College where she majored in chemistry. She was employed as a systems analyst by Johnson & Johnson in New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1975–1977, pursued studies in business administration at the University of Rochester, 1977–1978, and was employed in laboratory systems at the University of Rochester Medical School, 1978–1981.

Since 1981, she has been employed by New England Life Insurance Company in various systems management positions. She is currently Vice President of Information Systems Development, and her areas of responsibility include corporate and investment systems, New England Securities, actuarial systems, and equity and traditional insurance. She has served as a business and technical consultant to NVEST, Inc. and Nathan and Lewis Securities, Inc. and directed the technological aspects of the merger of New England Life Insurance Company with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. She is a Fellow of the Life Management Institute.

Ingrid serves on the board of Friends of Copley Square, and is a life member of the Boston University Friends of the Library. She is also a member of the Boston Mycological Club. Her avocations include mycology and field geology. Her languages include French and Latvian, and she has traveled extensively in western and eastern Europe.

Ingrid resides in Boston with her husband, Peter W. Wood, who is an academic administrator and associate professor of anthropology at Boston University.

Amman • Baghdad
Damascus • Jerusalem • Nicosia

AMERICAN CENTER OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP AWARDEES 1997-1998

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship

*Prof. Andrew Shryock (Assistant Professor, Anthropology, State University of New York, Buffalo) - The Politics of Hospitality in Tribal Jordan

The Kress Fellowship in the Art and Archaeology of Jordan

Ms. Erika Schluntz (Ph.D. Program, Center for Old World Archaeology & Art, Brown University) - The Architectural Sculpture of the Southern Temple at Petra, Jordan.

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program (NMERTP) Senior Research Fellowship

*Prof. Bruce Borthwick (Professor, Political Science, Albion College) - Policy Making in Jordan in Regard to Water

*Prof. Patricia Carter (Associate Professor, Music Department, University of Tennessee, Knoxville) - The Collection and Preservation of Jordanian Folk Music on Site

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program (NMERTP) Pre-Doctoral Fellowship

*Ms. Michelle Bonogofsky (Ph.D. Program, Near Eastern Studies, University of California, Berkeley) - Human Relationships Among the Neolithic Burials of Jordan

Ms. Michelle Browsers (Ph.D. Program, Political Science, University of Minnesota) - Contested Discourse: The Concept of Civil Society in Contemporary Arab Democratic Theory.

Mr. Najib Hourani (Ph.D. Program, Department of Politics, New York University) - The Politics of Anti-Politics: Bureaucratization and Development in Modern Jordan.

Ms. Donka Markus (Ph.D. Program, Classical Studies, University of Michigan) - Research on the Carbonized Petra Papyri.

Mr. Charles Reineke (M.A. Program, Journalism, University of Missouri, Columbia) - Assessing the Economic, Environmental and Cultural Effects of Mass Tourism in the Jordan Rift Valley.

United States Information Agency (USIA) Fellowship

Ms. Joy Lehman Farmer (Ph.D. Program, Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles) - The Political Economy of Private Sector Growth in Jordan.

Mr. Waleed Hazbun (Ph.D. Program, Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology) - Staging Liberalization? The Politics of Tourism, the State, and Global Economy in Jordan.

*Mr. Russell Lucas (Ph.D. Program, Department of Government, Georgetown University) - Opposition and the Politics of Institutional Reform in Arab Monarchies.

*Ms. Megan Perry (Ph.D. Program, Biological Anthropology, University of New Mexico) - Bir Madhkur Excavation and Survey: A Bioarchaeological Study of a Roman Frontier Garrison

Prof. Jane Peterson (Visiting Assistant Professor, Social & Cultural Sciences, Marquette University) - The Origins and Development of an Early Agricultural Village in West-Central Jordan: Mapping and Preliminary Test Excavations at Khirbet Hammam in the Wadi el-Hasa.

*Mr. Benjamin Saidel (Ph.D. Program, Anthropology, Harvard University) - The Bedouin Ethnoarchaeological Survey Project

*Ms. Catherine Warrick (Ph.D. Program, Comparative Politics, Georgetown University) - The Politics of Culture: Gender and Discourse in Jordanian Society

Jennifer C. Groot Fellowship

Mr. Brian Brown (Undergraduate, Archaeology, Brown University) - Petra Southern Temple Project

Mr. Christian Rata (Graduate Student, Biblical Hebrew Languages & Literature, Univ. of Toronto) - Wadi eth-Themed Project

*Report follows.



Andrew Shryock
(SUNY-Buffalo)

NEH Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship

The Politics of Hospitality
in Tribal Jordan

My project dealt with traditional notions of hospitality (*karam*) and how tribespeople in Jordan use these notions to create distinctive forms of political community. I charted this process over roughly three centuries, using oral histories, travel literature, interviews, and direct participation in hospitality events among the ‘Abbad and ‘Adwan tribes. This mix of activities helped me piece together what I believe is the durable infrastructure of tribal politics in the Balga, while at the same time highlighting the manner in which this infrastructure has been affected by dramatic social, economic, and political change.

My conclusion, put simply, is that hospitality, as a tribal virtue, has become increasingly self-conscious. It is ruthlessly commoditized. The emblems of hospitality—coffee pots, mortars and pestles, drum-shaped coffee mills, tea services, and similar artifacts—are sold in shops and displayed in hotels, restaurants, and public spaces all over Jordan. As a marketable form of material culture, *karam* is kitsch. It is no longer something distinctly Bedouin, much less tribal. The Jordanian state continues to use this antique material culture to symbolize its “tribal sector,” and powerful *shaykhs* use *karam* motifs to decorate their homes, but most people (tribal and non-tribal) see this as a kind of folkloric code that refers ultimately to the past, not the present. It is “transparent” and of little use as a political tool. Market forces and nationalist ideology have combined to transform the material culture of *karam* into a range of “identity products” which can be acquired in exchange for cash.

Despite the rampant commercialization of *karam*, there remain areas of social life

in which the culture of hospitality is assumed to be habitual and socially binding. As tribesmen say, true *karam* is “a burning in the skin” (*hararat al-jalud*), inherited “from the father and the grandfathers” (*minn al-abb wa l-jadud*), which compels men to give freely of “what abundance they possess” (*al-jud minn al-mawjud*). This virtue cannot be traded in the marketplace. Unlike money or power, it is not thought of as a blunt political tool. It is seldom “thought of” at all; instead *karam* of this sort is a backdrop against which politics is played among the Balga tribes. I spent most of my research stay at ACOR exploring this vast body of implicit ideas and customary practices. I attended dozens of weddings, funerals, formal and not-so-formal feasts. I photographed these events, interviewed *shaykhs* known for their generosity and observed them in action, transcribed poems about coffee, and *mansaf*, and men who were famously openhanded (or tight fisted). I even threw a big feast of my own, to study the myriad demands of being a *mu‘azzib*, a host.

In the course of this work, I managed to isolate several deep structures of tribal hospitality, by which I mean protocols or rituals that must be acted out in standard ways. These protocols, as I discovered in my reading of the travel literature, are old and remarkably stable. They are triggered whenever a guest or outsider enters another’s private space, but they also give shape to an entire political system based on notions of “protection,” “respect,” and analogies that liken the polity (whether national or tribal) to a house. What I was prepared to treat as a set of strictly tribal customs can be linked to (and actually underlies) important patterns in Jordanian national politics. Many of my ‘Abbadi and ‘Adwani hosts insisted that popular government slogans comparing Jordan to a “big family” and “one house” are meant to be understood literally, not figuratively. During my stay at ACOR, I recorded ten hours of oral history, re-analyzed forty hours of material I recorded in 1990, and translated an original, highly unorthodox tale of *karam* written for me by Hamoud al-Jibali, an ‘Abbadi influential who became deeply involved in my research. In all of this complex material, a clear model of Jordanian “house politics” emerges, and *karam* is an essential language of that politics.



Patricia Carter
(University of Tennessee)

NMERTP Senior Research Fellowship

The Collection and Preservation of
Traditional Jordanian Folk Music Project

The cultural heritage of indigenous peoples is widely recognized as rapidly disappearing as our world community becomes daily more homogeneous. In Jordan, evidence of this trend has become apparent as the demographics of the population have recently been affected by waves of refugees from outside the country while simultaneously being bombarded by a media blitz of western culture. Additionally, television programming is going to be privatized in the near future, which will intensify nontraditional foreign entertainment. In the past, folk music has presented a vivid picture of ancient customs and traditions that have been handed down for centuries and are now dying out along with the older generation. A concentrated effort must be made to save the music, which, once lost, will be gone forever.

During my tenure at ACOR, I was able to set a complete and solid foundation for an ongoing effort to collect and preserve the cultural heritage of Jordanian folk music. There is a critical need for this project and it will require continuing attention and support in the future.

In conducting the collection phase of this project, I have established three main categories of resources:

- 1) Professional folk singers and instrumentalists. Some of this material is commercially available and older recordings, films, and interviews were found in the archives of Radio Jordan and Jordan Television.
- 2) Non-professional traditional singers, instrumentalists and dancers representing both nomadic and sedentary life styles. This category is represented by videos, recordings, and interviews I undertook and by donations of material from a wide social range of local contacts.
- 3) Arabic Art Music by composers who have incorporated traditional melodies and “flavors” into their compositions. Musical scores and recordings of this class of material are commercially available.

As a result of the cooperation of Radio Jordan, Jordan Television and private individuals, the collection thus far contains audio recordings of 235 songs and 19 video cassettes. This material and future collections will be housed in the Arabic Music Section of the Library of the National Music Conservatory, Queen Noor Al Hussein Foundation and duplicate

copies will eventually be stored in the Library of ACOR in Amman. Future preservation plans, when funds are found, include the transfer of all audio and video data onto digital compact disk to ensure a more stable environment.

Prof. Bruce Borthwick
(Albion College)

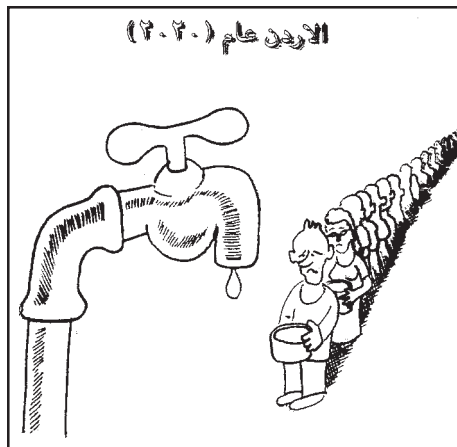
NMERTP Senior Research Fellowship

Policy Making in Jordan
in Regard to Water

Jordan is rapidly coming face-to-face with a water crisis. By the year 2005, says a strategy paper prepared by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI), "freshwater resources will be fully utilized and there [will] remain no more known resources within the country to develop."

Another document by the Ministry calls water "the most severe resource constraint Jordan faces." With a population growth rate of 3.6 percent per year, a rising standard of living, and increasing urbanization, the situation is becoming critical.

This project has been an examination of the water crisis in Jordan and how policy has been made concerning it. Large quantities of statistics and information have been gathered from the Ministry of



As part of the Awareness Project in Water carried out by the Jordan Environmental Society a series of cartoons was drawn by Ahmed Kofahi to pictorialize the situation. The most vivid is below; it shows Jordanians in the year 2020 queuing up for the last drop of water.

Water and Irrigation, foreign institutions involved in water projects, Jordanian NGOs, and various persons. Interviews have been carried out, and many long-term professional relations have been established.

The major outcome of the research is the discovery that policy making regarding the water crisis is largely a dialogue between officials in the Ministry of Water and foreign donors. Because the crisis is

quite severe, large amounts of money are required, which Jordan does not have. From its creation Jordan has been a "dependent state," relying on foreign financial support for approximately 50 percent of its national budget. Therefore, it is not surprising that 80 to 90 percent of the financing of the multiplicity of water projects to be built or carried out between now and 2011 will come from non-Jordanian sources. Since water is essential for economic development and is basic to social and political stability, foreign donors can give to the water sector seemingly without any political strings being attached. Jordan has long been well administered with a measure of political freedom and parliamentary democracy, and donors can give to a "good cause" in a "democratic country" with the assurance that their money will not be wasted. The Jordanian citizens will see improvements in water supply and services, and will feel that their government is "doing its job," thus aiding stability.

The United States and Germany are the two foreign countries with the most involvement in the water sector in Jordan and a more detailed report on my research will soon appear in *Orient*, the German journal for politics and economics of the Middle East, as an article titled "Jordan Confronts its Water Crisis."

Michelle Bonogofsky
(University of California, Berkeley)

NMERTP Pre-Doctoral Fellowship

Human Relationships Among the
Neolithic Burials of Jordan

The goals of the original proposal were two-fold: to describe the skeletal material from 'Ain Ghazal, and to examine the sample size and quality of the skeletal material for future DNA testing. The need for immediate osteological description of the material was urgent due to its deteriorating state of preservation and the fact that some material had been lost or damaged during transport. The remaining 'Ain Ghazal skeletal material was sorted, inventoried, and recorded according to burial, and age and sex characteristics. In addition, fifty-seven bone samples were selected for potential future DNA analysis. I also examined the sole skeleton from the site of 'Ain Jammam.

In addition to the human skeletal analysis, I also undertook a partial documentation of the small finds, field notes and photographs, and faunal material that were in possible association with the burials. This investigation of the

skeletal material as well as related material produced new discoveries and insights into the character of multiple individuals in graves and burial goods that had been overlooked by the excavator and the recorder due to the conditions during excavation.

Final results stemming from my research will remain incomplete until I return to the United States to enter all of my data into the computer and then coordinate the various aspects of my study. Preliminary analysis of the skeletal material from 'Ain Ghazal, however, indicate that the crania of young children, teenagers, and sub-adults, as well as those from older adults were afforded special treatment, as indicated by the "paint," bitumen, or plaster still adhering to them. This evidence for such treatment of the crania of children and young adults runs contrary to the common belief that only older adults were distinguished enough in life to have had their skulls decorated after death and to have been buried separately from their bodies. The treatment of subadults in this manner might indicate that ancestor worship was not the basis for these mortuary practices.

Russell Lucas
(Georgetown University)

USIA Fellowship

Opposition and the Politics of
Institutional Reform in Jordan

This project investigates the role that opposition groups play in the process of political liberalization. The project proposes corrective hypotheses to current democratization literature by explaining the possibilities for the success of a political liberalization process. Moreover, the project seeks to explain why opposition groups cooperate with the regime when they are not the primary beneficiaries of the newly reformed institutional environment. This project investigates how the monarchical regime in Jordan has seemingly achieved the precarious balance of political liberalization without democratization, thus remedying a theoretical gap into which a number of countries fall.

This project seeks to test hypotheses and propositions about political liberalization through a case study of the Kingdom of Jordan from 1989 until the present.

Jordan seems to have achieved a politically liberalized equilibrium without a transition to democracy or an authoritarian revival. This project will investigate the decision making practices of the regime and opposition trends—of the Left, Right, Center, and Islamist—in four instances of bargaining over political rules in Jordan. The National Charter of 1991, which outlined the project of political liberalization, and the law relegating political parties of 1992, provide two instances during the opening of liberalization where the regime and opposition cooperated to craft new political rules. To clarify further the possible paths different groups may be taking, the decisions of the regime and opposition in two instances of the regime asserting its unilateral right to define and enforce the rules will also be investigated—the decree of a new election law in 1993 and its reinforcement in 1997, and the new 1998 draft press law. The differences between opposition groups over cooperation or defection in these two instances will help explain the different paths towards equilibrium (or lack thereof) opposition groups have taken.

During the ACOR grant period, I completed field research in Jordan. I finally obtained copies of parliamentary minutes for the 1992 political parties law, the 1993 press and publications law, and the 1997 confirmation of the 1993 election law. I also obtained copies of some of the minutes of the National Charter Commission's meetings and coverage from the press of current events, especially the publication and debate over the new draft press and publications law. I have also gathered public opinion poll data from the University of Jordan's Center for Strategic Studies for later statistical analysis. Finally, I conducted fifteen interviews with academics, journalists, and political figures.

Through a comparison of the strategies and goals of the different opposition groups in Jordan over these four cases, this project attempts to fill the theoretical and empirical gap in studies of political liberalization and democratization—successful limited political liberalizations.

Megan A. Perry
(University of New Mexico)

USIA Fellowship

Comparative Human Skeletal Remains
from Bir Madhkur and Contemporary Sites
of Jordan and Israel

During the period of my USIA fellowship, I collected comparative skeletal genetic data which can be used to place material from the site of Bir Madhkur, the focus of

my dissertation research, within a broader geographic and regional perspective. So far, I have partially or completely analyzed material from sites in Jordan, Israel, and the Sinai region. This comparative data will provide a standard reference in terms of regional genetic variation and will increase the regional sample size, and thus the power of biological distance and other statistical analyses.

My efforts while a USIA fellow have focused chiefly on contacting local universities and the Department of Antiquities in order to locate skeletal remains, especially those dating to the Classical period. I began my research by traveling to Tel Aviv to inventory the remains held in the repository at Tel Aviv University and to begin analysis on these remains. I also located suitable collections that are held at the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem. Although I could not complete the analysis of all the available material in Israel while on a fellowship in Jordan, I recognize that this material is essential in the creation of a standard reference regional database and I will apply for future research funds to continue my research in Israel.

In Jordan, Dr. Mahmoud El-Najjar at Yarmouk University in Irbid allowed me to analyze skeletal material excavated from pre-1998 seasons at Yasileh, and material from Khirbet edh-Dharih, Humeima, Pella, and Al-Rabba.

In April, I was notified by Mr. Hani Falahat of the Department of Antiquities in Wadi Musa that they had excavated skeletal material in a large collective Nabataean-period tomb within the city limits of Wadi Musa, and would be interested in having me analyze it. The material had been reburied without analysis, but I agreed to re-excavate the material and bring it back to ACOR for examination. I also contacted the Department of Antiquities in Amman and, with the extremely positive and helpful aid of officials there, I was able to gain access to material excavated from at least five different sites and held in the Amman repository.

During my fellowship period I also conducted library research and began tracking down reports on sites in the region that are contemporary with Bir Madhkur, focusing particularly on the sites from which I have collected skeletal data. This research will continue after my fellowship period until December 1998, while I serve as interim Assistant Director at ACOR. In addition, I am preparing a paper on the Aila remains which will be presented at the Society for American Archaeology meetings in March, 1999. This research includes writing two or three

SAS computer programs to analyze the genetic data that I have gathered during the fellowship period.

During my research, I encountered many problems in securing proper skeletal data in Jordan, which highlights the lack of attention that biological anthropology has held in the region. Thus, this research is essential, not only to finally coordinate all of the skeletal samples into a regional analysis, but also to demonstrate that there are individuals who are interested in this type of material and are willing to put time into their proper analysis and excavation. I hope as well that my presence in Jordan and my vocal interest in the value of the analysis of ancient human skeletal material will encourage future archaeologists to seek the assistance of a physical anthropologist or bioarchaeologist when excavating tombs or cemeteries.

Benjamin Saidel
(Harvard University)

USIA Fellowship

The Bedouin Ethnoarchaeological
Survey Project

The aim and scope of the Bedouin Ethnoarchaeological Survey Project is to generate data on the layout and distribution of artifacts present at Ottoman period and at contemporary Bedouin campsites in southern Jordan. In turn this information will be used for building and testing hypotheses concerning the layout and the activities carried out at campsites inhabited by arid zone pastoralists in prehistoric and historical periods. Another aspect of this project is to use insights derived from this ethnoarchaeological fieldwork to develop new excavation strategies for excavating pastoral campsites located in the arid zones of the southern Levant.

In preparation for this project, I studied Kenneth Russell's fieldnotes and slide collection, which are housed at ACOR. The latter was important for obtaining a general impression of the range of sites he and Simms recorded. The former was an aid for understanding how Russell documented Bedouin campsites. The author used modified version of Russell's recording sheet for the BESP.

The basic survey universe, or transect, measured 0.5 km in width by 1.5 km in length. This project conducted surveys in four different environmental and elevational locations in southern Jordan for two reasons: first, to determine if the layout and the construction of Bedouin tents varies with changes in environment and elevation; second, to determine what the contemporary settlement pattern is for

Bedouin tent camps within each transect. Transect 1 is located 20 km east of Maan in Wadi Uqeiga. Transect 2 is located 10 km west of Maan in between Wadi Abu el Idham and Wadi el Juth-tha. The former is located to the south of the latter. Transect 3 is located on Jebel eth Thughra, which is to the northwest of Ras en Naqb. Transect 4 is located at the Mahatta Batn el Ghul station on an abandoned section of the Haj railroad.

In the course of this survey, sediments and sheep/goat mandibles were collected for specialist studies. The survey crew collected fresh mandibles from various sites for cementum increment analysis. Also, nineteen sediment samples from four archaeological sites, 14, 48, 50, and 52, were collected to study the micromorphology of the sediments found inside and outside Bedouin tents. Each sample is 10 cm in diameter and 10 cm in height. Thin sections will be made from each sample to determine if there a diagnostic signatures in the composition and structure of the sediments from various portions of Bedouin tent camps.

The Bedouin Ethnoarchaeological Survey Project recorded a total of eighty-eight sites. The fieldwork carried out in all transects identified different settlement patterns in each survey universe. Some of the sites identified by this survey provide important information on the impact of site formation processes at Bedouin tent camps. This information can provide insights on the impact of site formation processes, both anthropogenic and natural, on tent camps from protohistoric and historic periods (for example, transect 2 site 35, which contains multiple occupations). This is demonstrated by changing alignments in the drainage channels, and by the fragmentary outlines of tents that are not in alignment with one another. The significance of this site is underscored by the absence of vertical and horizontal stratigraphy. Specifically, how does one establish contemporaneity between various tents at one site where there is an absence of horizontal and vertical stratigraphy? The lack of horizontal and vertical stratigraphy is often encountered at the tent camps of arid zone pastoralists.

The data derived from this project will serve as the basis for a more in-depth ethnoarchaeological project.

Catherine E. Warrick
(*Georgetown University*)

USIA Fellowship

The Politics of Culture: Gender and Discourse in Jordanian Society

This research project was designed to investigate the importance of gender issues in Jordanian political contestation. It focused on three chief areas of women's involvement and gender issues in public life: the legal system (particularly constitutional rights and criminal law), women in the military, and the role of "women's issue" nongovernmental organizations. This provided for the examination of both state and non-state actors as well as an arena (law) in which the state and society directly interact. Briefly, my findings are as follows:

The Jordanian military has a coherent and institutionalized strategy for developing women's roles and status within the military. This strategy reflects several aspects of state power in Jordan. The effort is led by two princesses with military training, thus conferring an aura of royal approval that has greatly facilitated the project. Also, the military is an environment somewhat isolated from social and parliamentary pressures. At the same time, however, the military is not isolated from cultural morés and traditions regarding the role of women, and thus progress has come very gradually. This gradualist approach is firmly endorsed by the leaders of the DWA, and the language of rights and equality is notably absent from their discussions of women's military roles. Instead, they talk about professionalism, competence, and "earning" respect. They are focused on practical gains, which are to be won by carefully avoiding provoking those who would place obstacles in their path.

In the legal system, gendered elements (both feminist and traditionalist) are at work in a number of ways. The Jordanian constitution provides for the equality of citizens on a number of bases (religion, race, etc.) but not gender. Both civil and criminal law make it clear that to be a female Jordanian citizen is a significantly different thing than to be a male one. Females cannot acquire passports without the written approval of the nearest male relative, and they cannot pass their nationality on to their children. In the realm of criminal law, women also face serious disadvantages. Men who kill or wound a female relative in an "honor crime" benefit from significant reductions in sentencing. No such benefit accrues

to women who kill their husbands in similar circumstances, and sentencing of women tends to be harsh. The legal system has become a key arena of contestation between women's rights activists, the state, and traditional centers of authority (such as tribal leaders). Cultural demands and state power structures are closely intertwined, and this interaction is very important for political development as Jordan continues to construct and define rights and legal practices.

The non-governmental organizations that deal with issues of women's rights and development have been largely coopted by the state, but have also made some progress, particularly in the areas of legal reform and the provision of political training to lower-class or rural women. However, the ability (and desire) of some groups to advocate more radical social change is, by their own admission, constricted by their relationship with the state.

Private organizations have greater leeway to be more overt in their rhetoric but are also hampered by more limited resources. The issue of state cooptation is a complex one; the state appears to be using these (and other) civil society agents for its own ends, but at the same time, the NGOs are able to use the state for their purposes, which include seeking to reshape parts of the state and its policies.

Finally, this research revealed that the state's strategies involve various and sometimes conflicting stances on gender issues. The Petra Regional Council, a government agency, is actively promoting the disemployment of women as part of the formation of cooperatives to manage commercial activity in Petra. Women have been officially forbidden to participate in selling goods or in ownership of the businesses. The PRC's own explanation of this policy makes it clear that the operative factors are not only economic, but gendered as well. Disemploying the women provides greater economic opportunity for some of the men, helps reduce commercial activity in Petra, appeals to traditional notions about gender roles, and reflects ideas about gender, public appearance and tourist appeal. This deliberate program of disemploying women is undertaken by a state agent at the same time that the state is supporting other efforts in the same locality to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities for women. Clearly, the state does not speak with one voice, and uses gender in different ways to serve different agendas.

Visit ACOR's web site at

www.bu.edu/acor

MEETING CALENDAR

February 14–16, 1999

Daily Life in the Ancient Near East. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Midwest Region of the American Oriental Society. Plenary speakers for the conference include: Daniel Snell (Sumer), Samuel Greengus (Mesopotamian and Biblical Law), David Weisberg (Babylonia), Harry Hoffner (Hatti), Anson Rainey (Syro-Egypt), Jim Hoffmeier (Egypt), Carol Meyers (Hebrew Bible), and Bruce Malina (New Testament). Others are also invited to propose papers that contribute to the topic. Contact the Program Coordinator: Richard E. Averbeck, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, 2065 Half Day Road, Deerfield, IL 60015. Tel: (847) 317-8017. Fax: (847) 317-8141. Home: (414) 697-1877. E-mail: RAverbeck@compuserve.com

February 26–27, 1999

Do Ut Des: Ritual and Economy in the Ancient World. University of Texas, Austin. Graduate student conference to explore intersections between ritual and economic activity in the ancient world. Contact: Graduate Conference on Ritual and Economy, Dept. of Classics, Waggener Hall 123, Austin, TX 78712-1181; e-mail: doutdes@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu; web: ccwf.cc.utexas.edu/~doutdes/.

March 6–7, 1999

SBL/AAR/ASOR Southwest Commission on Religious Studies Regional Meeting. Harvey Hotel—DFW Airport, Irving, TX. Contact: W. H. Bellinger, Jr., Dept. of Religion, Baylor University, PO Box 97284, Waco, TX 76798-7284; Tel.: 254-710-3742; e-mail: bill_bellinger@baylor.edu

March 12–14, 1999

SBL/AAR/ASOR Southeastern Commission for the Study of Religion Regional Meeting. Omni Chapel Hill Hotel, Chapel Hill, NC. Contact: Herbert Burhenn, Dept. of Philosophy and Religion, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN 37403; Tel: 423-755-4336; Fax: 423-755-4279; e-mail: Herbert-Burhenn@utc.edu

March 20–21, 1999

SBL/ASOR Central States Regional Meeting. St. Louis, MO. Contact: Donald A. Johns, 2107 E. Camorene, Springfield, MO 65803; Tel: 417-833-6555; e-mail: dajohns@compuserve.com

March 21–24, 1999

209th Meeting of the American Oriental Society. Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel, 300 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Contact: Jonathan Rodgers, Graduate Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI 48109-1205. Tel. 734-764-7555; Fax. 734-763-6743; e-mail: jrodgers@umich.edu; http://www.umich.edu/~aos/.

March 24–29, 1999

The Aegean and the Western Mediterranean: Relations and Interaction, 8th–5th centuries BC. Austrian Academy of Science, Vienna. Papers are invited. Topics: urban planning; polis and hinterland; sanctuaries and cults; Ionian art and influence in the west; architecture; sculpture; terra-cotta and ceramics; aspects of trade. Contact: Die Ägäis und das westliche Mittelmeer, Frau Dr. Verena Gassner, Institut für Klassische Archäologie, Franz Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Vienna, Austria. Fax: 43 1 3193684; e-mail: Verena.Gassner@univie.ac.at.

April 21–23, 1999

The First Jewish Revolt: Archaeology, History, and Ideology. Jointly sponsored by the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis and the Department of Classics, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. Speakers include Erich Gruen, Martin Goodman, Eric Meyers, Tessa Rajak, Anthony Saldarini, Richard Horsley, Neil Silberman, and Hanan Eshel. Registration fee: \$50. Contact: Prof. J. Andrew Overman, Dept. of Classics, Macalester College, St. Paul, MN 55105, tel. (651) 696-6375, email: overman@macalester.edu OR Prof. Andrea M. Berlin, CNES, 330 Folwell Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, tel. (612) 626-7371, email: aberlin@tc.umn.edu.

April 30–May 2, 1999

Byzantine Eschatology: Views on the Last Things. Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine Symposium. Under the direction of Professors George Dennis and Ioli Kalavrezou, an international group of seventeen scholars will investigate the beliefs and practices of the inhabitants of the Byzantine Empire concerning death and what follows death on both the individual and the cosmic scales. The speakers will address the liturgical, legal, popular, and artistic aspects of funerals and burial, as well as the remembrance of the departed in homilies and letters of consolation. Fur-

ther topics to be discussed will include what the Byzantines believed happened to the soul after death, its journey and judgment, and its ability to intercede for the living. The theology of death, resurrection, apocalyptic elements, and the notion of final restoration will conclude the program.

June 13–15, 1999

A Conference on the Mandaean, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. Contact: J. F. Coakley, Dept. of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. E-mail: coakley@fas.harvard.edu

October 4–8, 1999

Fourth International Congress of Hittitology, Würzburg, Germany. The focus of this Congress will be on philological, historical, cultural, religious, linguistic, and archaeological aspects of Ancient Anatolia. Contact: 4. Internationaler Kongress für Hethitologie, Gernot Wilhelm, Institut für Oriental. Philologie, Universität Würzburg, Ludwigstrasse 6, D-97070 Würzburg, Germany. Tel. .49 (0)931-31-2862, 2861. Fax: .49 (0)931-31-2674. Tel./Fax: .49 (0)931-92989. E-Mail: gernot.wilhelm@mail.uni-wuerzburg.de

August 23–27, 1999

Seventh International Conference of Demotic Studies, University of Copenhagen. The Conference will be organized by the Carsten Niebuhr Institute of Near Eastern Studies. Submit the title and an abstract not later than April 31, 1999. There is no theme for the conference as a whole, but given the nature of the contents of the collection of papyri in Copenhagen (the Carlsberg Papyri), it is hoped that due attention will be given to the study of literary texts. Contact: Paul John Frandsen and Kim Ryholt.

September 20–27, 1999

14th International Congress for Christian Archaeology. Vienna, Austria. Theme: Early Christianity between Rome and Constantinople. Contact: Kongresssekretariat, c/o Abteilung für Frühchristliche Archäologie am Institut für Klassische Archäologie, Universität Wien, Franz Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Vienna, Austria. Tel.: ++43/1/313 52 - 242, Fax: ++43/1/319 36 84. E-mail: fcha.klass-AustrArchaeologie@univie.ac.at.

November 7–11, 1999

Human Remains: Conservation Retrieval and Analysis. Williamsburg, VA. This conference is being organized by the Departments of Conservation and Archaeology at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Contact: Emily Williams, Department of Conservation -BHW, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA. 23187-1776, fax: (757) 565-8752; tel. (757) 220 7079, email: ewilliams@cwf.org.

October 10–11, 1999

The Twelfth Annual Klutznick Symposium: "The End of Days?: Millennialism from the Hebrew Bible to the Present." Creighton University's Klutznick Chair in Jewish Civilization and Center for the Study of Religion and Society will host the Twelfth Annual Klutznick Symposium to take place in Omaha, Nebraska.

The Program Committee seeks proposals from presenters in the humanities (including literature and literary studies), social sciences, applied and fine arts, and other appropriate fields. We hope to prepare a program that encompasses a variety of approaches and contexts. Preference will be given to individuals who have not been presenters at previous Klutznick Symposia.

Some support for the presenter's costs of transportation and accommodation will be provided. For further information contact Leonard Jay Greenspoon, Chairholder of the Klutznick Chair in Jewish Civilization (ljgrn@creighton.edu, phone 402-280-2304, fax 402-280-1454), or Ronald A. Simkins, Director of the Center for the Study of Religion and Society (rsmkns@creighton.edu, phone 402-280-2504) at Creighton University, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, Nebraska 68178. One page abstracts and vitae should be submitted to either Dr. Greenspoon or Dr. Simkins by March 15, 1999.

October 8–9, 1999

Electronic Publication of Ancient Near Eastern Texts. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is pleased to announce a conference on the electronic publication of ancient Near Eastern texts. The focus will be on Web publication of "tagged" texts using the new Extensible Markup Language (XML), although other aspects of electronic publication may also be discussed. XML provides a simple and extremely flex-

ible standardized syntax for representing complex information and for delivering it over the World Wide Web (for more details see <http://www.oasis-open.org/cover>). Furthermore, it is based on proven approach because it is a streamlined subset of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) that has been used for electronic publication worldwide for more than a decade. XML therefore makes possible quite powerful and efficient forms of electronic publication via the Internet, including academic publication of philological and archaeological data.

To obtain more information or to register your intention to attend, please contact David Schloen <d-schloen@uchicago.edu> by e-mail or at the following address: David Schloen, Oriental Institute Electronic Publication Conference, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, tel: 773-702-1382, fax: 773-702-9853. www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/XML_Conference_1999.html

November 18–21, 1999

ASOR Annual Meeting. Cambridge Marriott, Cambridge, MA. Contact: Rudy Dornemann, ASOR at BU, 656 Beacon Street, 5th floor, Boston, MA 02215-2010. Tel: 617-353-6574; e-mail: dornasor@bu.edu. www.asor.org/AM/AMcall99.html

No Date Available

Pimps, Peasants, And Potentates: Low-Lifes and Leaders in the Ancient World. An Annual Colloquium sponsored by Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. As scholars of the ancient world, we are accustomed to walk the well-illuminated avenues of antiquity, seeking out monuments to noble men and great accomplishments. Rarely do we venture into the darker alleys, the familiar haunts of prostitutes and cutthroats, soldiers and drunken youths, lovelorn poets, and even the occasional emperor. Here mass and elite mixed: thugs met with wealthy slummers, craftsmen hawked their wares, courtesans advised prominent statesmen—surrounded by the nameless, faceless crowds shuffling through their daily routine. We invite the submission of abstracts from all disciplines for papers that shed light on these obscure corners of antiquity, where lowly and lofty intermingled. Please submit an abstract of 250-350 words by mail, email, or fax no later than 10 January 1999. Include your name, address, phone number, email address, and affiliation. Participants will be notified by mail or email by 31 January 1999. Presentations will be limited to approximately 20 minutes. Limited travel funding is available. Send abstract to 1999 Duke-UNC Colloquium, c/o Noel R. Fiser, Department of Classics, Univ. of North Carolina, 212 Murphey Hall, CP #3145, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3145, classics@unc.edu; FAX: 919-962-4036. www.classics.unc.edu/gc/

February 27–28, 1999

The UK chapter of the Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA) Conference. Cardiff, U.K. The organisers particularly wish to encourage attendance by research students, archaeologists in units, agencies and planning authorities, and those who have not previously participated in CAA conferences. If you use computers or quantitative methods in your archaeological research or field work we would really like to encourage you to come and talk about it at the conference. The atmosphere is friendly and informal and CAA(UK) is a good place to talk about work in progress and to receive feedback from those working on similar problems. The call for papers is available on-line at [http://www.cf.ac.uk/uwcc/hisar/conferences/caa\(uk\)99/](http://www.cf.ac.uk/uwcc/hisar/conferences/caa(uk)99/). Contact: caauk@cf.ac.uk

March 19, 1999

New Insights in Near and Middle Eastern Research. The University of Toronto, Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations, Graduate Student Association. Graduate and post-graduate students, as well as Faculty, are welcome to submit proposals on any topic concerning the Near and Middle East, from the Ancient to the Modern period. Each presenter is allotted 20 minutes followed by a period for questions and discussion. Please submit a 150 to 200 word proposal no later than Friday, February 19, 1999 to: Caroline Rocheleau, NMC Graduate Symposium Co-ordinator, Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations, 4 Bancroft Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1C1; Tel: (416) 596-2427; Fax: (416) 978-3305; E-mail: caroline.rocheleau@utoronto.ca. If you will require audiovisual equipment, please indicate this in your proposal. In the interests of forming a symposium publication, those selected to present will be called upon to submit a transcript of their presentations prior to the date of the symposium.

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