



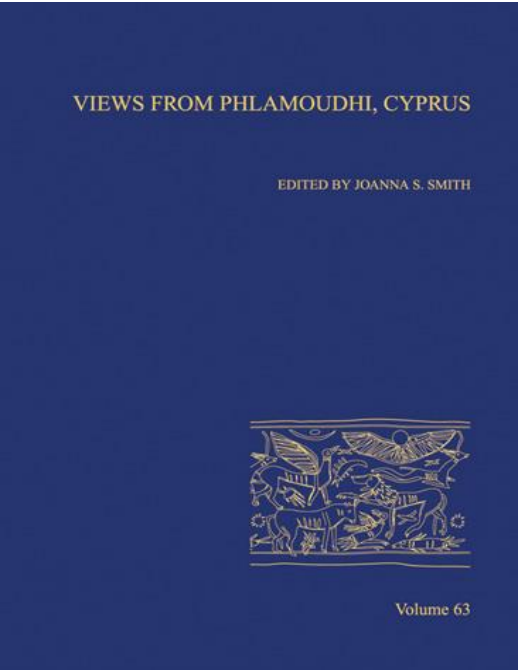
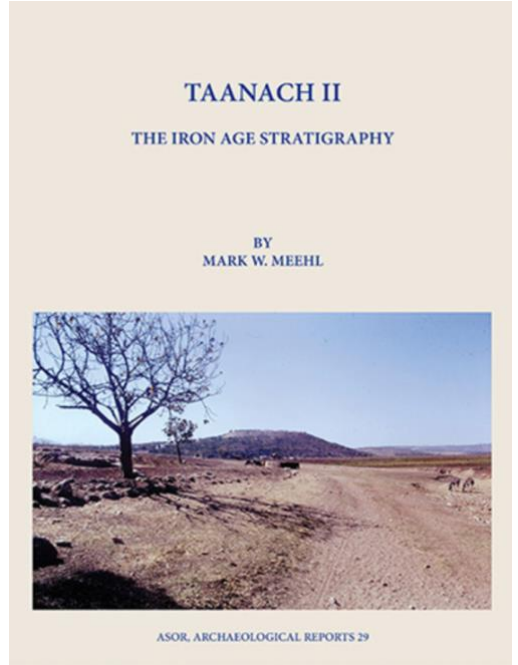




<p>AN EXAMINATION OF THE STRATIGRAPHY AND NEOLITHIC-IRON AGE POTTERY FROM TEL JEZREEL, AREA A</p> <p>BY CHARLOTTE WHITING AND GLORIA LONDON</p>  <p>ANNUAL OF ASOR, VOLUME 73</p>	<p>An Examination of the Stratigraphy and Neolithic-Iron Age Pottery from Tel Jezreel, Area A</p>	<p>By Charlotte Whiting and Gloria London</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>This volume presents the results of the Tel Jezreel Post-Excavation and Publication Project, directed by Charlotte Whiting on behalf of the Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL). The project analyzed the Tel Jezreel excavation archive stored at the CBRLs Kenyon Institute in Jerusalem. The current volume presents the stratigraphic sequence (by Charlotte Whiting) and the Neolithic to Iron Age pottery (by Gloria London) excavated during the 1995-1996 seasons. The Tel Jezreel stratigraphy and ceramics have been deemed relevant to determining Iron Age chronological and social issues, two topics that are highly debated in the literature. Despite the fragmentary nature of the deposits, they are published here in order to address these questions. In addition, the study of the ceramics revealed an unanticipated abundance of highly varied pre-Iron Age pottery. Social and technological aspects of the manufacturing techniques, including burnish practices, are discussed.</p>
<p>THE EXCAVATIONS OF 'IRAQ AL-AMIR VOLUME II</p> <p>EDITED BY NANCY L. LAPP</p> <p>WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY MICHAEL S. ZIMMERMAN, DANIEL UJEVICKY, NICHOLAS HUDSON, ADAM HARTMAN, AND NANCY L. LAPP</p>  <p>ANNUAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH, VOLUME 74</p>	<p>The Excavations of 'Iraq Al-Amir Volume II</p>	<p>Edited by Nancy L. Lapp</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>The presentation of the stratified corpus of the Hellenistic and Roman pottery in the Village excavations, from approximately 200 BCE to 200 CE, by Michael S. Zimmerman is a major portion of the volume. Along with the smaller pottery collections of the Iron Age, Early Bronze, and Byzantine periods, a major contribution is made to the growing quantity of characteristic pottery of Transjordan and its relation to the ceramic assemblages of ancient Palestine to the west and Syria to the north. Although early Iron Age pottery is present in the collection, the main Iron Age occupation was later in the period, even into early Persian times, and it is doubtful that there was an Iron I fortress there as Paul Lapp suggested. The pottery studies are introduced by a review of the history of the excavations at the site from the time of the early explorers and, further, by an introduction describing camp and excavation life in an area not yet touched by modern conveniences in the middle of the twentieth century.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">BAYT FARHI AND THE SEPHARDIC PALACES OF OTTOMAN DAMASCUS IN THE LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BY ELIZABETH MACAULAY-LEWIS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY EZRA ASHKENAZIE, JEFFERY BURDEN, GEORGE H. LEWIS, JUDITH S. MCKENZIE, AND JASON MONTGOMERY</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">ANNUAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH, VOLUME 72 IN COLLABORATION WITH MANAR AL-ATHAR, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD</p>	<p>Bayt Farhi and the Sephardic Palaces of Ottoman Damascus in the Late 18th and 19th Centuries</p>	<p>By Elizabeth Macaulay-Lewis</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>One of the largest and most important palatial houses of late 18th- and early 19th-century Damascus belonged to the Farhi family, who served as financial administrators to successive Ottoman governors in Damascus and Acre. The conversion of Bayt Farhi to a hotel provided a unique opportunity to make a detailed examination of its architecture, which is comparable to those of affluent Christians and Muslims, and decorated with high quality materials in the latest styles.</p> <p>Bayt Farhi's outstanding architecture and decoration is documented and presented in this first comprehensive analysis of it and Damascus's other prominent Sephardic mansions Matkab 'Anbar, Bayt Dahdah, Bayt Stambouli, and Bayt Lisbona. The Hebrew poetic inscriptions in these residences reveal how the Farhis and other leading Sephardic families perceived themselves and how they presented themselves to their own community and other Damascenes. A history of the Farhis and the Jews of Damascus provides the context for these houses, along with the architectural development of the monumental Damascene courtyard house. Only 3 copies left!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF AGRO-PASTORALIST ECONOMIES IN JORDAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EDITED BY KEVIN M. MCGEOUGH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY ROBIN M. BROWN, ALAN FARAHANI, HANNAH HUYNH, NATALIE MUELLER, BENJAMIN W. PORTER, JENNIFER RAMSAY, KEVIN RIELLY, AND BRUCE ROUTLEDGE</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">ANNUAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH, VOLUME 69</p>	<p>The Archaeology of Agro-Pastoralist Economies in Jordan</p>	<p>Edited by Kevin M. McGeough</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>The 69th volume of the Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research is devoted to studies of botanical and faunal remains from three major sites in Jordan: Tall al'Umayri (Bronze to early Iron Age), Karak Castle (Middle and Late Islamic Period), and Khirbet al-Mudayna al-'Aliya (early Iron Age). Although each paper reflects the work of different teams, they are all thematically linked by their contributions to the study of agro-pastoralist economic activities in the region. Each paper offers insight into contextually specific historical circumstances but also insight into agriculture and pastoralism more broadly. Likewise, each paper offers different approaches for working with faunal and/or botanical evidence that will be of interest to specialists in bioarchaeology more generally. Scholars of pastoralism will be interested in all of these papers, which touch on issues of foddering and animal consumption.</p>

 <p>VIEWS FROM PHLAMOUDHI, CYPRUS</p> <p>EDITED BY JOANNA S. SMITH</p> <p>Volume 63</p>	<p>Views from Phlamoudhi, Cyprus</p>	<p>Edited by Joanna S. Smith</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>Fieldwork in the village of Phlamoudhi, Cyprus from 1970-1973 by the Columbia University Expedition to Phlamoudhi recorded the only systematically excavated evidence for Middle to Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement north of the Kyrenia Mountains. Halted by the war of 1974 that divided the island, most of the discoveries in Phlamoudhi remained unpublished until 2000 when the Phlamoudhi Archaeological Project began the systematic study, analysis, and publication of the material. This book's chapters cover the two main excavated sites, the hilltop site of Vounari and the larger settlement at Melissa; the region's patterns of settlement in the Bronze and Iron Ages and the Hellenistic through Medieval periods; and the geology and palaeobotany of the region. Chapters with perspectives on the excavations by original team members, the history of work in the area, and an overview of archaeology on Cyprus before and after the war place the fieldwork in historical perspective. This volume derives from papers at a symposium that was held together with an exhibition of the finds from Phlamoudhi in 2005. It is the first in the final publication series.</p>
 <p>TAANACH II</p> <p>THE IRON AGE STRATIGRAPHY</p> <p>BY MARK W. MEEHL</p> <p>ASOR, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS 29</p>	<p>Taanach II: The Iron Age Stratigraphy</p>	<p>By Mark W. Meehl</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>Paul Lapp's team last excavated at Tell Ta'anek in 1968, over fifty years ago. During that time, much effort has been expended on the final publication of the site's stratigraphy and material, even though few final manuscripts have reached the publication stage. Walter Rast's work with the Iron Age pottery was the notable exception and was published in 1978. The present volume uses Rast's ceramic chronology as the basis for the periodization of the Iron Age strata excavated by Lapp in 1963, 1966, and 1968. After covering the background of the site and Sellin's excavation of it in the early twentieth century, Meehl presents the Iron Age stratigraphy area by area, period by period, based on the field notes, reports, plans, and photographs of the excavators. Two chapters describe the Iron Age occupations on Tell Ta'anek, setting them in their regional contexts. Appendices addressing the date of the Iron Age fortifications and fire installations and pits follow. Iron Age pottery forms and drainpipes not included in Rast's book are included in a third appendix.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">CAESAREA MARITIMA EXCAVATIONS IN THE OLD CITY 1989-2003</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONDUCTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AND THE UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA FINAL REPORTS, VOLUME I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EDITED BY KENNETH G. HOLUM</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">ASOR, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS 27</p>	<p>Caesarea Maritima: Excavations in the Old City 1989-2003</p> <p>Conducted by the University of Maryland and the University of Haifa; Final Reports, Volume I</p>	<p>Edited by Kenneth G. Holum</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>This volume presents the results of the many years of excavation by the Combined Caesarea Expeditions, organized to explore the city and harbor of ancient Caesarea. Holum presents CCE's original research questions, the overall stratigraphy of the site, and the team's findings about Caesarea from the Hellenistic period to the end of antiquity in the seventh century CE. The volume makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the transition from paganism to Christianity in Late Antiquity. It explores in depth King Herod's pagan temple, which existed until about 400 CE, when the now Christian authorities deliberately dismantled it, removing all but its deepest foundations, and let the site lose its holiness. A century later, the authorities built a grand Octagonal Church in exactly the same spot and on the same alignment as Herod's temple, so that it functioned as a harbor church, visible from far at sea. The volume presents the archaeological evidence for these developments, paying careful attention to the foundations of the temple and church, fragments of the superstructure of both monumental buildings, the Herodian and Byzantine staircases that rose directly from the harbor to the temple and church, the pottery, coins, and other evidence.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CYPRUS AND THE BALANCE OF EMPIRES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Art and Archaeology from Justinian I to the Cœur de Lion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EDITED BY CHARLES ANTHONY STEWART, THOMAS W. DAVIS, AND ANNEMARIE WEYL CARR</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS 20 CAARI MONOGRAPH SERIES 5</p>	<p>Cyprus and the Balance of Empires</p> <p>Art and Archaeology from Justinian I to the Cœur de Lion</p>	<p>Edited by Charles Anthony Stewart, Thomas W. Davis, and Annemarie Weyl Carr</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>Between 491 and 1191 AD, Cyprus was influenced by various political and cultural centers that vied for dominance in the Eastern Mediterranean. This collection of essays primarily focuses on the island's archaeology when it was governed by the Byzantine capital of Constantinople. Greek and Orthodox Christian identity was cultivated during this period, which provided a sense of unity among the various provinces; and yet, the surviving historical and archaeological data concerning Cyprus is unique in that it expresses both local and regional characteristics. By investigating the various threads, whether textual, numismatic, architectural, or artistic, narrative has emerged that challenges our past assumptions.</p>