



ASOR

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2011 ANNUAL MEETING SUMMARY



Elise A. Friedland and Andrew M. Smith II

Last year we reported that the Annual Meeting in Atlanta was the largest in ASOR’s history. This has changed. Now, the 2011 Annual Meeting, held from November 16-19 in the Westin St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, featured the largest academic program that ASOR has ever supported. With 80 sessions, over 400 papers, 41 business meetings and special events, and 20 exhibitors, the 818 attendees were kept busy from the crack of dawn to late into the evening. Many noted on their meeting evaluations that this year’s gathering was engaging, diverse, and exciting. Consequently, this year’s Academic Program was the most diverse with papers and sessions covering the broad temporal, regional, and disciplinary areas represented in the ASOR membership. Presentations addressed chronological periods from Prehistoric to Islamic, regions throughout the ancient Near East from Cyprus to Iran, and a wide range of academic disciplines.

We hope to further this trend of growth by continuing the new structure featured at last year’s meeting, which provides two different types of sessions: ASOR-Sponsored Sessions and Member-Organized Sessions and Workshops. ASOR-Sponsored Sessions offer broad temporal, regional, and thematic sessions for the presentation of new research. These include some long-standing sessions such as those on *Prehistoric Archaeology*,

Archaeology of the Bronze and Iron Ages, *Archaeology of Anatolia*, and *Archaeology of Mesopotamia*, as well as some new additions (e.g., *Archaeology of Islamic Society*, *Archaeology of Lebanon*, and *Bioarchaeology of the Near East*.) We also look forward to expanding the academic program in 2012 with the newly approved session on the *Archaeology of the Black Sea and Eurasia*, as well as a session on the *Archaeology of Southern Arabia and Neighboring Regions*.

We are also happy to report that ASOR’s members have enthusiastically embraced this trend to diversify the Annual Meeting, by chairing a range of Member-Organized sessions and Workshops. This year’s Member-Organized sessions, for example, included two sessions on *Landscapes of Settlement in the*

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

This issue of the newsletter celebrates ASOR's Heritage and Platt Fellowship recipients. As echoed throughout their reports, these scholarships not only secured invaluable training in a wide range of skills and research methods, they also fostered experiences and memories that invariably will last a lifetime. Indeed, reading their reports has jogged memories from my own early years of field work. My first opportunity to participate on an archaeological excavation occurred during the summer of my sophomore year in college, and was made possible by a fellowship administered through ASOR. Although I had dreamt of becoming an archaeologist since grade school, as so many young people do, the ASOR fellowship provided the economic wherewithal to pursue that dream. It quite literally changed my life, capturing my imagination, and creating an opportunity that I might otherwise never have experienced. It also introduced me to ASOR, initiating a relationship that has continued now for almost thirty years. I am sincerely grateful for the opportunity I was afforded, and I know that this year's recipients share that appreciation. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to those who have helped make these fellowships available over the years, especially the Heritage Fellowships, each of which was made possible by a generous donor.

As ASOR launches the Foundation Campaign, one of its top priorities--or challenges--will be support for student scholarships. My experience and those of the 38 testimonials in this newsletter bear witness to the important educational role these scholarships play. Unfortunately, the cost of participating in field projects in overseas settings has increased exponentially over the past decade, rendering it increasingly more prohibitive for students to participate. These economic conditions are also adversely impacting the ability of ASOR-affiliated researchers to engage in innovative, ground-breaking research. Thus there is a critical need to enhance ASOR's capacity to provide this much needed support. Helping to meet this challenge will ensure that ASOR is able to continue its important educational mis-

sion, fostering the study and public understanding of the cultures and history of the Near East in the next generation.



The Foundation Campaign will also render ASOR a model for change and renewal within other fields of academic study in the humanities and social sciences. A new generation of scholars is rising within ASOR with interests that reach beyond the traditional fields of Biblical Studies, Languages and History into a broad interdis-

ciplinary range that includes Anthropology, Ethnography, Geography, the Biological and Physical Sciences, and Museum Studies. With its core commitment to creating and expanding research and educational opportunities within this dynamic intellectual environment, ASOR will be well-positioned to play a role in higher education that is both timely and of real consequence.

The Campaign challenge to secure funding support for junior scholars and students will help ensure that we accomplish these strategically important goals. I thus urge you to consider contributing financially to this vital Campaign priority. As our spring 2011 challenge demonstrated, ASOR's membership is both deeply committed and generous. I am therefore confident that you will join us in this effort to secure the foundation for ASOR's future. Ultimately, the success of ASOR's programs--and its ability to fulfill its mission--will depend on the continued active engagement and support of each and every member.

In closing, I am pleased to be able to welcome Stevan Dana, Mark Lanier, Bob Massie and Laura Mazow as new first time ASOR board members. They join returnees Gary Arbino, Carol Meyers, Beth Alpert Nakhai, Orly Nelson, and Joe Seger as Trustees of the Class of 2014. My best wishes to all the ASOR community with the start of the new year.

Yours sincerely,



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2011 ANNUAL MEETING SUMMARY

Ancient Near East, which showcased a host of quality papers on landscape archaeology. *Teaching Archaeology to Undergraduates: Success Stories and Cautionary Tales* concluded a successful run of three years, with a special session devoted to service-learning and Near Eastern archaeology. The session on *The German Contribution to the Archaeology of the Southern Levant* is evidence that we are broadening our international scope by attracting our international colleagues to the Annual Meeting. Other new, important thematic contributions to the Annual Meeting included sessions on *Alcohol and the Near East*, *Collecting and Displaying Near Eastern Art and Archaeology in the Museum*, and *Dress in the Ancient and Classical Near East*. The workshops *Topics in Cyberinfrastructure*, *Digital Humanities*, and *Near Eastern Archaeology* and *Secondary Context for Objects with No Known Origins*, among others, were insightful and stimulated a great deal of discussion and promise of future dialogue.

The special events were also memorable and informative. The plenary session that launched the Annual Meeting featured Prof. Gil J. Stein of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago, who presented on “Metonymy and the Myth of the ‘Globalized Past’: Horizon Styles and Local Variation in the Ancient Near East.” Also, “Projects on Parade,” ASOR’s poster session, showcased 14

posters that provided the latest data on archaeological excavations and survey in the Near East. The Junior Scholar Workshop was also a success this year, with its focus on “Mastering the Art of the Interview,” featuring S. Thomas Parker of North Carolina State University, Eric H. Cline of The George Washington University, Marian Feldman of UC-Berkeley, and Aaron Burke of UCLA as featured speakers. Also an eventful evening at the

Badè Museum including a lecture by Gloria London capped off our Thursday evening. The final evening event was a special session, “One Generation Shall Commend Your Works to Another” – Honoring William G. Dever’s Fifty Years in Archaeology,” followed by a reception celebrating the enormous contributions of this pillar of biblical archaeology and of ASOR.

Maintaining this diverse and exciting program depends on ASOR’s members! We encourage you all to continue to support the new initiative of developing Member-Organized Sessions and Workshops, to contribute to our ASOR-Sponsored Sessions by submitting papers on your current work, and to contact the Program Committee with any input and ideas you may have for improving the Academic Program of the Annual Meeting. The deadline for abstract submission is February 15, 2012 (or as late as March 1, 2012 with a \$25 fee). We encourage you to visit the 2012 Call for Papers at http://www.asor.org/am/call-for-papers_2011.html!

On behalf of the Program Committee, we would like to thank all who helped to organize and participated in the 2011 Annual Meeting. For their constant support on the Annual Meeting, we are especially grateful to Kelley Herlihy, ASOR’s Director of Meetings and Events, and Andy Vaughn, Executive Director of ASOR. We would also like to thank all

of those who organized and chaired academic sessions and other events at this year’s meeting. We look forward to our next meeting to be held from November 14-17, 2012, in Chicago at the Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile Hotel, where we hope you will join us to present your new research!

Elise A. Friedland (efried@gwu.edu) and Andrew M. Smith II (amsii@gwu.edu)



*Plenary Session at the Westin St. Francis.
Caption Contest winner Erica Hughes shows off a photograph from the ASOR Archives depicting ASOR scholars, local workmen, and a docile miniature goat. Ms. Hughes’ caption was, ‘Of all Molly’s discoveries during the 1946 field season, Mr. Snuggles was her favorite.’
Projects on Parade Poster Session in San Francisco.*

Photos by Britta Abeln.

REPORTS FROM RECIPIENTS OF 2011 HERITAGE AND PLATT GRANTS

HERITAGE FELLOWSHIP REPORTS

Britta Abeln

Thanks to my Heritage Fellowship, this summer I traveled across the globe to the site of Tel Kabri in northwest Israel. Kabri's excavation is led by Dr. Eric Cline of George Washington University and Dr. Assaf Yasur-Landau of Haifa University.



The excavation is uncovering a very large Middle Bronze Age complex, so the group was working in three different areas. I worked in area D-West with our wonderful supervisor, Nurith Goshen, who taught us how to work in the field. We learned how to utilize all the tools and how to do a myriad of different tasks at the site. We learned how to take elevations, mark off squares in the

site, create straight balks, draw stratigraphy, wash pottery, keep a field journal, and successfully remove a whole lot of dirt!

Learning about the process of an excavation was the most informative part of the dig. It was wonderful to see it play out. One would hit the top of the wall with a pickaxe then articulate it with the smaller tools. Meanwhile, discussions would go on about what this wall could be, what it connected to, how old it was, and what its purpose could be. Overhearing these discussions was my favorite part. The theories ranged from logical to silly and could change with any new find. The reasoning was so fluid and open-minded. I absolutely loved watching the process of archaeology.

The trip was definitely a personal success for me. I traveled to a country I had never visited before, learned how to properly conduct a field excavation, and met a lot of fantastic people. This experience not only furthered my knowledge of the field, but also rekindled my passion for archaeology. I loved the work we did each day. It was absolutely thrilling to work hard and make amazing discoveries every single day.

Thank you ASOR for helping to make this dream come true.

Alexandrea Barogianis, University of Toronto

I would like to thank ASOR and the Heritage donors for their support and for allowing students such as myself to be granted this award. The Heritage Fellowship assisted me with my efforts by travelling with the University of Toronto this past summer to excavate with the Tell Madaba Archaeological Project led by Debra



Foran. I not only had the opportunity to excavate an extensively researched site but I also learned various archaeological aspects which included: surveying methods, recording procedures, the techniques used for the processing of artifacts, the function and structure of an archaeological field project and how to identify and relate historical and cultural periods in Jordan to the city of Madaba. The location of the tell is unique in that the site that we excavated is positioned in the modern city of Madaba. Digging in an urban environment made it difficult yet enjoyably challenging when trying to understand the relationship between the landscapes.

The entire team worked hard every day to expose more Iron Age levels, along with endless amounts of pottery and faunal material dating from the Early Bronze Age to the Hellenistic periods. In addition, daily laboratory sessions also enhanced my knowledge on the process and analysis of artifacts. Attending lectures and our weekly field trips across Jordan which included excursions to Petra, Wadi Rum and Jerash, were a crucial part of my understanding of the Near Eastern region. Digging in the region of Jordan was a new and exciting experience for me. Each and every day I learned more than I ever hoped, but most importantly this experience enhanced my desire to continue studying archaeology and I am forever grateful to ASOR for supporting me in my endeavors.

Adam Bean, Emmanuel School of Religion

The funding I received from the ASOR through the Heritage Fellowship enabled me to participate in a successful and productive season of excavation this summer with the Karak Resources Project at Khirbat al-Mudaybi. This first-time field experience for me was especially valuable for applying principles of archaeological method and theory in a field setting, greatly adding to the level of understanding I had previously gained through classroom and laboratory work. Additionally, my knowledge of the history of the region, especially during the Iron Age, was greatly strengthened.

The largest portion of my time at Mudaybi was spent working in a square on the northern half of the site's multi-chambered Iron Age gate complex. This excavation, an expansion of an uncompleted probe begun in the previous season, uncovered the remaining



stones of the wall line which ran at the back of the northern gate chambers (the chambers on the southern half of the gate had already been comprehensively excavated in previous years). Interestingly, the excavation revealed that while a substantial wall line appeared at the back of the westernmost chamber, this wall did not continue across the eastern chamber (nearest the

outer wall), giving the impression that the gate complex was not in fact symmetrical. In addition to working in that area, I also spent one full week working on a probe inside the site's inner compound which exposed a wall face down to exposed bedrock and yielded a substantial collection of Byzantine pottery. Near the end of the season, I helped finish work in another, primarily Iron Age area of the site, including the careful excavation of a large tannur (clay oven). Outside of the excavation, I was also able to take part in the ongoing "survey" work of KRP, and was fortunate enough to have personally spotted a previously unidentified Iron Age volute capital fragment reused in a secondary context within the medieval construction of Karak Castle. Several whole or partial Iron Age capitals have been identified during the excavations at Mudaybi (including one new fragment this season), but this find was the first of its kind within the city of Karak.

I am very grateful to ASOR and its funding donors for the opportunities this Heritage Fellowship provided me this summer, without which I could not have participated in this productive and educational field season.

Danny Bradac, Ithaca College

With the financial support of the American Schools of Oriental Research Heritage Fellowship I was able to travel to Cyprus this past summer as a new member of



the Kalavassos and Maroni Built Environment project (KAMBE) team. The KAMBE team was lead by Dr. Kevin D. Fisher, Brown University, Dr. Sturt Manning, Cornell University, and Dr. Michael Rogers, Ithaca College. The four week long survey season was structured around the main objective of completing a vast ground based remote sensing survey using the Ground Penetrating Radar and Magnetometry methodology practices from previous seasons of the project.

The KAMBE team used Archaeogeophysics to investigate the spatial relationships between Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitios and other excavated sites around Maroni. Specifically this season the goal was to survey and gather data from the large open areas between previous excavation sites in an effort to map the rise of urbanism in Southwestern Cyprus with the outer boundaries of those excavation sites.

As a junior physics major and a member of the Ithaca College Ground Based Remote Sensing Team, my research interest lies in the development of tools and processes by which the data are collected, and in the city planning and civil engineering that was needed to build LBA cities on Cyprus. Being involved in the KAMBE project allowed me to explore applications of the tools, processing techniques, data storage, and the profound effects on social dynamics that city planning could have. I am fascinated with, and want to learn more about the urban landscape from the Bronze Age in Cyprus, and the intersection between city planning and the implicit social hierarchy of city residents. The opportunity to participate in this project has given me insight about my skills and my abilities as applied to my various interests. Thanks to the Heritage Scholarship and the KAMBE team I have explored many opportunities in relation to different career paths for my future.

Bradley Carlock, Mississippi State University

Thanks to my ASOR Heritage Fellowship, I was afforded the opportunity to work at a site that had not been academically dug previous to this field season. As a supervisor, I was able



to pass on some of my experience from prior excavations to the field school students, while learning and applying new methods and techniques to the archaeology of a geographical area I was not familiar with. I was also exposed to new technology that I had not used before, which allowed me to familiarize myself with new approaches to gathering data in the field.

This season's work took place at Khirbet Summeily, a small Iron Age village site located during the Tell el-Hesi Joint Archaeological Survey that was conducted during previous field seasons. This year's goal was to determine a stratigraphic sequence at the site. After ground penetrating radar was done across areas of the site, three four by four meter squares were opened forming an east-to-west trench. Many artifacts and features were found, such as burned loom weights, stone foundation walls, mudbrick walls, plaster floors, etc. These were recorded using a total station in order to have precise locations for the artifacts and features. Each day top photos were taken of each square using a camera and Wonder Pole, and the photos were joined together using a computer program so that photogrammetric measurements could be taken. This also allowed us to have a 3-D, rotatable, zoomable image of the entire excavated area. Balk drawings were done using photogrammetry as well, which proved to be considerably faster and more accurate than the old way of measuring with meter tapes and drawing on graph paper.

I was also able to visit many archaeological sites throughout Israel. By doing so, I gained a deeper understanding of the archaeology of the region. It was amazing to be able to see and experience archaeology in a place that has such a long and rich history as Israel.

Marilyn Cassedy, Texas A&M University

This summer I was able to travel to Turkey to participate in the final season of excavation at the Kizilburun column-carrying shipwreck as a direct result of the ASOR Heritage Grant I was awarded. Because of the high cost of running an underwater excavation from a remote location, project directors typically require students to pay for their own travel to and from the site. The remoteness of this project served also to increase travel costs for interested participants. As a result of these expenses, I was one of only two students able to join the excavation team this summer.



Bodrum, Turkey, and (2) to survey the wreck site for a final check that all material associated with the shipwreck has been mapped into the site plan and raised. I had the opportunity to assist with both of these objectives, and gained valuable experience through both of them. Raising the drums proved to be a logistical challenge that required both forethought and the ability to react quickly while underwater. The survey process was much slower, but more interest-

ing archaeologically as it called upon my skills in Hellenistic ceramic identification. The team managed to successfully raise the six drums, and as you can see in the attached photo, I was successful in identifying and raising this Rhodian amphora fragment which dates to the late 2nd or early 1st century B.C.E., the proposed period in which this ship sank.

I would like to thank ASOR and my donor once again for affording me the opportunity to be involved with this excavation. My experience on-site has been critical in developing my skills as a field archaeologist, and the connections I have been able to make with others in my field have already proven useful in pursuing future archaeological opportunities.

Antonietta Catanzariti, University of California, Berkeley

This year, thanks to the Heritage Fellowship, I was able to participate in the 2011 excavation season at Kamid el-Loz, a site located in the central Beqa'a Valley of Lebanon. The excavation is directed by Prof. Dr. Marleis Heinz of the Albert-Ludwigs-Universität of Freiburg. During the last four years (2008-2011), the Middle Bronze Age II (MBA II) was reached in three areas of the site,



the Palace area, the Administrative area and the Residential quarter. This year, several important results were reached. The excavation of the north side of the palace gave us more information regarding the presence of MB structures and the possible extension of the MBA II palace area. Additionally, in the Administrative area, also known as "Schatzhaus" area, MBA I ceramic vessels were identified. Finally, a MBA burial pit was excavated in the Residential quarter, offering more insight into the funerary practices in use during the MBA at Kamid el-Loz.

As part of the research connected to my Doctoral dissertation, my main task for this season was to collect information regarding the MBA ceramic assemblage of the site from the 2010 and 2011 seasons and to reanalyze the vessels found in 2008. A detailed analysis of the pottery excavated during these years was conducted and an initial contextualization and reconstruction of the ceramic assemblage found in rooms 8 and 7 of the palace was achieved, allowing for a possible interpretation of the function of the rooms. Furthermore, particular attention was given to the understanding of the production techniques involved in the realization of the ceramic vessels found at the site and a microscope was used to analyze the temper present in the sherds. Another important task was the initial

compiling of a ceramic typology of the MBA pottery found at Kamid el-Loz. As this is presently the only MBA site under excavation in the central Beqa'a Valley, it can provide important insight on the ceramic production of this area. Lastly, I requested a permit to export some exemplars of MBA body sherds so that, together with soil samples which I was able to collect at the site, will be analyzed with the appropriate techniques. The examination of soil and sherds will allow me in the future to identify the sources that were used to produce some types of ceramic vessels found in Kamid el-Loz

I thank the generous donor to the Heritage Fellowship for making it possible for me to participate in the 2011 excavation season of Kamid el-Loz. I also want to thank Prof. Dr. Marleis Heinz and the entire team for making me feel welcome and part of the group. This season was extremely fruitful in terms of gathering data essential for the development of my PhD dissertation.

Jocelyn Cavanaugh, University of Toronto

This past summer, with the aid of the Heritage Fellowship, I was able to participate in the University of Toronto's summer abroad program, in an archaeological excavation in Madaba, Jordan. During the six weeks of this archaeological dig, I explored the history, culture and way of life of past peoples through excavated historical architecture and artifacts dating from the Bronze Age to the Islamic period.

Along with five other students, I focused on unit 5M21V4 on site where the majority of the uncovered material dated to the Iron Age Period. In our square new architecture was uncovered such as an Iron Age II wall that may possibly have abutted a room in our neighbouring archaeological unit. Also revealed were tabun and ash pockets surrounding a pit in one of the many loci. This evidence



leads one to believe our designated area was used for cooking and the pit was possibly used for storage. This evidence would emphasize the theory of this area being used as a kitchen.

One of the most fascinating objects found in an early locus of my square was that of an Iron Age II female head clay figurine. Interestingly enough, found within the same locus was a

small bead made of mother of pearl. These finds could suggest that women resided in this room.

Along with the endless digging, mapping installations became a tedious but crucial part of archaeological work. Once finished excavating and mapping, laboratory week began which was comprised of flotation, data entry, object drawing and pottery registra-

tion and drawing. I enjoyed the task of flotation, which consisted of using water to separate the heavy and light particles within soil samples.

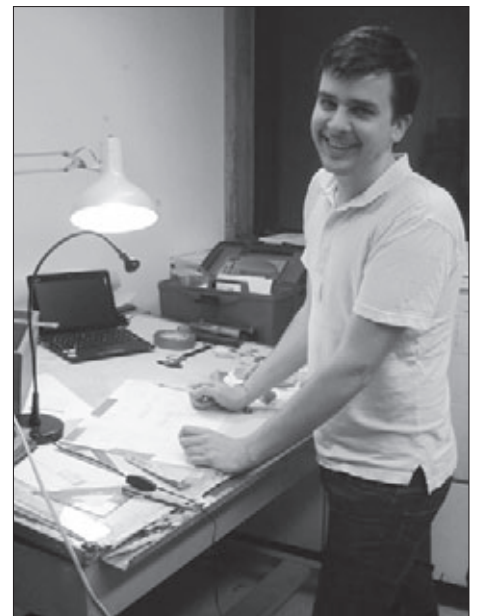
This archaeological field project was overall an amazing experience and I am honoured and privileged to have been chosen to embark on this summer abroad program in Jordan. I worked with amazing supervisors, Jordanian workmen and like-minded students who all worked incredibly as a team. Thank you Heritage Fellowship for the opportunity to explore my passion and love of the past.

Nicholas Chasuk, Boston University

As a recipient of a 2011 ASOR Heritage Fellowship I planned to travel to Syria to participate in the excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat as the project's illustrator. My summer research did not take me abroad as intended. The decision was made to cancel the Summer 2011 season, hoping for a calmer political climate in Syria's future.

In place of work in Syria, I made the decision to illustrate objects in storage at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. I worked with objects from Hasanlu, a site in northwest Iran with Bronze and Iron Age occupations. This work involved handling and illustrating object types from time periods with which I have had no previous experience. I worked with a collection of objects that were made from materials and with techniques that I had not yet encountered. Exposure to cultural material from a different period in history than I was accustomed to forced me to refine my illustration process.

I have continued my work into early Fall with the objects from Hasanlu as well as objects from earlier seasons of excavation at Tell es-Sweyhat. Most of my work has revolved around illustrating objects found in two warriors' tombs at Hasanlu. Some of these objects were excavated more than 50 years ago and working at the Museum with access to the original field notes and drawings has been an invaluable resource. I learned how to take advantage of the volumes of Hasanlu data archived at the Museum to inform my illustrations with more than physical descriptions. The amount of time an illustrator spends with objects lends a unique understanding to their subtleties. It is my hope that my opinion will be considered during final stages of analysis.



I am grateful for the opportunities made available to me by the Heritage Fellowship. I love this work, and greatly appreciate the assistance provided by ASOR and their generous donors.

Gordon Chinamasa, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary

As a Biblical Archaeology student, one of my goals is to acquire training that will enable me to be competent at interpreting the biblical text and the archaeological record at the same time. My studies so far had given me the opportunity and skills to



interpret the biblical text through the study of Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek and also I have undertaken various Biblical Exegesis classes. However, I had not yet been exposed to work on an archaeological field school that focused on archaeological practicum. I am glad that this opportunity came this past summer when I had the privilege to be part of the Tel Gezer Excavation Project, an excavation project of the Tandy Institute

for Archaeology at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. My ability to participate on this project was largely dependent on my ability to acquire the necessary funds needed to travel to Israel, pay for hotel expenses for a period of five weeks and 10 day weekend tours around the country. I am grateful to the American Schools of Oriental Research that granted me a Heritage Fellowship that I was able to use to upset a large sum of my costs and enabled me to travel and participate on the project.

I had a wonderful experience at the field school and I felt that I was able to learn a lot in a space of 5 weeks due to the multi-focused nature of the program. I was able to participate as a volunteer in the excavation project at the site of Tel Gezer which is an important site in the northern Shephelah region of Israel. This being the first time to work in an excavation project, I was grateful to participate in various facets of field archaeology. I learned field excavation methods and techniques, field recording system, drawing up daily excavation strategy and implementing them, removal and conservation of material culture and section drawing. I also participated in an archaeological lab where skills for processing the material culture were taught and in our case it was mainly ceramics and osteological remains. Another facet of the field school I thoroughly enjoyed were the weekend travel tours to the various regions of Israel. Over a period of 10 days we covered Jerusalem, the Shephelah, Coastal Plains, Galilee, the Sea of Galilee, the Golan Heights, Jezreel Valley, the Dead Sea, Judean Wilderness and the Negev. The tours enabled to have a firmer grasp of the history and geography of the Ancient Israel.

Overall, this was a great opportunity for me and again would like to express my gratitude to the generosity of ASOR in enabling me to partake such a wonderful journey.

Peter Cobb, University of Pennsylvania

The ASOR Heritage Fellowship has allowed me to participate in two archaeological projects in Turkey this summer. At the Central Lydia Archaeological Survey project in western Turkey, I analyzed a diverse range of ceramics from the Early Bronze Age through the Turkish periods. This project's research is trying to increase our understanding of the changes in political organization and settlement activity that occurred at the end of the Bronze Age in ancient Lydia. Similarities and differences in the ceramic record among settlements may indicate how the settlements interacted across the landscape. Halfway through the summer, I continued on to the UPenn Museum's archaeological project at ancient Gordion in central Anatolia. As the capital of the Phrygian kingdom, the material culture from this city helps us understand how people were living during the early first millennium BCE. At Gordion, I am studying a series of important archaeological contexts from the Middle Phrygian period, the political height of the kingdom and the time of legendary figures such as King Midas. I worked on cataloging the variety of forms and decoration styles of fine ceramics from a cellar that was filled in around 700 BCE. I am also working on a digital model of the inside



Working on the ceramics from a Middle Phrygian context at Gordion.

of the wooden burial chamber within Tumulus MM, the largest burial mound at the site. This summer, we collected data that will allow us to rectify photographs of the walls, ceilings and floors. I would like to thank ASOR and its generous supporters for making all of this research possible.

Brian Coussens, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

This June, thanks to an ASOR Heritage Fellowship, I participated in the first season of excavations at the ancient Galilean village of Huqoq, Israel. The excavation, directed by Jodi Magness (UNC-Chapel Hill) and David Amit (Israel Antiquities Authority), with Shua Kisilevitz (IAA), centers upon the Roman-Byzantine village and the abandoned pre-1948 modern village of Yakuk, which partially covers it.

The project has three main objectives. First, since surveys had indicated architectural fragments belonging to a Galilean-type



synagogue, we want to locate and excavate this structure. Second, we intend to excavate several houses in the ancient village to provide the synagogue with context and to establish a typology and chronology for local Roman and Byzantine pottery. Third, we plan to excavate portions of the modern village in conjunction with archival research and oral histories.

Area 3000 allowed us to accomplish two of these goals, as it contains a concentration of syn-

agogue architectural features amidst the rubble of Yakuk. Here, we uncovered a monumental wall likely belonging to the synagogue and, here, we also caught a glimpse into pre-48 village life. I worked mainly in Square 4/7, part of the modern village. Straight away, we encountered a compact layer, followed by several plaster layers. Below these, we unearthed a destruction layer, with burned timbers lying on a well-plastered floor. These timbers, the collapsed substructure of the building's roof, lay in situ beneath its packed-earth superstructure. We carefully articulated the timbers to preserve the room's condition at the time of the conflagration and collapse. The room was virtually empty except in the south, where we found clay brackets to a shelving system and several items which likely dropped from it: a key, a weight, a bottle, a canister, and a 20-mil coin (providing the destruction a terminus post quem of 1927). This dearth of artifacts suggests a period of abandonment prior to the building's collapse. In conjunction with our historical research, we hope to confirm this structure's history and to develop a fuller picture of village life in Galilee before 1948.

Thanks to ASOR, Mr. MacAllister, and our directors for their support.

Edward Dandrow

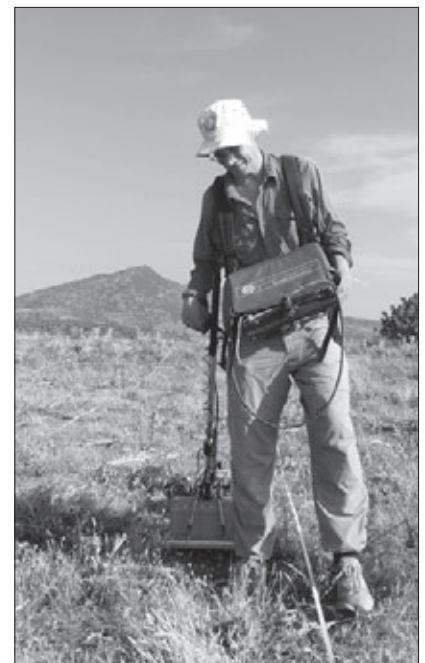
I would to begin by thanking ASOR for offering me the Heritage Fellowship for the 2011 excavation season. The money granted allowed me to undertake several projects and research at Pessinus (Ballihisar, Turkey). The principal project was the excavation of a portion of the northeastern tower adjoining the northern and eastern defensive walls of a structure resting atop a plateau east of the village. We question whether this was a fortification, given the poor quality and small size of the limestone-mortar and granite stonework. It is more likely a policing station or administrative center of some sort. Based on coinage found in the site, the structure was used in the fourth century AD. In addition, we undertook a series of extensive surveys around Pessinus and Tekören to ascertain the extent of the ancient city. The surveys around Pessinus itself revealed possible



buildings, farmsteads and cemeteries to the west and southwest extending at least five kilometers. This area had been mostly ignored by the Ghent team that previously excavated at Pessinus. In addition, the extensive survey of the area south of the river at Tekören revealed possible Phrygian graves in at least one (and possibly three) areas and a large (200 x 75 meters) structure that is likely a late Roman or Byzantine farm. Additional surveys utilizing ground penetrating radar were conducted at the eastern cemetery and the so-called the "Roman Villa" about 1.5 kilometers north of the village (GPR revealed a large structure, but excavation is needed to determine if this is a villa or some other building). As part of this activity, I catalogued and photographed the coins and pottery found during our excavation and surveys. Finally, we undertook rescue archaeology of a tomb that had been opened and plundered in May 2011, but was only reported to us two days before the end of the excavation season. Located about 3 kilometers west of the village of Ballihisar, the tomb housed at least thirty skeletons, many of which had been badly damaged by the robbers. Pottery finds reveal that some of the dead were buried in the early imperial period.

Kyle Egerer, University of Pennsylvania

Between May and July of this summer I participated in the Central Lydia Archaeological Survey (CLAS) directed by Drs. Christopher Roosevelt and Christina Luke of Boston University. The 2011 season was CLAS's seventh survey season researching Bin Tepe and its environs – the heart of ancient Lydia. A main focus of this season was the second-millennium BCE site of Kaymakçı, specifically expanding the digital elevation model (DEM) of the site; conducting an electromag-



netic conductivity survey across it; and testing the effectiveness of ground penetrating radar (GPR) over its rough terrain.

These goals required me to learn to operate survey equipment that produced surface and subterranean survey data and to become familiar with data processing in ArcGIS. Under project supervision, I collected surface data using a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS system, which were used to expand the DEM of Kaymakçı. Additionally, by using both an electromagnetic induction meter and a GPR, I helped collect subterranean data, which illustrated the geological and man-made features beneath the surface of Kaymakçı. As a newcomer to archaeological survey, it was interesting for me to see how the combination of surface and subterranean prospection produced a highly informative representation of the site.

The second half of the season included two other projects. The first of these required team members to document the architectural remains of a recently abandoned 19th and early 20th c. village, Eski Haciveliler. As an archaeologist interested in ancient urban organization, this was a special opportunity for me to observe the development and decline of buildings and communities. The second project focused on documenting small marble quarries in the survey area, the PhD project of CLAS member Bradley Sekadat of Brown University. Here I helped with a study that paired archaeological prospection techniques with intensive ground survey and photogrammetry to investigate the possibility of local and regional trade in Lydia. This study aims also to identify Lydian and Roman economic practices in addition to how landscape and resource proximity shaped human interaction throughout time in Lydia – subjects the CLAS project as a whole is striving to elucidate.

Peter Epler, Wilfrid Laurier University

This past summer I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to return to the Wadi ath-Thamad project, in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at Khirbat al-Mudayna. This season I served as a square supervisor excavating the North-South running street in the centre of the site between Fields B and D. The objective for my unit this season was to establish the relationships between the accumulated street layers and the entrances into the industrial buildings of Field B (B205 and B210). With the dedicated assistance of my volunteers and field supervisors we had an extremely successful season accomplishing our initial goals as well as providing



objectives for later seasons to more fully understand the interaction between the street and the entrances into the domestic sector of Field D. This excavation in particular was a great learning experience for me, as it was an extensive exercise in excavating and understanding thin layers of detailed stratigraphy and their interaction with the loci around them, whether they are architectural or soil.

Aside from the excavation, additional lab jobs were assigned to each individual which were performed in the second half of the day after lunch. I requested the task of the pottery registrar due to my love of ceramics. This task offered me the opportunity to personally examine each diagnostic sherd as they were being registered and allowed me to gain a wider understanding of the ceramic corpus of our site.

Aside from the excavation and lab work, the opportunity to live in Jordan for six weeks was a reward all of its own as many opportunities to experience local culture were available, and in my case taken advantage of. It is truly a unique experience to live and be accepted into a culture as different from North America as is found in Jordan. This year was a terrific experience and I thank ASOR for its assistance in enabling me to have it. I am anxiously waiting to return next year and do it all over again.

Anthony Hita, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary

From June 16th through July 12th, I had the distinct honor of volunteering in the 2011 Field Season of the Zeitah Excavations at Tel Zayit, Israel under Dr. Ron Tappy of Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. Tel Zayit encompasses approximately an acre of space nestled in the Shephelah of Israel at the border region of ancient Judah and Philistia making the site ideal for the study of the culture at the crossroads of the ancient world as described in the texts that compose the Bible. My participation in this year's excavation was entirely funded by the generosity of donors, with a significant portion from the Heritage Fellowship grant provided through ASOR.

The goal of this year's excavations was to penetrate the early Roman layers of square K20 in the hopes of exposing layers of the Iron Age II period of the 10th century BCE. Smaller excavations also occurred in square O19, the site of the discovery of the Zeitah Abecedary in 2005. I participated in the excavations occurring in O19, where Dr. Tappy and the Zeitah staff instructed me in the fundamentals of archaeological field work, including the use of



tools and techniques, and the process of collecting and cataloging finds. Most of my field time was spent helping to sift buckets and record data.

My background is not in archaeology, but rather in religious studies and political science, a career I hope to continue with a PhD in religious studies someday. For me, participation in the Zeitah Excavations was an important step in constructing the story of religion, both religion as a phenomenon in the lives of the people who practice it, and as a means of studying the ancient foundations of religions that are still practiced by billions around the globe in a land that still is at the center of many world events. The rich cultural, historical, and religious landscape that I experienced while participating in the Zeitah Excavation was valuable in the process of building my understanding of both how archaeology works, and how the lives of people have functioned in the past and to this day.

Christofer Howell, Mississippi State University

I would like to thank ASOR for awarding me a Heritage Fellowship this summer which made it possible for me to excavate at Khirbet Summeily, an Iron Age village site in the Northern Negev Desert. The excavation this summer was done as a part of the Tell el-Hesi Regional Project directed by Dr. James W. Hardin and Dr. Jeffery A. Blakely and affiliated with ASOR.



The summer of 2011 was the first season of excavation at Khirbet Summeily, which is believed to have been an Iron Age village site in the Tell el-Hesi region on the border of ancient Philistia and Judah. The site was identified in previous survey seasons of the region undertaken as part of the Tell el-Hesi Regional Survey. The goal of the summer's excavation was to open a small area of three excavation units to identify the occupational sequence of the small site and to test new field techniques and data collection methods. One new method of collecting data that was used in the field this season was replacing balk drawings and hand drawn top plans with Photogrammetry. We also utilized aerial kite photography throughout the season and with the use of this technology we were able to plot our findings three-dimensionally.

During the excavation I was a supervisor in training and was able to learn a lot about running a square and all of the duties associated with it, such as data collection. My summer in Israel was an unforgettable adventure in which I was able to travel around the country and see all of the sites that I was only able to read about be-

fore. As an undergraduate student, studying Near Eastern Archaeology, the Heritage Fellowship made it possible for me to travel to Israel and gain experience excavating there. The knowledge that I received will help me to pursue graduate school and a career as an archaeologist. Once again I would like to thank ASOR and its donors for awarding me a Heritage Fellowship.

Elizabeth Jerome, Boston University

When I was accepted to the Tel Kabri field school, I had no idea what to expect. I had anticipated a purely studios experience, a dig allowing new students to experience digging in an already excavated site to prevent novice mistakes being done on important finds. However, I was more than pleasantly surprised to find myself a part of a team of students, volunteers, and professionals excavating a Middle Bronze age palace and getting real results from our efforts. On site my area supervisor Alexandra Ratzlaff and the co-directors of the dig Dr. Cline and Dr. Yasur-Landau were always ready with tips and history of the site; by the end of the season I really felt as though I understood the area I worked on. Beyond helping me feel connected to my area, the co-directors and area supervisors gave me a sense of connection with the whole team working at Kabri. It was not rare to see Dr. Assaf Yasur-Landau hop in a square and pickaxe along with the students. I must admit I have never physically worked harder in my life, but it was worth it once we uncovered a zigzag terrace with a plaster floor, a long drain running into a courtyard, and a pre-palatial beaten limestone surface in my area. I am thrilled that we found something unique, but even on the days with no results I was still happy to work and learn with my fellow teammates at Kabri.

Julie Miller, Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary

I participated for five weeks in the dig at Tel Gezer, located on the western approach from the coastal plain to Jerusalem. This site has been dug by multiple teams from 1902 until present, each focusing on their own particular goals for their season(s). The Tel Gezer Excavation Project is in its fifth season and is sponsored by Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and the Israel Antiquities Authority. Co-directors Wolff and Ortiz participate with a consortium of academic institutions for staffing and expertise. Since part of the current debate on the Tel Gezer site is the ceramic record, and acquiring an extensive ceramic database, we methodi-



cally collected pottery! Our goals included excavating a sequence of well-stratified cultural horizons of the Iron Age in order to establish a ceramic database of the Iron Age strata and to better understand the relationship of the various Iron Age fortifications, wall systems and buildings.

In my 4m X 4m square, we removed approximately 1 meter of vertical material. Much of that material was fill left by previous excavations but we did encounter some undisturbed surfaces and ended the season on what we think is a 10th century floor. Along the way we encountered a cobble floor, destruction layers that included ash and stone tumble, walls, pillars and their bases, doorways and of course an assemblage of material culture from loom weights, beads, coins, flint tools, bones, whole vessels, a possible shofar and thousands of pieces of pottery.

I acquired skills with tools I had never used such as a transit level, turia, trowel, patische and guffa and realized that archaeology is not for sissies! Often there is little to do but carefully and systematically remove dirt and that makes for long hours of hauling it out of the square and up to the dump pile. It's hard to get a sense of the story one or two squares has to others but the field archaeologists, directors and site supervisors involved the volunteers in their postulations and the weekly site tours helped to connect the pieces.

My involvement with the dig gave me an appreciation of how the science of archaeology reveals the stories of a site's occupation and use. The insights into the history then inform my understanding of the ancient near east and the world of the Bible. I participated in discussions with Israelis over their skepticism of the accuracy of the reporting and disclosure of the findings, as some findings would not support the Biblical record and I saw nothing in the collection or recording in our dig that would have warranted skepticism. What I did find were a number of area supervisors, directors, lab staff and support staff that were passionate about archaeology and the emphasis of this dig as a teaching classroom.

Brandon Olson, Boston University

With the generous support provided by the Heritage Fellowship from the American Schools of Oriental Research for the 2011 field season, I have made substantial progress towards developing my archaeological skills set,



as well as analyzing Hellenistic and early Roman ceramics from ancient Arsinoe in preparation for publication. Excavations at Arsinoe, an ASOR affiliated project under the direction of Prof. William Childs of Princeton University, began in 1983 and have sought to systematically uncover and contextualize the remains of ancient Marion and its Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine successor Arsinoe,

The research objectives of the 2011 season were to study the composition and collected pottery from a plaster-lined cistern associated with a large porticoed structure from E.G0 in the northeastern section of Arsinoe in order to further refine the chronology of the area. The remains of Arsinoe appear in two distinct locations, one within the northern boundaries of modern Polis (area E.F2) the other to the northeast outside of the modern village, but within the classical city walls (area E.G0). Chronological information obtained from the cistern data and overlaying stratigraphy will further refine the chronology of the later monumental structure, while a study of the basic size, shape, and accompanying cistern features will help shed light on the infrastructure of the substantial ancient settlement.

It has been a great honor to be selected as a recipient of a Heritage Fellowship for the 2011 field season, and I would like to thank ASOR and the Heritage Fellowship donors for such a rewarding opportunity.

James Osborne, Harvard University

In the summer of 2011 I was very fortunate to receive one of ASOR's Heritage Fellowships. This award provided funding towards my participation in the Tayinat Archaeological Project, directed by ASOR President Timothy P. Harrison.

Tell Tayinat is an important archaeological site in many periods, but my own research interests lie in the Iron II and Iron III periods, or the era of the Syro-Hittite city-state civilization (c. 900-725 BCE) and the subsequent incorporation of those polities into the expanding Assyrian Empire (c. 725-600 BCE). My dissertation *Spatial Analysis and Political Authority in the Iron Age Kingdom of Patina, Turkey*, concentrated on one such city-state, Patina, of which Tell Tayinat was the capital city. For this reason, my participation in the renewed excavations at the site by the Tayinat Archaeological Project had been an integral component of my doctoral research from the outset.

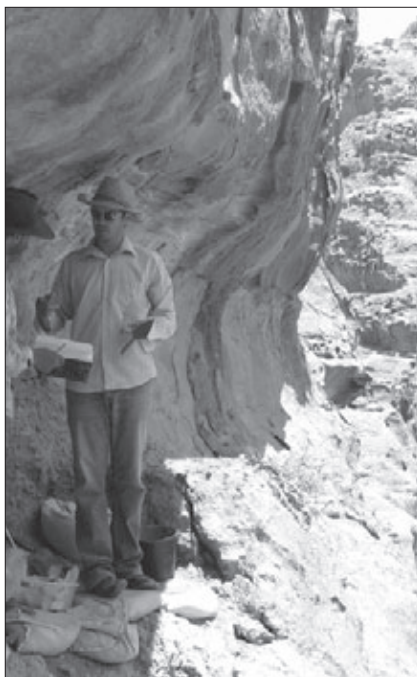


With my dissertation completed last spring, my work this past summer concentrated on the goal of double-checking some of the results of my dissertation with newly excavated data. Perhaps not surprisingly, our excavations quickly made short work of a number of details that I had presented in my dissertation. In particular, the phasing of the Iron Age temple and its associated architectural features required not insignificant revision, as did certain aspects of my Iron II pottery typology, which had been based on the original 1930's excavations at Tayinat by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. On the other hand, the unexpected discovery of a large lion statue associated with a possible gateway structure just south of the temple appears to reinforce some of my dissertation's interpretations of Syro-Hittite royal statuary. In all events, the summer was dramatic confirmation to me that a scholar's research is never finished – even when the putative “final draft” has been bound and placed on the shelf. I look forward to many more summers excavating with the Tayinat Archaeological Project and further expanding my understanding of the Syro-Hittite culture.

Zeljko Rezek, University of Pennsylvania

My Platt Excavation Fellowship was used for participation in the excavations of the Upper and Epipaleolithic site of Wadi Madamagh in the Petra region in Jordan, from late June till early August 2011, which are part of the Western Highlands Early Epipaleolithic Project directed by Dr. Deborah Olszewski from University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and Dr. Maysoun Al-Nahar from University of Jordan in Amman. This project examines the range of variation in modern human hunter-gatherer adaptations during the Last Glacial Maximum (25,000 – 18,000 years ago) in Levant. One significant feature of the project is in tracing the earliest signs for the hallmarks of the transition of hunter-gatherer strategies into a way of life that is more sedentary and more independent of fluctuations in the availability of wild resources. From a broad perspective, this project indirectly traces the origins of agriculture.

As a part of the team comprised of undergraduate and graduate students from University of Pennsylvania, University of Connecticut, University College London, University of Jordan and Yarmouk University in Irbid, I participated in the excavation of the Epipaleolithic levels of the site, as well as in processing of recovered lithic artifacts and faunal remains in the laboratory. This gave me an excellent opportunity



to obtain some fundamental knowledge of the lithic material of the Levantine Epipaleolithic period, as well as of the methodology of excavation of an Epipaleolithic site in general. Gaining an experience in working with other members in this collaborative projects, as well as sharing and transmitting relevant opinion and knowledge, will be of a special value to my future academic and career goal of directing my own collaborative research projects in the Near Eastern geographical area that would further contribute to current knowledge about adaptation and behavior of Pleistocene hunter-gatherers.

Trey Thames, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to participate in the Tel Gezer Project this summer. Through your generous financial support through the Heritage Fellowship, I had the privilege to be in Israel for six weeks this summer, including five weeks of excavating at Tel Gezer. The funds that ASOR provided were used to purchase airfare to Tel Aviv, Israel.



Under the supervision of Dr. Steve Ortiz and Dr. Sam Wolff of the Israeli Antiquities Authority, co-directors of the Tel Gezer Project, as well as the supervision of Field Archaeologist Dr. Bob Mullins, I had the opportunity to supervise my own crew in one of about 30 squares excavated this summer. The square in which I worked was located in Field East along the casemate wall on the southeastern slope of the western hill of Gezer about 35 meters west of the Solomon Gate. Our project goals are to answer some questions regarding the rise of the Israelite State in the Iron Age as well as some ceramic chronology questions that have arisen since the site was last excavated in the 1960's and 1970's. We were able to move through the 8th century phase into the 9th century phase during this dig season.

In addition to excavating, pottery washing and pottery analysis, the Tel Gezer Project provided daily lectures which were presented by Gezer staff as well as visiting archaeologists from other dig sites. Our lecture topics included Geography of Israel, Iron Age, Bronze Age, Ancient Water Systems, Tel es-Safi, Khirbet Qeiyafa, and numerous others.

Again, I want to thank ASOR and its generous contributors who provided financial assistance through the Heritage Fellowship enabling me to continue my education through valuable excavating experience.

Maoe Kian Tjoe, Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary

I wish to express my sincere gratitude for the generous funding provided by the ASOR Heritage Grants that enabled me to participate as a volunteer in the excavation project at Tel Gezer this summer. Looking back at the almost five weeks of the project, I am in awe of God's creation and the wonderful sights in Israel. I appreciate the dedication of the many archaeologists and volunteers who have gone before as well as those who worked beside me in search of data to provide a more thorough picture of ancient human society.

My field was involved in the excavation of the area near the city wall. In my square we were able to remove the lowest course of that wall and discovered a wall system imbedded into a deep backfill, rich in Iron Age I storage jars and burnt timbers, all designed to support the city wall. This system was built over the corner of an earlier building in which two, nearly-whole storage jars still rested. This building was in turn built over another larger wall that is part of a Late Bronze Age pillared building.

As I excavated, the words of my seminary professor echoed in my ears, "digging is fun; it's really a lot of fun." I agree, especially as it relates to the entire project, and not just the digging itself. I experienced a real camaraderie among the participants, as by nature I tend to gravitate toward people and enjoy working with them. Because the Tel Gezer project was one of the largest for the season with close to a hundred participants, I had an opportunity to work with and share meals with many wonderful people from all over the United States and other parts of the world. It was very interesting and enlightening to interact with different personalities and diversity within my field and my square. There were archaeologists and professionals to ask questions of and student volunteers to share experiences with. I learned a lot in the process, from the digging techniques taught by the supervisors to the informative lectures given almost every evening by experts in the field.

To be honest, excavation is hard work as well as fun. There was the never-ending cloud of ancient dust being blown from my fellow volunteers' energetic brushing of balks, exposed soil layers and rocks. While they were busily uncovering ancient artifacts, I was engulfed in their clouds. So, for a while, I volunteered to do more wheelbarrow runs. Indeed, I stopped counting the number of times I had to wheel dirt up the heap of excavated backfills dumped from days past. I chuckle now as I come to realize that an hour of wheelbarrowing under the hot sun in the semi-arid Judean lowland is probably more beneficial in strength and endurance building than an hour of weightlifting at the local gym.

Because the Gezer Excavations are an educational dig, weekend tours of Israel are part of the summer. These I enjoyed very much. Besides the needed rest and relaxation – and even an exhilarating swim in the Sea of Galilee – we had guided tours of many important ancient sites and historical remains. These have certainly added to my knowledge of the history and geography of the lands of the Bible, which will aid me in my studies. I especially enjoyed the three-day trip to the Galilee. Among other informative stops, we spent an entire morning visiting Caesarea and seeing the many remains from the days of Herod the Great – its deep sea harbor, beautiful aqueducts and Roman theatre, all

with a breathtaking view of the Mediterranean Sea. The grandeur of Beth She'an with its impressive remains from the Roman and Byzantine period was also a highlight.

In closing, the Gezer Project provided me a unique opportunity to have hands-on experience in excavation and to be able to explore Israel, work and spent time with many serious students of archaeology, history and the Bible. This allowed me to gain knowledge on an intellectual level, insight on a spiritual level and endurance on a physical level, all while making friends and acquaintances. Thank you again to ASOR for your generous support and funding for a fabulous experience.

Monique Vincent, University of Chicago

This summer the ASOR Heritage Fellowship allowed me to participate in a season of excavation at Tall al-'Umayri with the Madaba Plains Project, directed by Douglas Clark. I have worked at 'Umayri as the supervisor of Field H, located on



the southwestern acropolis of the tell, since 2008. In the last few seasons of work in Field H we have investigated the earliest stages of a Late Iron I courtyard sanctuary, and are now shifting to focus on a large domestic structure underlying the sanctuary and dating earlier in the Iron I period. The domestic structure makes use of an earlier, well-built stone structure, filling a large central area between walls with single-row walls to create what appears to be a "four-room house" plan. So far three "long rooms" have been excavated, the two outer rooms paved in stone, and the central one containing an oven. A large wall from the Late Iron I sanctuary covers most of the "broad room" of the house plan. A series of smaller rooms with another oven and a hearth are arranged next to this central area on two sides. Our work this summer focused south of the large wall to understand the southernmost extension of the Late Iron I settlement on the acropolis. A series of rooms adjacent to the wall contained a large stone bench and a unique chalice with a figurine attached under its rim. We also used a boom to take low-level aerial photography that was then georeferenced with an RTK GPS system. These georeferenced photos will enable us to easily create architectural drawings and top plans, as well as performing other spatial analysis in the areas photographed.

The second part of my summer included a month of researching Early Iron Age domestic architecture in the Transjordan region, the proposed topic of my dissertation at the University of Chicago. I carried out this research at the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman with the additional support of two of their summer fellowships, the James A. Sauer Fellowship and the Bert and Sally de Vries Fellowship.

Thank you to those whose financial support makes the ASOR Heritage Fellowship possible, and thank you to the committee for selecting my research for support.

PLATT FELLOWSHIP REPORTS

Heidi Dodgen, Jewish Theological Seminary

I am grateful to ASOR and the Platt Fellowship for supporting my participation of the 2011 excavations for the Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project (JCHP) under the direction of Aaron Burke of UCLA and Martin Peilstocker of the Israel Antiquities Authority. During this season at Jaffa, we aimed to further our knowledge of



the Late Bronze Age gate complex and roadway located in Area A. The goal in excavating this area was to clarify relationships between architectural elements exposed in previous excavations and to collect additional data in order to offer new observations. The excavation team participated in projects that sought a high resolution of data using various methods including excavation within a finegrid, floatation of the majority of the soil we removed, and 3-D scanning and close analysis of several pottery sherds. I also had the privilege of instructing eight UCLA undergraduate students new to the field of Archaeology in the excavation and processing of the material we recovered.

Additionally, I helped analyze Late Bronze material from Area A in Jaffa excavated by Jacob Kaplan during the 1950s-1970s in preparation for publication of the finds through JCHP's Kaplan Publication Initiative. The data analyzed from the Kaplan excavations combined with the material recovered from the 2011 JCHP excavations provides a more robust understanding of the Late Bronze Age gate complex in Jaffa.

In sum, the Platt Fellowship provided me with the opportunity to hone invaluable archaeological skills, to learn more about Late Bronze material culture, and to assist others in learning to excavate

for the first time. I encourage continued support of students of archaeology like myself as we participate in excavation of Ancient Near Eastern sites.

Simeon Ehrlich, The University of Western Ontario

Thanks to the generous funding from an ASOR Platt Excavation Fellowship, I was able to join the The Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon for the 2011 excavation season. There I served as an Assistant Square Supervisor in the excavations of the Severan-period



odeion. This was my first experience in the large-scale excavations of a monumental Roman building and it provided me with invaluable training for my studies of Classical Archaeology. This was also my first opportunity to work on a large, multi-period site. In addition to the *odeion* I was able to join in the excavations of a Bronze Age glacis, an Iron Age defensive tower, a monumental Hellenistic structure, an early Roman basilica, the Byzantine destruction and reuse of Roman-period occupation, Abbasid and Fatimid residential areas, and a Crusader gateway.

Aside from field work, I was able to join in many other projects: I was trained in the reading of Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic ceramics; I worked with large collections of Persian and Greek pottery; and I assisted in the transcription of Greek inscriptions. The types of faunal remains and material culture that I encountered on a daily basis were of a much wider variety than those with which I had worked before. On a more methodological side, I was exposed to new techniques of surveying, excavation, and recording as well being given the chance to practice archaeological photography.

Most of all, I was fortunate to have the chance to work with a skilled and knowledgeable group of staff and enthusiastic volunteers from schools throughout the US and abroad. I am thankful to ASOR and to the donors of the Platt Fellowships for the opportunities they provided me.

Daphne Ippolito, University of Toronto

I participated in the first season of excavation at the site of Huqoq, only a few kilometres northwest of the Sea of Galilee. Huqoq was chosen for excavation because it is believed to be the site of a Byzantine-era synagogue. Upon arriving at the site, several architectural fragments could be seen on the surface, including column drums, architraves, and large paving stones. An Arab vil-



Alex Knodell, Brown University

For the summer of 2011 I received a Platt Fellowship from the American Schools of Oriental Research. This funding was crucial for my participation in the Brown University Petra Archaeological Project (BUPAP) in Jordan. As a member of the BUPAP team, I organized and led the regional component of the project, the Petra Area and Wadi Silaysil Survey (PAWS). This was the second year I participated in the project in this capacity, and we were able to accomplish a great deal.

The PAWS intensive landscape survey was designed to systematically investigate a zone to the north of the Petra city-center.



lage, Yakuk, once existed directly over the Roman remains. The Arab inhabitants fled after the establishment of Israel in 1948, and the abandoned village was used for military practice until it was bulldozed in the 1960s. We excavated part of the room of a house, dating to his late period. We removed several layers of plaster floor and collapsed ceiling plaster until we arrived at the lowest plaster floor. Several burnt timbers, probably roof beams, were found lying on the surface. A coin removed from the destruction layer dates from 1927 to 1945, suggesting that sometime before the village was abandoned, the building experienced a fire that brought down the roof and caused considerable damage. Instead of clearing out the rubble, the inhabitants simply paved it over with a new layer of plaster. We also found a stone weight, a glass bottle, and two metal canisters. There was very little pottery in the room.

Our goal for this season was to locate the synagogue, not excavate it. Therefore, we dug our second square close to a first-century cistern near several architectural fragments. Because we were so close to the cistern, we knew we were outside a building, and perhaps in a courtyard. In the mixed fill we had both modern and ancient finds. We found musket balls, two leather shoe soles, bone combs, metal scraps, and shards of glass. Older finds included the decorated rim of a marble bowl, possibly used in a Byzantine synagogue for purification rituals, several fourth and fifth century coins, and many tiny tesserae squares. Near the end of the dig, we uncovered two courses of enormous, well-cut limestone blocks. Some were over 1.5 meters long, and one side of the wall had remnants of plaster. This wall must obviously have been part of a monumental building, but it is impossible to conclude whether this building was a Byzantine synagogue until further excavation next season.

Within this region are several areas that have received previous archaeological attention, not least the vicinity of Neolithic Bayda and Little Petra, which boasts significant remains from Prehistoric, Nabataean, and Medieval periods. One of the main areas we worked in this season was the immediate surroundings of Neolithic Bayda. This revealed novel information about the spatial extent of assemblages associated with the site itself, as well as the presence of material culture from previously neglected periods. One of the goals of PAWS is to emphasize the diachronic nature of the landscapes under investigation – for example, directly across the Wadi Siq al-Ghurab from Neolithic Bayda is a set of major Nabataean rock-cut installations, and a Medieval Village is located just a short distance away to the northeast. The Bayda area is only one of three areas in which we worked this year, but highlights some of our project's goals and findings particularly well.

Another major area we worked in this year was to the east of the modern road that runs between Petra and Bayda. This road is significant because it roughly marks the eastern boundary of the Petra Archaeological Park, which UNESCO is considering extending. We were able to demonstrate that artifacts and archaeological features from many periods populate this area just as densely as elsewhere in the PAWS survey zone. Moreover, this area included some of the earliest and most noteworthy artifacts found by the survey to date: two Acheulean handaxes.

In sum, it was a very productive season in which we were able to accomplish all we had planned in terms of fieldwork, plus a little more. I am very grateful to ASOR for funding my participation, and will look forward to presenting the results of this season in more detail at the Annual Meeting in November.

Lora Korynta

Through the financial help of ASOR and the Platt Fellowship, I was able to participate in excavation at Tel Kabri in the western Galilee of Israel. The remains of a Canaanite palace from the Middle Bronze Age II are being uncovered and researched. The site is unique because many painted fresco fragments decorated in Aegean style are being unearthed there. Tel Kabri may be the earliest known site in the Near East with Aegean style frescos.

At Tel Kabri I worked in area D-South 1. The area is thought to be near or part of the southern entrance of the palace. In the previous season, stone walls of a room were excavated, and a part of a crushed limestone floor and some painted fresco fragments were uncovered within the room. I helped to further the excavation of this structure. We delineated the remaining walls of the room, and continued to expose the crushed limestone floor. Directly on top of the floor we found a broken ceramic storage vessel and a very well manufactured stone bowl. The bowl was the first stone vessel found at the Tel Kabri, and I was given the opportunity to clean the vessel after it was removed from the dig site and samples were taken for residue analysis. I also was selected to work in the area where fresco fragments were most expected to be found. We uncovered two exquisite little fresco fragments on top of the plaster floor.

In the process of excavation I was taught how to set up a quadrant, take levels, and keep detailed field notes. Everyday I recorded my tasks and any finds, and I drew a top plan of area D-South 1 showing our daily progress. I analyzed the stratigraphy and noted any change in soil. I also had lessons in pottery reading, residue analysis, and archaeozoology.



I am very thankful to have taken part in the Tel Kabri excavation, and I really enjoyed learning the various tasks of archaeology in the field. I am grateful to Mrs. Platt and ASOR for their assistance.

Sean McGrath, Lycoming College

This summer I participated as a square supervisor in Lycoming College's Expedition to Idalion, Cyprus. Since the late 1980s, Dr. Pamela Gaber has directed the excavations and field school at Idalion, which has gained a reputation for excellence in providing students with a solid foundation in archaeological field methods. This season brought one of the largest crews seen in recent years, with students from Lycoming, Virginia Tech, and SUNY Albany, enabling excavation to take place in three separate areas of the site.

The field in which I worked is known as the Lower City East—an area originally dug by Lawrence Stager and Anita Walker in 1971. Findings there included a large basin with ashlar masonry and a plaster facing, in addition to a number of stone walls. These finds were interpreted as being part of a Roman villa; however, this area of the site was finally reopened last year, and findings were made that challenged the original identification of these features. Dr. Gaber believes this area to have, in fact, been part of an industrial installation.

I dug in square EAA17, located just a few meters north of the basin. This was first opened in 2010 as a 1x5m probe, with the objective of finding any architectural remains and learning how they relate to the other finds in the Lower City East. Although



no architecture was found in 2010, this summer we uncovered a large stone feature most likely representing a wall. Underneath a sizable area of mudbrick detritus and wall-fall, we found five rows of stones, three of which consisted of much larger rocks than the other two. Interestingly, this feature has a very prominent curve. Pottery readings give a Hellenistic TPQ, further indicating that these remains were likely part of a Hellenistic industrial installation, rather than a Roman villa.

I am extremely fortunate to have had the opportunity to further develop my archaeological skills at Idalion this summer. It was also highly rewarding to see the progress made by students on the dig. For example, a Lycoming student who worked in my square, named Bill Mastandrea, by the end of the season had acquired the ability to set up the Total Station on uneven, sandy soil in under three minutes. My sincerest gratitude goes to Dr. Gaber for inviting me to participate in the dig, and to ASOR for the Platt Fellowship which made the entire experience possible.

Allison Mickel, The College of William & Mary

This year, I brought the “Mattie trowel.”

My first day on site at Çatalhöyük, I knelt down in front of the ladder scar feature I was going to be digging and pulled out my Marshalltown.

More like my Marshall-urban-sprawl.

My digging partner—along with everyone else working in the building, for that matter—had a trowel with a small, sharp, triangular head. I looked like I had brought a pie-slicer to site.



Only last year, working at Bir Madhkur with Dr. Andrew M. Smith II, one of the volunteers had brought a footlong trowel meant for heavy-duty gardening, or possibly harpooning whales. We were constantly inventing theories as to its possible intended purposes, until eventually we only had to pick up the thing (if we could lift it) or simply mention the “Mattie trowel” to inspire laughter.

I had brought the Mattie trowel. But my Mattie trowel had been through four seasons of fieldwork, across continents, where I had perfected my excavation technique with her. I had learned to cut Rubik's cube corners with vertical walls and flat floors.

I soon found those skills nearly useless at Çatalhöyük. The Neolithic people living there had bowing, curving floors; their walls had niches and overhangs. The edges of their platforms often looked like gentle decrescendos, rather than prismatic precipices.

And this is what I faced, armed with a millimeters-thin tool that I had never used before, called a ‘leaf trowel.’

At some point it all made sense. Of course, here, standing on slanting surfaces and sloping structures, the tools must shrink in deference to the daunting delicacy of the thin layers recording human lives that so predate the line level. It's disorienting to be peeling back layers, looking for a loam so clear toward the North, but knowing you are digging deeper now, and the position where you were crouching moments ago is now a zenith you have created. And you find yourself kneeling, kowtowing, to this preserved pinnacle within the Neolithic home—bowing at the base with a miniscule tool in hand.

It's a humbling kind of archaeology, to be working on a mound.

Cherie Lynn Milliron, Southern Adventist University

Traversing to the top of the hill, our eyes widened with amazement as my fellow diggers and I looked around. Could this be it? Was this really happening? The luscious valley enveloped us and the comfort of the mountains filled the horizon. The beauty of the ruins sparked a sense of awe and sheer excitement at the possibilities which the future held. After so much anticipation, we were here. We were in Israel. This was the Khirbet Qeiyafa we had heard so much about and our 2011 excavation season was about to begin.

The next six weeks went by as if in a dream. Our days were spent in a wonder of history, learning, and the types of experience which most people never have the opportunity of partaking in. The mornings started early and the heat of the day quickly prevailed, but none of that dampened even an inkling of the value of the trip. To be out there, to hold the past in your hands, to reach down and feel an ancient coin, to scrub the dirt off of the pottery, to uncover the secrets of such magnificent civilizations long since passed away, there are not words to explain that feeling. Whether we were digging down to a wall that we would later delineate and restore, quietly using a brush and handpick for the delicate project of reaching the flat-lying pottery, or even meticulously searching for treasures out at the sifter,



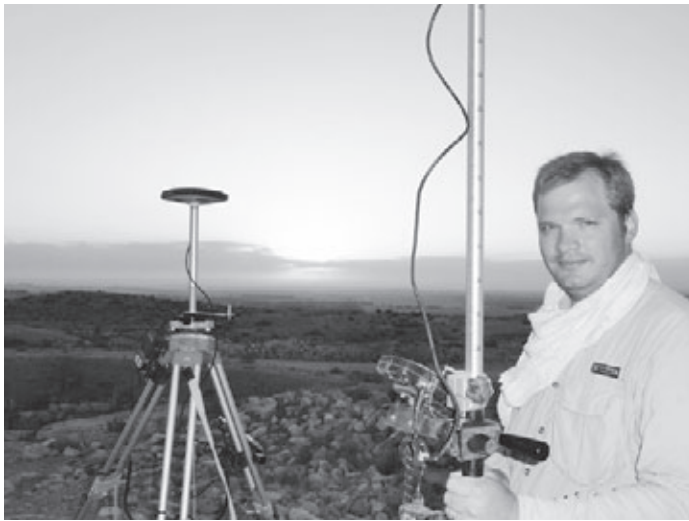
we were learning about humanity today through the culture of these mysterious people who once held our place.

At Qeiyafa, we had a very successful season with a wide array of fresh finds and decoded information. It was amazing to watch our seasoned archaeologist mentors while they attempted to understand how the puzzle pieces of long ago fit together. As the stories unfolded, an insatiable thirst to discover more was born. There is no doubt that spending time engulfed in such an environment changes you. For me, the change was a beautiful and profound effect on my life that I will carry with me always.

Jacob Moody, Andrews University

My experience this past summer with the Tall Jalul Archaeological Project was exceptional. Not only did it add to my field experience and overall understanding of archaeology, but it opened doors for personal research opportunities, allowed me to learn more of the technological side of things, and provided me with an unforgettable cultural experience.

Before starting my six-week adventure in Jordan I took the opportunity to spend a week at the Harvard Semitic Museum to get some needed research done. I took one of Andrews University's NextEngine 3D scanners with me and scanned all of the figurines from Tell Balatah/Shechem, which are the focus of my Master's thesis.



From Boston I flew right to Amman and took a taxi into Madaba and the Mariam Hotel where the dig team stays for the season. Having been to Tall Jalul the previous year it felt like coming back to a home away from home. While I slipped easily back into the routine of early mornings, second breakfasts, long days, pottery washing/reading, and supervising squares; this year presented new challenges and learning experiences. I trained for and was in charge of all of the GPS/GIS equipment and their proper use for the site; was made assistant to, and for a time took over for, the object registrar; ran the 3D scanner back at the Hotel in the afternoons; and supervised a new field.

Among all the wonderful finds, the traveling on the weekends, and just being caught up in all the joys and stresses of a dig, there were two points that stood out to me this season. One was being able to work directly with the Department of Antiquities and the Amman Citadel Museum to gain access to additional finds from

Tell Balatah/Shechem for my personal research. The other was having six local Jordanian young men working in my field. By the end of my six weeks we had all grown very close, many of them having me over to their homes as a guest on multiple occasions. I still keep in touch with all six of my new Jordanian friends regularly.

Thank you ASOR for helping to make this experience possible for me.

Christina Nelson, Brigham Young University

I am very grateful to ASOR for providing me with the opportunity to return to the Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological Project for 2011 excavations. Safi is located on the border area between the coastal plains and the Shephelah. It has been identified as the site of biblical Gath, one of the five major Philistine cities. Under Jeffrey Chadwick of Brigham Young University, I worked on the western summit of the Tell in area F. The unique element of this area is the extensive stratigraphic picture that terraces the hill from the Early Bronze to the Crusader period. My work focused in squares 16A and 16C as a continuation of last year, excavating the earliest Iron I levels in that sequence.



The season's objective for these two squares was to dig through the Iron I and get to the Late Bronze layer, looking especially at the transition between the two. In 2010 we had uncovered the top of a large Iron Age storage jar in square 16A and used that as the basis for excavating in that square. As we came to find, the jar had been dug into a surface with the top purposefully broken in a clean line, though laying on its surface was an Early Bronze vessel apparently serving as a lid. It was an interesting indication of domestic habits; scientific analysis will show us what material was stored inside. In 16C, we worked quickly to bring the layer down to level on the Late Bronze surface. We also had some interesting finds as we came upon beautiful painted pottery shards and what might be possible steles set inside a room.

In addition to this work, I also assisted in excavating around one of the most exciting finds of the season: a Philistine two horned altar. The 2011 season at Tell es-Safi/Gath was very eventful and rewarding. I learned a great deal, both in excavating procedure and the history of the land. I would again like to express my thanks to ASOR and the donors, I look forward to further opportunities to excavate at Tell es-Safi/Gath.

Zachary Stelling, Pennsylvania State University

Due in part to the generous Platt Fellowship award that I received from the American Schools of Oriental Research, I was able to participate in the Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project and Field School. This unique field school combines excavation, survey, geographic information systems (GIS), conservation, and public archaeology in order to immerse students into a holistic archaeological experience. The Tel Akko project and excavations are co-directed by Professors Dr. Ann E. Killebrew of the Pennsylvania State University and Michal Artzy of the University of Haifa. Tel Akko and the adjacent Old Acre are located on a natural harbor along the Mediterranean Sea in northern Israel. The city has served as a major maritime center and crossroads between east and west throughout its history. Excavations on the tel, one of the largest in Israel, have revealed evidence of Canaanite, “Sea Peoples”, Phoenician, Persian, Greek, and Hellenistic cultures. The UNESCO World Heritage site of Acre, the old city of Akko, boasts the best preserved Crusader city in the world, today located beneath the 18th and 19th century Ottoman town.



As a student participant on the Tel Akko Total Archaeology field school, my involvement at Akko included excavating late Iron Age and Persian period remains on Tel Akko and participating in the conservation course. The latter was conducted in cooperation with the Israel Antiquities Authority and the International Conservation Center Old Acre directed by Shelly-Anne Peleg. This year the course entailed the conservation of an Ottoman period water basin in Old Acre. As a result of my participation in the conservation of the Ottoman period reservoir, I developed a special research interest in the aqueduct and water system of Ottoman Akko. In consultation with the IAA, I was allowed access to their conservation archives. I also photographed and participated in the documentation of the reservoir and the water system components in the vicinity. As part of this study, I researched the aqueduct that transported water from Kabri to Acre, with an emphasis on studying British Mandate files and various travelers’ reports from the 18th and 19th centuries. The results of my research will be published on the Israel Antiquities Authority website.

I greatly enjoyed the entire total archaeology experience at Tel Akko, which trains students in all aspects of archaeology – survey, excavation, state-of-the-art documentation, conservation and community outreach. I gained invaluable archaeological field experience, developed applied conservation and research skills,

met new friends and future colleagues, and obtained a new appreciation for ancient and contemporary near eastern cultures. Most of all, I had a wonderful time. I take this opportunity to thank the American Schools of Oriental Research for assisting me in realizing a dream of a lifetime.

Matthew Suriano, University of Maryland, College Park

My participation in the 2011 excavation season at Tel Burna, made possible through the support of the Platt Fellowship from the American Schools of Oriental Research, helped the project successfully reach multiple goals. I worked primarily in Area A2, at the center of the tell’s summit, which consisted of Persian and Iron Age II remains. The principal objective in this area was to understand the late Iron II phase of the tell. Thus our work went into delineating the levels that spanned the 8th and 7th centuries, as well as understanding the area’s function during the respective periods. This work included the excavation of two squares that had been opened in the previous season, as well as opening a third square to the north. At the beginning of the season it was apparent that a 7th century silo cut into the earlier 8th century layers. We excavated this silo and collected material for flotation in order to analyze the botanical remains. Although the exact nature of the silo still remains unclear, it stands as one of several silos (discovered in Area A1) that were part of a large-scale rebuilding project in the 7th century. The most productive work in our area focused on understanding the 8th century level(s). The picture that emerged from



this period was one of rather intense industrial activity. This season we uncovered paved floors along with the architectural remains of a tripartite-design pillared structure. The area also contained a large number of loom weights that were deposited in specific areas in and around the pillared structure. The data gleaned from our work in Area A2 enables us to reconstruct the transition from 8th to 7th century at the summit of the tell. Furthermore, it provides a detailed picture of this part of the ancient settlement, along with its purpose and function. The industrial section discovered in Area A2 is nestled securely within the fortification network of the upper tell (uncovered in Area A1); together, these factors give us further data for comprehending the wider role of Tel Burna as a border site in the western Shephelah.

Justin Yoo, University College London

Thanks to ASOR and its generous Platt Fellowship, I was able to participate as a supervisor on the Tell Timai /University of Hawaii's 2011 summer excavation season working under Professor Robert J Littman and Dr. Jay Silverstein. I was lucky to be part of a multinational team with diverse archaeological/methodological orientations: from Anthropology, Classics, Philology, Art History and Egyptology. Supervisors hailed from the US, UK, Mexico, Greece, Germany, Egypt and Australia. A very talented cohort of students came from the US, Italy, Australia, Nigeria, Egypt and Canada.

The ruins of the former Graeco-Roman city of Thmuis now comprise the area Tell El Timai in the Nile Delta region, and Thmuis ultimately became the capital of the Mendesian Nome during the Ptolemaic era. The modern day city of Mansourah is a short drive away, and Thmuis's Pharaonic era sister-site of Tell R Ruba/Mendes lies 500 meters to the north.

My duties included supervising several students and Egyptian workmen, working closely with Kufts (the original tribe utilized by Sir WF Petrie), and other supervisory staff in revealing what turned out to be mud brick floor and a limestone plaster wall in a unit we designated as M6-09. The brick was of standard Ptolemaic era size (33-34 cm by 16-17 cm). Due to the coursing and orientation of the brick, it appeared the limestone wall was built on top of the mud brick flooring.



In addition to training students and excavating within my unit, a large-scale GIS survey was undertaken over the whole site. Other finds in other units included temple structure, a beautiful coin horde, figurines, etc.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention the generosity of a private donor who at the last minute came in with an exceptional contribution to keep this excellent excavation running to its completion.

ASOR ELECTS NEW BOARD TRUSTEE—W. MARK LANIER

The ASOR Board of Trustees (at its April 2011 meeting) unanimously elected W. Mark Lanier as a new Board Appointed Trustee. Lanier will serve as a member of the Trustee Class of 2014.

W. Mark Lanier founded The Lanier Law Firm in 1990. Since then, Lanier has earned widespread recognition as one of the top trial lawyers in the United States. His work for clients across the country is supported by firm offices in Houston, New York, Los Angeles and Palo Alto, California. Lanier consistently is recognized among the country's leading legal minds by his peers and the media. *The National Law Journal* named him one of nation's Top 10 Trial Attorneys in 1998 and 2006, the same year the publication named Lanier as one of the 100 Most Influential Lawyers in America. He has earned similar honors from other publications, including *The American Lawyer* and *Texas Monthly*. In its coverage of Lanier's stunning verdict in the nation's first Vioxx trial, *The New York Times* described him as "one of the top civil trial lawyers in America . . ."

Lanier is enthusiastically involved in government and community activities outside the practice of law. He serves on the Board of Trustees of the Committee for Economic Development, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that addresses ongoing critical economic and social issues facing society. He also serves on the Board of Directors for the prestigious National Center for State Courts. Lanier often is called on by chairmen, presidents, and



senior executives from major American corporations and universities for his respected business views on national and international issues.

A strong supporter of his alma mater, Lanier earned his law degree from Texas Tech University School of Law in 1984. He remains active at Texas Tech by serving on the Law School's Foundation Board. Lanier was selected as the Texas Tech University School of Law Distinguished Alumnus for 2005.

Lanier has also built and founded the Lanier Theological Library (www.LanierTheologicalLibrary.org), one of the largest private theological collections which is open to seminaries and the public daily. He also teaches a 650 plus member Sunday School class focusing on Biblical Literacy at Champion Forest Baptist Church (www.Biblical-Literacy.com). Lanier founded the Christian Trial Lawyers Association, a nonprofit organization whose goal is to create a network of principled attorneys to minister to others through civic-minded endeavors.

Mark lives in Houston with his wife, Becky, and their five children.

[Editors note: In November 2011, the following individuals were elected as first-time trustees (see the next *ASOR Newsletter* for their biographies): Stevan Dana, Robert (Bob) Massie, and Laura Mazow.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM UPDATES FOR THE 2012 ANNUAL MEETING

For the 2012 Annual Meeting, our Academic Program will incorporate four venues for presenting your research and new discoveries: “ASOR Sessions,” “Member-Organized Sessions,” “Workshops,” and “Projects on Parade Poster Session”.

1. ASOR Sessions: Sessions that are long-standing ASOR-mainstays sponsored by the Program Committee (with existing chairs continuing to provide invaluable expertise and organization) to assure that the Academic Program for each Annual Meeting includes venues for the presentation of new research in the broad temporal, regional, and disciplinary areas represented in the ASOR membership (see list of “ASOR Sessions” below).

2. Member-Organized Sessions: These sessions may be proposed by ASOR Members who wish to explore a special topic or theme at the Annual Meeting for a term of one to three years.

3. Workshop Sessions: Workshops are interactive sessions organized around a tightly focused topic or theme or around an archaeological site; in these, oral presentations and/or demonstrations are kept to a minimum in favor of open discussion between prospective session chairs, presenters, and members of the audience.

4. Projects on Parade Poster Session: The Poster Session offers an informal venue for ASOR members to

“get the word out” about their research and is designed to provide student and junior members an opportunity for greater involvement in the program of the ASOR Annual Meeting.

We encourage all members to contribute to the 2012 Annual Meeting’s Academic Program and welcome new Member-Organized Session proposals, new Workshop Session proposals, and paper proposals. Please keep in mind the following deadlines:

December 15, 2011: New Member-Organized Session proposals and new Workshop Session proposals due

February 15, 2012: Abstract/participation forms from those wishing to present papers at ASOR due

April 15, 2012: ASOR office emails official acceptance/rejection notice to presenters

August 15, 2012: Proposals for Projects on Parade Poster Session due

ASOR Sessions

- Ancient Inscriptions
- Archaeology and Biblical Studies
- Archaeology of Anatolia
- Archaeology of Arabian Peninsula
- Archaeology of the Byzantine Near East
- Archaeology of Cyprus
- Archaeology of Egypt
- Archaeology of Gender
- Archaeology of Iran
- Archaeology of Islamic Society
- Archaeology of Israel
- Archaeology of Jordan
- Archaeology of Lebanon
- Archaeology of Mesopotamia
- Archaeology of the Natural Environment: Archaeobotany and Zooarchaeology in the Near East
- Archaeology of the Near East: Bronze and Iron Ages
- Archaeology of the Near East: The Classical Periods
- Archaeology of the Southern Levant
- Archaeology of Syria
- Art Historical Approaches to the Near East
- Bioarchaeology in the Near East
- Cultural Heritage Management: Methods, Practices, and Case Studies
- GIS and Remote Sensing in Archaeology
- History of Archaeology
- Individual Submissions

- Maritime Archaeology
- Myth, History, and Archaeology
- Prehistoric Archaeology
- Reports On Current Excavations—ASOR Affiliated
- Reports On Current Excavations—Non-ASOR Affiliated
- Technology in Archaeology: Recent Work in the Archaeological Sciences
- Theoretical and Anthropological Approaches to the Near East

Pre-approved “Member-Organized Sessions” for 2012 Annual Meeting

- Archaeology in Context: History, Politics, Community, Identity
- Archaeology of Anatolia
- Basileus, Sebastos, Shah: Archaeologies of Empire and Regional Interactions in the Hellenistic and Roman Near East
- City of Gold: Archaeological Excavations at Polis Chrysochous, Cyprus
- Collecting and Displaying Near Eastern Art and Archaeology in the Museum
- Community-Based Practice and Collaboration in Near Eastern Archaeology
- Current Issues in Biblical Archaeology
- Dress in the Ancient and Classical Near East

- Hebrew Bible, History and Archaeology
- Frontiers and Borders in the Near East and Mediterranean
- Joint Archaeological Expedition to Tel el-Hesi Regional Overview
- Landscapes of Settlement in the Ancient Near East
- Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls
- Religions in Bronze and Iron Age Transjordan
- Secondary Context for Objects with no Known Origin: A Workshop about Ethics of Scholarly Research
- The Archaeology of Immigration in the Ancient Near East
- Meals and the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament in Its World: Foodways
- The German Contribution to the Archaeology of the Southern Levant
- The World of the Philistines in the Iron Age Context
- Topics in Cyberinfrastructure, Digital Humanities, and Near Eastern Archaeology
- Twenty Years of Integrating Multilayered Evidence at the Worker’s Settlement, Giza, Egypt
- Warfare, Empire, and Society in the Ancient Near East



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2012 ASOR ANNUAL MEETING REGISTRATION

NOVEMBER 14-17 · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Register online by following the links at www.asor.org

Please check the circle if you became a member of ASOR in the last year.

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REGISTRATION FEE [circle appropriate dollar amount]:

ASOR membership must be current to receive the member rate.

	EARLY BIRD (Nov. 16 – Apr. 1)	SUPERSAVER (Apr. 2 – Sept. 11)	ADVANCE (Sept. 11 – Nov. 6)	ON-SITE
Member	\$150	\$175	\$200	\$225
Non-Member *	\$200	\$225	\$250	\$275
Student Member	\$90	\$115	\$140	\$165
Student at ASOR Member School	\$80	\$105	\$130	\$155
Spouse/Partner **	\$100	\$125	\$150	\$175

Notes: Paper presenters must be registered as a professional or student member. Scholarships may be available for retired and student members. Please email Kelley Herlihy at asormtgs@bu.edu.

*Rate includes an Associate membership with ASOR.

**Rate only applicable if spouse/partner and member register on the same form.

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Refund policy: All refunds must be requested in writing by November 9, 2012. A \$35 administrative fee will be assessed per registration. No refunds will be given on the student or spouse/partner fees. Refunds may be processed after the meeting and will be issued by February 10, 2013.

SAVE THE DATE!

November 14-17, 2012

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THE AMERICAN CENTER OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH (AMMAN) ANNOUNCEMENT OF FELLOWSHIPS 2011-2012

Deadline for all applications is February 1, 2012

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

Fellowship: One to two awards of three to six months for scholars who have a Ph.D. or have completed their professional training. Fields of research include: modern and classical languages, linguistics, literature, history, jurisprudence, philosophy, archaeology, comparative religion, ethics, and the history, criticism, and theory of the arts. Social and political scientists are encouraged to apply. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or foreign nationals living in the U.S. three years immediately preceding the application deadline. The award for six months is \$25,200.

ACOR Publication Fellowship: Two awards of four months each for senior scholars or advanced graduate students pursuing a publication project in the fields of Jordanian archaeology, anthropology, cultural resource management, or history with the goal of completing a final publication. Open to all nationalities. Maximum award of \$19,000 includes residency at ACOR in Amman. The award will be prorated accordingly if ACOR residency or international travel is not required. This research must be undertaken in Jordan.

Jennifer C. Groot Fellowship: Two or more awards of \$1,800 each to support beginners in archaeological fieldwork who have been accepted as team members on archaeological projects with ASOR/CAP affiliation in Jordan. Open to undergraduate or graduate students of U.S. or Canadian citizenship.

Bert and Sally de Vries Fellowship: One award of \$1,200 to support a student for participation on an archaeological project or research in Jordan. Senior project staff whose expenses are being borne largely by the project are ineligible. Open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of any nationality except Jordanian.

Harrell Family Fellowship: One award of \$1,800 to support a graduate student for participation on an archaeological project or research in Jordan. Senior project staff whose expenses are being borne largely by the project are ineligible. Open to enrolled graduate students of any nationality except Jordanian.

Pierre and Patricia Bikai Fellowship: Two awards for one month each or one two-month award for residency at ACOR in Amman. It is open to enrolled graduate students of any nationality except Jordanian participating in an archaeological project or conducting archaeological work in Jordan. The fellowship includes room and board at ACOR and a monthly stipend of \$600.

MacDonald/Sampson Fellowship: One award for either six weeks residency at ACOR for research in the fields of Ancient Near Eastern languages and history, archaeology, Bible studies, or comparative religion, or a travel grant to assist with participation in an archaeological field project in Jordan. The ACOR residency fellowship option includes room and board at ACOR and a stipend of

\$600. The travel grant option provides a single payment of \$1,800 to help with any project related expenses. Both options are open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status.

James A. Sauer Fellowship: One award of \$1,000 to a Jordanian graduate student, in Jordan or elsewhere, to advance his or her academic career in the field of archaeology, anthropology, conservation, or related areas. The award might be used for participation on an archaeological project, for research expenses, academic tuition, or travel to scholarly conferences. For the 2012-2013 funding cycle this competition is open only to Jordanian citizens.

Kenneth W. Russell Fellowship: One award of \$1,800 to assist a Jordanian student, in Jordan or another country, in the fields of archaeology, anthropology, conservation, or related areas. This cycle the fellowship is open to enrolled undergraduate or graduate students of Jordanian citizenship.

Kenneth W. Russell Annual Tawjihi Prize: Annual prizes for the male and female students from Umm Sayhoun (Petra Region) who achieve the highest score on the yearly Tawjihi examination. The award for each student is 200 Jordanian Dinars (\$280).

Frederick-Wenger Jordanian Educational Fellowship: One award of \$1,500 to assist a Jordanian student with the cost of their education. Eligibility is not limited to a specific field of study, but preference will be given to study related to Jordan's cultural heritage. Candidates must be Jordanian citizens and currently enrolled as undergraduate or graduate students in a Jordanian university.

ACOR Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarship: Four awards of \$3,000 each to assist Jordanian graduate students with the annual costs of their academic programs. Candidates must be Jordanian citizens and currently enrolled in either a Master's or Doctoral program in a Jordanian university. Eligibility is limited to students in programs related to Jordan's cultural heritage (for example: archaeology, anthropology, history, linguistics/epigraphy, conservation, museum studies, and cultural resource management related issues). Awardees who demonstrate excellent progress in their programs will be eligible to apply in consecutive years.

ACOR Jordanian Travel Scholarship for ASOR Annual Meeting: Two travel scholarships of \$3,500 each to assist Jordanians participating and delivering a paper at the ASOR Annual meeting in mid-November in the United States. Academic papers should be submitted through the ASOR's website (www.asor.org/am) by February 1, 2012. Final award selection will be determined by the ASOR program committee.

ACOR-CAORC Fellowship and ACOR-CAORC Post-Graduate Fellowship: The next cycle will be in 2013-2014 and

THE AMERICAN CENTER OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH (AMMAN) ANNOUNCEMENT OF FELLOWSHIPS 2011-2012

applications will be due February 1, 2013.

Please Note: NEH, MacDonald/Sampson (residency option), and Bikai Fellows will reside at the ACOR facility in Amman while conducting their research.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

ACOR 656 Beacon Street, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02215
Tel: 617-353-6571; Fax: 617-353-6575; Email: acor@bu.edu

or

ACOR P.O. Box 2470, Amman 11181,
Jordan Fax: 011-9626-534-4181; Email: acor@acorjordan.org

Websites: www.acorjordan.org and www.bu.edu/acor

ALSO NOTE:

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

The program is open to U.S. doctoral candidates and scholars who have already earned their Ph.D. in fields in the humanities, social sciences, or allied natural sciences and wish to conduct research of regional or trans-regional significance. Fellowships require scholars to conduct research in more than one country, at least one of which hosts a participating American overseas research center. It is anti-

pated that approximately ten fellowships of up to \$9,000 each will be awarded. Applications will be available in early October.

Deadline: January 17, 2012

For more information and to download the application form:

www.caorc.org/programs

EMAIL: fellowships@caorc.org,

TEL.: 202-633-1599

MAIL:

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC)

PO Box 37012, MRC 178

Washington, DC 20013-7012

Critical Language Scholarship Program for Intensive Summer Language Institutes

ACOR will host one of the 2012 Critical Language Scholarship Program's Intensive Summer Arabic Language Institutes. If you are interested in applying to the CLS Program to study Advanced Beginning, Intermediate, or Advanced Arabic in Amman, Jordan, see www.CLSscholarship.org

THOMAS SCHNEIDER CHOSEN AS NEW EDITOR OF NEA

At its November 2011 meeting in San Francisco, the ASOR Board of Trustees elected Professor Thomas Schneider (University of British Columbia) as the new Editor of *Near Eastern Archaeology* (NEA). Schneider has extensive experience in journal and monograph editing as Editor-in-Chief of the series *Culture and History of the Ancient Near East* (Brill) where he has overseen the production of the last 25 volumes on topics ranging from Household Archaeology in Israel to Ancient Near Eastern Art and Neo-Assyrian Society, and as the Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Egyptian History* (Brill).

Schneider will work with ASOR's Committee on Publication and the NEA Editorial Board to continue to articulate the editorial vision of NEA, presenting a balanced ratio of archaeo-

logical field reports, broad cultural and historical syntheses, and overviews of current methodological debates—conveying important scholarly work to a wide readership.

Schneider began the position on January 1, 2012 when term of Ann E. Killebrew ended. Killebrew was the journal's Editor since June 2008. During her tenure, *Near Eastern Archaeology* became up-to-date in its publication schedule, and the journal benefited greatly from her energy, enthusiasm, and editorial skill.

As of January 1, 2012, all issues of ASOR's journals (NEA, BASOR, and JCS) are available online through the JSTOR Current Scholarship Program. The available issues include the most current ones as well all of back issues dating back to 1920.

CAARI FELLOWSHIPS IN CYPRUS 2011-2012

The Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI) invites applications for research fellowships in Cyprus. Opportunities include CAARI-sponsored fellowships as well as fellowships sponsored by other institutions listed below. CAARI is located in central Nicosia close to the Cyprus Museum, major libraries, and the main business and commercial district. The institute has hostel accommodations and excellent research facilities. For information on CAARI see www.caari.org

GRADUATE STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS SPONSORED BY CAARI:

CAARI sponsors the following three fellowships for graduate students whose research requires work on Cyprus itself.

APPLICATION FORM for all 3 fellowships is online at:

www.caari.org/Fellowships.htm

APPLICATION DEADLINE for all three: **November 1, 2011**

FURTHER INFORMATION is available from:

CAARI

656 Beacon Street (Fifth Floor)

Boston, MA 02215

Fax: 617-353-6575

Email: caari@bu.edu

THE DANIELLE PARKS MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP:

Danielle Parks, author of *The Roman Coinage of Cyprus* (Nicosia, 2004), is memorialized here by a fellowship of **US\$1,000** for a graduate student of any nationality who needs to work in Cyprus to further his/her research on a subject of relevance to Cypriot archaeology and culture. Applications in 2011 are invited especially from students of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus. While in Cyprus, the fellow will reside at CAARI, and give a presentation there on a subject related to his/her research. The fellow will periodically keep the Director of CAARI apprised of his/her research activities. The fellow will acknowledge CAARI and the Danielle Parks Memorial Fellowship in any publication that emerges from the research carried out during the fellowship.

THE HELENA WYLDE SWINY AND STUART SWINY FELLOWSHIP:

Not offered in 2011-2012 cycle

One grant of **US\$1,000** to a graduate student of any nationality in a college or university in the U.S. or Canada to pursue a research project that is relevant to an ongoing field project in Cyprus or that requires work on Cyprus itself; to be used to fund research time in residence at CAARI and to help defray costs of travel. Residence at CAARI is required.

THE ANITA CECIL O'DONOVAN FELLOWSHIP:

Founded in memory of musician, composer, and homemaker Anita Cecil O'Donovan, this fellowship offers one grant of **US\$1,000** to a graduate student of any nationality, enrolled in a graduate program in any nation, to pursue research on a project relevant to the archaeology and/or culture of Cyprus; to be used

to fund a period of research time in residence at CAARI and to help defray costs of travel. Residence at CAARI is required.

TWO CAARI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS:

Two new fellowships funded by the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs through a grant from the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, designed for scholars in the humanities, social sciences, and related natural sciences who already have their PhDs, whose research engages the culture, history, archaeology, or geography of Cyprus, and who would derive significant benefit from a month's research time on the island. Particular consideration will be given to applicants whose projects will enable them to include Cyprus in their teaching. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Recipients will receive **US\$5,500** toward transport, living expenses, and lodging at CAARI (required), and an additional **US\$250** for research expenses on the island. They will present a public lecture or workshop on their research at CAARI during their residency, file a report on their project at its conclusion, and acknowledge CAARI in publications resulting from research done there. The fellowship could be held concurrently by the annual Senior Scholar in Residence (with separate application for each position). Funding for the fellowships is still pending confirmation and subject to availability.

APPLICATION FORM: see www.caari.org/fellowships

APPLICATION DEADLINE: **November 1, 2011**

FURTHER INFORMATION is available from:

CAARI

656 Beacon Street (Fifth Floor)

Boston, MA 02215

Fax: 617-353-6575

Email: caari@bu.edu

SENIOR SCHOLAR IN RESIDENCE AT CAARI:

An established scholar who commits to stay at least 30 days in succession at CAARI, ideally in the summer, and to be available in evenings and weekends to younger scholars working there, in return for 50% reduction in residency rate. Must have PhD in archaeology or ancillary field for at least 5 years prior to visit, be fluent in English (but may be of any nationality), and be committed to mentoring students. Travel and other expenses not covered.

CAARI FELLOWSHIPS IN CYPRUS 2011-2012

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS: Letter detailing the applicant's proposed schedule; summary curriculum vitae.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: April 15, 2012

INFORMATION AND SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS:

Director, CAARI
11 Andreas Demetriou St.
1066 Nicosia, Cyprus.
Email: director@caari.org.cy

**THE COUNCIL OF AMERICAN OVERSEAS RESEARCH CENTER (CAORC):
MULTI-COUNTRY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM**

Expanded To Two Award Categories:

- (1) Nine awards of up to \$12,000 each for U.S. doctoral candidates and scholars who have already earned their Ph.D.
- (2) Four awards of up to \$8,000 each for U.S. students pursuing Masters degrees.

All of the above awards are to enable research on broad questions of multi-country significance in the fields of humanities, social sciences, and related natural sciences. Scholars must carry out research in two or more countries outside the United States, at least one of which hosts a participating American overseas research center. CAARI is among these centers. Preference will be given to candidates examining comparative and/or cross-regional research. Applicants are eligible to apply as individuals or in teams. Funding for the fellowships is still pending confirmation and subject to availability.

INFORMATION, APPLICATION FORM, and

APPLICATION DEADLINE are available online at:

<http://www.caorc.org/programs/multi.htm>

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC)
P.O. Box 37012 – MRC 178
Washington, D.C. 20013-701
Tel: (202) 633-1599. Fax: (202) 786-2430

KRESS FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN ART HISTORY AT FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS:

Four US\$22,500-per-year Kress Institutional Fellowships in the History of European Art for a two-year research appointment in association with one of a list of foreign institutes, among them CAARI. Restrictions: Restricted to pre-doctoral candidates in the history of art. Nominees must be U.S. citizens or individuals matriculated at an American university. Dissertation research must focus on European art before 1900. Candidates must be nominated by their art history department.

INFORMATION, APPLICATION FORM, AND APPLICATION DEADLINE are available online at:

<http://www.kressfoundation.org/fellowships>

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Samuel H. Kress Foundation
174 East 80th Street
New York, NY 10021
Tel: (212)-861-4993. Fax: (212)-628-3146
Email: info@kressfoundation.org

FULBRIGHT RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS:

FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS PROGRAM for postdoctoral research in Cyprus. For information, see <http://www.fulbrightonline.org/> or:

Council for International Exchange of Scholars
3007 Tilden Street NW, Suite 5 M
Washington, DC 20008-3009;
Telephone: 202-686-7877

FULBRIGHT STUDENT PROGRAM for pre-doctoral research in Cyprus. For information see <http://www.fulbrightonline.org/> or:

Fulbright Student Program
Institute of International Education
809 U.N. Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3580
Tel: 212-883-8200

IN REMEMBRANCE

LOIS RUTH GLOCK 1919-2011

Lois Ruth Glock passed away on June 5, 2011, following a very short illness. A memorial service was held in New Jersey where she made her home with her daughter's family.

Lois was born and raised in southwest Michigan, the oldest of seven children. Her father was a pastor who served the German-American immigrant population. She graduated from Valparaiso University in 1940.

Lois taught for several years and then worked in publishing at Concordia Seminary in St Louis where she met and married Albert E. Glock, a seminary student, in 1951. She and Al had four children. The family moved to River Forest when Al took a position at Concordia College and Lois completed her master's degree.

In the 1960's Lois worked closely with Al on his various writing and research projects. She participated in the Tell Taanach archaeological excavations in the summers of 1966 and 1968, as artifact registrar and photographer. This was followed by a two year sabbatical with the family in Jerusalem, from 1970-72. Lois continued to support her husband's work when he shifted his aca-



demically interests and focus exclusively towards Palestinian archaeology. Both were closely involved with life and work at the Albright Institute. For thirty years she and Al lived and worked in the West Bank as witnesses to the great struggle for peace in the region. She volunteered and worked with Birzeit University, the ELCA Mission in Jerusalem, and the Peace Center for the Blind.

Following Al's untimely death, Lois returned to the States, but continued her search for peace and justice in the Middle East by keeping informed, learning and listening, attending conferences, giving talks and by taking peaceful action through church sponsored groups. She was an integral part of Gloria Dei Lutheran Church and of the larger community.

Lois was unusually blessed with vigorous health and abundant energy. It was in her last, 91st year that she slowed down perceptibly. She died six weeks after being diagnosed with cancer.

Lois will long be remembered as an active and committed person. Always ready to serve others and meet needs wherever they were found, she was known for her resourcefulness and dependability.

She is survived by her four children, eight grandchildren, two brothers and three sisters and many nieces and nephews. She leaves a host of friends and colleagues who are better people for having known her.
—Vivian A. Bull

PATTY SEGER 1942-2011

Patricia O'Connor-Seger, wife of Board Member and former ASOR president Joe Seger, passed away of complications associated with Alzheimer's in her home in Starkville on June 6, 2011.

Born October 31, 1942 in Highland Park, IL, Patty Seger was an accomplished artist with a distinguished career of work in fine art and graphic design. Her life pilgrimage included 16 years of service as a Catholic nun with the Order of the Sacred Heart with many years of teaching at Kenwood Academy in Albany, NY, Duchesne Academy in Omaha, NE, and at Woodlands Academy in Lake Forest, IL. She received an MFA degree from the Cranbrook Academy of Art in 1972 and subsequently was an art instructor at Barat College in Lake Forest and at Mississippi State University.

Her association with ASOR began in 1976 when she was recruited to serve as photographer for the Lahav Research Project's excavations at Tell Halif in Israel. Through the decades following she contributed her talents in many ways to ASOR, its overseas centers, especially AIAR, as well as to CAORC. Among other things she helped design the "Open our Doors" flyer for the Albright Institute's development campaign in the mid-1980's and during the same decade she created the logo and other promotional materials for CAORC. She also designed materials for ASOR's Centennial activities including its logo, promotional flyers, and program book, as well as all the materials promoting its Passing the Torch campaign. In addition she



helped research and collect photographic materials for the centennial history volume, *An ASOR Mosaic*. She prepared the layout for the volume, and designed its book cover. Her photos and other graphics graced the pages of many reports and articles by staff of the Lahav Project and more broadly for other archaeological publications. Her work with the Lahav Project and experiences in Israel are documented in *One Summer In Israel* (Academy Press 1978) a photo-essay she authored with Catharine Cole. In 1979 she designed a major NEH and Nebraska Humanities Council sponsored archaeological exhibit "Climbing the Steps of Time" in Omaha, and in the decades following this exhibit she helped to mount similar exhibitions at the Horn Archaeological Museum in Berrien Springs, MI, at Mississippi State University, at Emory University in Atlanta, at Miami University of Ohio, Oxford OH, and at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, AL. In 1996 she designed the layout for the Gus van Beek festschrift volume *Retrieving the Past* (Eisenbrauns). Her special contributions to ASOR's publication program also include the spotting and preparation of the photo plates for Volume V, *The Greek and Latin Inscriptions, of the Caesera Maritima Excavation Reports* series.

Patty was a familiar attendee at ASOR meetings through the past three decades presenting papers on digital imaging and electronic publications at sessions in 1993 and 1994. Her business *NewIDEAS* was the first to join as a Corporate Member in an initiative to develop that category of membership in 2001.

Her life was celebrated in a Memorial Service on July 30, 2011 at Woodlands Academy in Lake Forest with family and former associates, including ASOR friends, in attendance. She was laid to rest in St. Patrick's Cemetery in Lake Forest.

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2012 Individual Membership Dues

Journal Option	Membership Type			Other Membership Types	
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Online Only	\$130	\$105	\$90	Sustaining	\$255
Print Only US	\$130	\$105	\$90	Contributing	\$125
Print Only Non-US	\$170	\$145	\$130	Associate	\$50*
Both Print and Online Non-US	\$195	\$170	\$155	*Non US Residents add \$15 for postage if you wish to receive a print copy of the ASOR Newsletter.	
Both Print and Online US	\$155	\$130	\$115		

Members who choose any print option please select two of the following journals: NEA BASOR JCS

Would you like to pay \$15 for JSTOR access to all three of ASOR's journals published prior to 2008? Yes

Professional, Student, & Retired Members who choose any of the online options will have access to PDF files of articles from *Near Eastern Archaeology*, *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, and the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* from 2007 until today. Members who chose any of the print options will receive two of the three journals mentioned above. These members also qualify to present a paper at the annual meeting, serve on academic committees, and receive discounts on ASOR books and annual meeting registration, and will be eligible to apply for ASOR grants and fellowships.

Sustaining Members receive all the benefits of a professional member plus both print and online subscriptions to all three journals and the ASOR newsletter. The membership fee also includes a tax deductible donation of \$100 to ASOR.

Contributing Members receive a print subscription to *Near Eastern Archaeology*. The membership fee also includes a tax deductible donation of \$100 to ASOR.

Associate Members receive the print or online version of the ASOR newsletter.

For more information please visit our website at www.asor.org.
 ASOR can also be found on Facebook at www.facebook.com/ASOR.org.
 Visit the ASOR blog at www.asorblog.org for organizational updates and interesting news from the world of archaeology.

Complete this order form and return it with your payment to ASOR Member/Subscriber Services, 656 Beacon St., 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02215. Phone: (617) 358-4376. Fax: (617) 353-6575. Payment may be made by credit card or by check drawn on a U.S. or Canadian bank in U.S. funds.

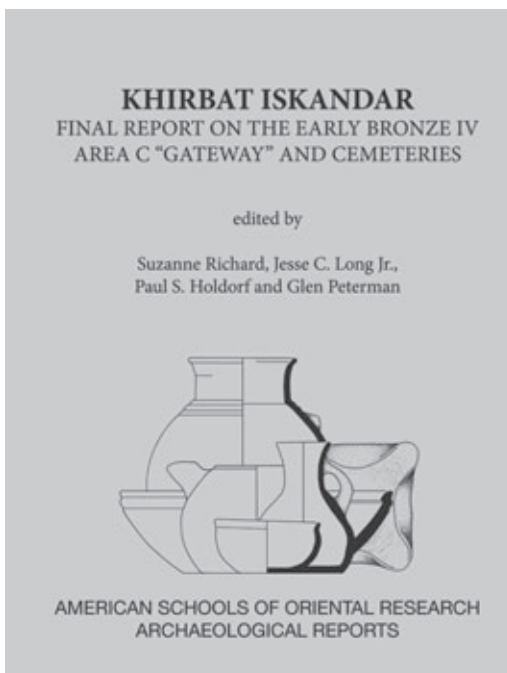
ASOR EXCAVATION REPORT RECEIVES PRESTIGIOUS PUBLICATION AWARD FROM THE BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

During the fall ASOR entered several of our publications to the 2011 Biblical Archaeology Society (BAS) Publication Awards. We are pleased to announce that *Khirbat Iskandar: Final Report on the Early Bronze IV Area C "Gateway"* has been selected to share the prize for "Best Scholarly Book on Archaeology." ASOR would like to congratulate the editors, Suzanne Richard, Jess C. Long Jr., Paul S. Holdorf, and Glen Peterman, as well as all of the other contributors. ASOR's books have long been regarded as important sources of information for scholars in the field of biblical archaeology. The BAS publication award confirms that ASOR's tradition of producing important publications continues.

The award winning book is the first in a planned series of final reports on the Archaeological Expedition to Khirbat Iskandar and its Environs, Jordan, begun in 1981 by Principal Investigator, Suzanne Richard of Gannon University. Khirbat Iskandar is an important Early Bronze Age site situated on the Wādi al-Walā north of Dhiban. Due to its extensive stratified Early Bronze IV (ca. 2300-2000 BCE) occupation on the tell, Khirbat Iskandar is a seminal site for

the period. This volume focuses on the excavation of Area C from 1981-1987, where a gateway came to light. In a period known for one-phase sites and isolated cemeteries, the stratified remains at Khirbat Iskandar offer important data on rural complexity in a sedentary community of the late third millennium, BCE. The volume also includes the results of excavations in the contemporaneous cemeteries discovered in the environs of the site. Along with studies of stratigraphy, the environment, ground stone and other artifacts, faunal remains, skeletal remains from the tombs, and C14 determinations, there are quantitative and petrographic ceramic studies.

The biennial BAS Publication Awards for books about archaeology and the Bible have been presented since 1985. These prestigious awards are made possible by a grant from the Leopold and Clara M. Fellner Charitable Foundation, through its trustee Frederick L. Simmons. The formal announcement by BAS will appear in the November/December 2011 issue of *Biblical Archaeology Review*.



New Application Deadlines for 2012 Annual Meeting Student Scholarships from The Foundation for Biblical Archaeology

Through a generous gift from The Foundation for Biblical Archaeology, eight Student Service Scholarships of \$500 each will be offered for transportation and hotel costs incurred while attending ASOR's 2012 Annual Meeting in Chicago.

Students must be members of ASOR (either undergraduates or graduate) or be enrolled at an ASOR-member school. The Scholarships require that recipients provide up to 18 hours of service at the Annual Meeting, arranged to accommodate the sessions they would like to attend. Duties will involve assisting with registration, helping Session Chairs with audiovisual needs during the sessions, and aiding Program Committee members with other set-up and ar-

range ment needs. Students must also attend an orientation session on Wednesday, November 14 at 3:00pm at the Chicago Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile.

Interested individuals should send a curriculum vitae and a letter of interest to Kelley Herlihy (asorad@bu.edu) in the ASOR office. The letter should summarize how the applicant will benefit from attending the ASOR Annual Meeting. A budget of projected expenses should be included as well as one letter of recommendation. Applications will be accepted through May 25, 2012, and notification of decisions on grant awards will be made by June 1, 2012. Questions should be directed to Kelley Herlihy at asorad@bu.edu.

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656 Beacon Street, Fifth Floor
Boston, MA 02215

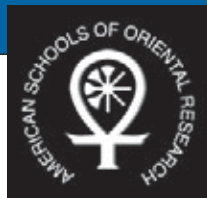
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