



Albright News

“Our Future is in Our Past”

Number 8

October 2003

The W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research

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

Sidnie White Crawford, *President*
Jodi Magness, *Vice-President*
J. Edward Wright, *Treasurer*
J.P. Dessel, *Secretary*
Sy Gitin, *Director*

Albright News

Lydie T. Shufro, *Editor*

Albright News is published by the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research (AIAR)

P. O. Box 19096

91190 Jerusalem, Israel

Tel: (972-2) 628-8956

Fax: (972-2) 626-4424

director@albright.org.il

United States Office:

Sam Cardillo, *Comptroller*

Albright Institute

P. O. Box 40151

Philadelphia, PA 19106

Tel: 215-238-1540

cardillo@sas.upenn.edu

www.wfalbright.org

www.aiar.org

©2003 The Albright Institute of Archaeological Research

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

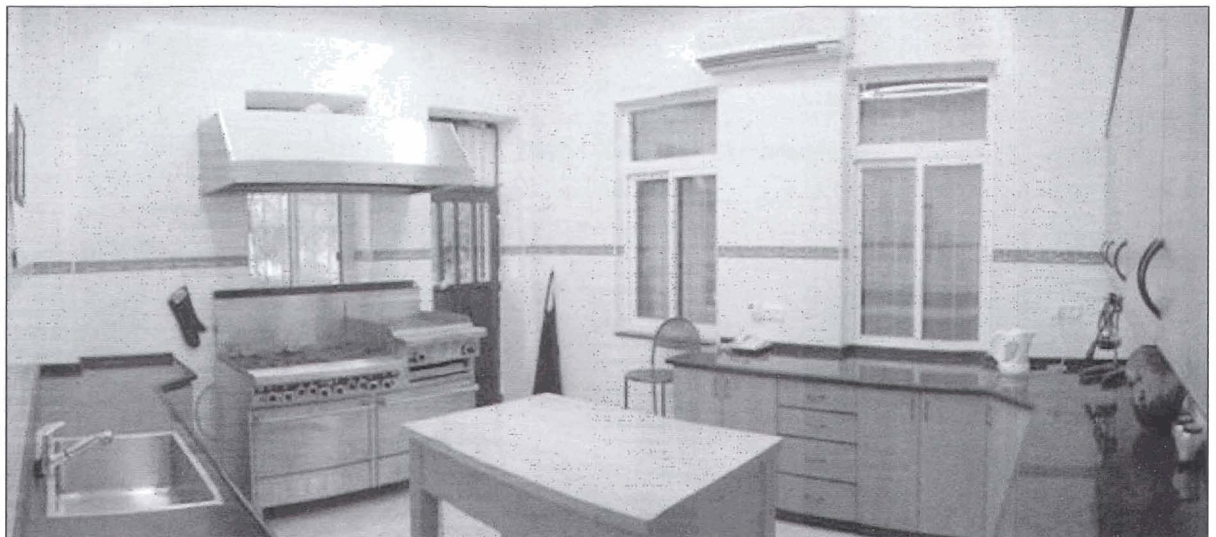
This newsletter is full of good news from the Albright Institute, and I am delighted to be able to share it with all of you, our good friends and supporters. We are incredibly fortunate to be awarded two major grants from charitable foundations this year. The first I have the privilege of announcing right here: the Albright Institute is the recipient of a **\$600,000 gift to the endowment from the Skirball Foundation** in support of the Richard J. Scheuer Library Collection. This gift, the details of which appear elsewhere in the newsletter, will enable us to keep our library collection, which is at the foundation of our program as an institute of advanced studies, complete and up-to-date. I would like to thank our director, Sy Gitin, for his hard work in obtaining this wonderful gift for the Institute.

The second gift comes from the **Getty Grant Program, a grant of \$70,000** in support of the computerization of the library. Twenty-first century research libraries must have their catalogues available on-line, and researchers must have ready access via computer to the resources of the library. As you can imagine, this need for computerization is costly, and we are very grateful to the Getty Grant Program for its support of our efforts in this area. My thanks again go to Sy Gitin, as well as to Trustee Lydie Shufro and Sam Cardillo, for their help in obtaining this grant.

Although much of the good news surrounds the library, we have not neglected the rest of our physical plant. In September the Institute completed the first major renovation of its kitchen facilities, taking the existing kitchen complex down to bare walls and floors and installing entirely new facilities. The result is beautiful, and the food produced by our cook, Hisham, is even better than before, if that is possible!

Continued on page 2

THE NEW
ALBRIGHT
“STATE
OF THE ART”
KITCHEN
photo courtesy AIAR



This renovation was made possible by gifts from several people, including Trustees Richard Scheuer, John Camp, Linda Feinstone, Dan Wolk, and former Trustee David Marrus, as well as from a bequest from the estate of former Trustee Mildred Alberg. In addition, the contributions made to our Alumni Fund enabled us to replace all the mattresses in the hostel, so that our fellows no longer feel like Jacob, sleeping on his rock! Thanks for this effort go to Trustee Norma Dever.

Our program continues to function well, despite the ongoing troubles in Jerusalem and the surrounding area. This past year, all our fellowships were active; the hostel was full, and the scholarly program as packed as ever. Although the fellows have had to curtail their field trips, morale remains high and the future continues to look bright. The director and the staff deserve a great deal of credit for maintaining the Albright as an oasis of calm and collegiality in the midst of increasing difficulty.

Finally, I am pleased to announce the publication of the volume of the Centennial Symposium of the Albright Institute *Symbiosis, Symbolism, and the Power of the Past: Canaan, Ancient Israel, and their Neighbors - From the Late Bronze Age through Roman Palaestina*. The volume contains the papers presented at the Symposium held in Jerusalem in honor of the Albright's 100th anniversary in May of 2000. It is published by Eisenbrauns, and edited by Sy Gitin and William G. Dever. Much credit also goes to Edna Sachar and Lydie Shufro for their hard work on the volume.

I want to personally thank the trustees, the fellows, the Director and the staff of the Albright Institute for all that they do to make the Albright into the flourishing center of learning that it is. My hat is off to all of you!

Cordially,

Sidnie White Crawford



THANKSGIVING AT THE ALBRIGHT



From left: Munira Said, Mahar Miffureh, Dina Khain, Edna Sachar, Marina and Irina Zeltzer.



and Shoh Yamada, Marcel Sigris, Helena Flusfeder



and Ross Voss, Bill Broughton, Sy Gitin, Munira Said.

W. F. ALBRIGHT INSTITUTE RECEIVES A \$600,000 GRANT FROM THE SKIRBALL FOUNDATION

The Trustees of the W. F. Albright Institute take great pleasure in announcing a \$600,000 gift from the Skirball Foundation towards the endowment of the Richard J. Scheuer Library Collection. This is a matching grant for the \$900,000 that had been previously raised, of which \$500,000 came from the Scheuer Foundation, \$250,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities and \$150,000 from a number of private individuals and foundations. By supporting the Albright's Scheuer Library Collection, the Skirball Foundation is continuing a relationship that goes back to the 1930s, based on the friendship between its founder Jack Skirball and Nelson Glueck, one of the Albright/American Schools of Oriental Research's most distinguished archaeologists. During his ten years as the Institute's Director in Jerusalem, Glueck helped build up the library in the subjects that most interested Jack Skirball, the archaeology and history of ancient Israel. In awarding this grant, the Skirball Foundation also pays tribute to Richard Scheuer, a close friend of both Glueck and Skirball, for his ongoing support of the Albright library, one of the main bibliographic resources in ancient Near Eastern studies in Jerusalem. The Albright Trustees wish to express their deep appreciation to the Skirball Foundation for this significant grant, and to Dr. Uri Herscher, President of the Skirball Cultural Center in Los Angeles for his strong support.

ALBRIGHT DIRECTOR GITIN AWARDED DHL BY HUC-JIR

Seymour (Sy) Gitin, Dorot Director and Professor of Archaeology at the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, *honoris causa*, by the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion at a special convocation held in Jerusalem on March 1, 2003. The award was given in recognition of his outstanding service to the field of Archaeology, his research of the Late Israelite and Late Philistine period, and especially his work on the Ekron Royal Dedicatory Inscription, one of the most important archaeological finds of the past century. He was also cited for his prolific publications and for the internationally renowned fellowship and research program that he has helped create during the past 23 years at the Albright Institute.

The entire Albright family extends its warmest congratulations to him.

NEWS FROM JERUSALEM ALBRIGHT PROGRAM (2002-2003)

The Albright program for academic year 2002-2003 included seventy-five events; the Institute hostel and residence were almost fully occupied during most of that time. Despite the ongoing violence in the region and the interruptions caused by the expected fall-out from the conflict in Iraq, only a few events were cancelled or postponed. Precautionary measures taken in light of the Iraqi conflict included the distribution of gas masks to Albright Fellows and Staff, preparing three sealed rooms and conducting three gas attack drills, as well as making other security arrangements. All of the Albright's forty-nine Fellows remained in Jerusalem, with the exception of the two funded by the US State Department, who at the outset of the war with Iraq, were ordered to leave the country for a short period of time.



*Gas Mask Instruction Day for Fellows and Staff –
From left: back row: Franak Hilloowala, Tom McCollough, Marina Zelzer,
Hisham M'farreh, Nawal Ibtisam Rshaid; front row: Mary Lou Aune,
Sarah Sussman, Shoh Yamada, Helena Flusfeder, Elaine Myers. Photo courtesy AIAR*

Highlights of the academic program included three exciting Appointees' Evenings with Guest Scholars: HANNA COTTON of the Hebrew University gave a presentation on her research on the **Judean Desert papyri**; CLINTON BAILEY, Research Fellow at the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University, described his research into The Poetry and Laws of the Bedouin; and ANSON RAINEY, Professor Emeritus of Ancient Near Eastern Cultures and Semitic Linguistics at Tel Aviv University discussed the **Early Years of Archaeological Research in Israel** and shared fascinating stories about the personalities and work of pioneering scholars Cyrus Gordon, W.F. Albright, and



*Appointees' Evening with
Guest Scholar:
left; Clinton Bailey,
Albright Director, S.Gitin.
Photo courtesy AIAR*

ALBRIGHT FELLOWS' FIELD TRIPS



Tel Arad, Israelite fort. (January, 2003). From left: Shoh Yamada, Andrew Gross, Mihail Zahariade, Chris MacEvitt, David and Mary Lou Aune.



Megiddo (September, 2002). From left: Andrew Gross, Laura Mazow, Piotr Muchowski, David Aune, Riet Versteeg, Franak Hilloowala, Norma Franklin



Beit Shean, Roman theater (March, 2003). From left: Shoh Yamada, Kara Schenk, Laura Mazow, Chris MacEvitt, Svetozara Georgieva Raseva-Hristova and Radoslav Dobre Hristov.



Qumran (January, 2003). From left. Standing: Steve Pfann, Sharon Matilla, David Aune, Shaul Sussman, Mary Lou Aune, Mihail Zahariade, Andrew Gross, Khader Salameh, Robert Hoyland, Sarah Sussman. Sitting – Back row: Tibor Grull, Hanswulf Bloedhorn, Front row: Shoh Yamada, Matthew Elliot



Minya in the Galilee. (November, 2002). From left: Piotr Muchowski, Sharon Matilla, Mary Lou and David Aune, Matthew Elliot, Robert Hoyland, Andrew Gross, Chris MacEvitt, Franak Hilloowala, Hanswulf Bloedhorn, Tom and Mary Lynn McCollough.



Bet Guvrin, Byzantine Bell Caves (February, 2003). From left: Kara Schenk, Mary Lou and David Aune, Andrew Gross, Mihail Zahariade, Tibor Grull, Shoh Yamada.

Y. Aharoni among others. Reports were given by: UZI DAHARI, Deputy Director for Archaeology at the Israel Antiquities Authority, who illustrated his unique excavations and surveys in the mountains of Sinai in his presentation **Monks and Monastic Settlements in the Early Byzantine Period**; ZVI GAL, Director of Publications at the Israel Antiquities Authority, who discussed an unusual assemblage of ossuaries in his talk on **The Cave of Peki'in: Art and Society in the Chalcolithic**; EHUD GALILI, Head of the Maritime Branch of the Israel Antiquities Authority spoke about **The Underwater Neolithic Village of Atlit**; MIHAIL ZAHARIADE, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow talked about **The Archaeological Excavations at Halmyris: A Roman Fort on the Danube**; and EILAT MAZAR, Adjunct Lecturer at the Hebrew University, presented new insights into Phoenician funereal practices based on her **Recent Excavations at Achziv**. MAGEN BROSHI, Curator Emeritus at the Shrine of the Book of the Israel Museum offered a special report, **The Dead Sea Scrolls: Where We Stand Today**. Workshops were given by: TOM MCCOLLOUGH, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow, who presented new archaeological evidence from **Khirbet Kana: A Possible First Century Synagogue**; PIOTR MUCHOWSKI, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow, discussed his fascinating topic, **Investigating the Nature of Qumran Hebrew: Implications of the Parallel Texts Analysis**; ANDREW GROSS, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow spoke on **Land Tenure in Palestine in the 1st and 2nd Centuries BCE**; TIBOR GRULL, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow discussed **Jewish Epigraphy in the Roman Age**, and CAROLINA AZNAR, Samuel H. Kress Fellow, spoke on **Phoenician Pottery in Ancient Israel: New Light on Biblical History**. A special workshop was given by DAVID AUNE, Annual Professor on some fascinating and entertaining aspects of **Jewish Influences on Greek Magical Papyri**. In addition, TOM MCCOLLOUGH, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow presented exciting new evidence in a **seminar on The Theater at Sepphoris**, based on the excavations he conducted with James Strange at the site. MARK LAWALL, Assistant Professor in the Department of Classics at the University of Manitoba, Canada, currently an NEH Fellow at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, gave a special slide lecture entitled **Amphoras over the Long Haul: Some General Patterns and Oddities of Imports to Athens 525-86 BCE**.

The field trip program included a successful **five-day excursion to Cyprus**, led by DAVID AUNE, Annual Professor with visits to fifteen sites; a joint Albright-British and German Schools of Archaeology **overnight field trip** to the Galilee, led by BENJAMIN SAIDEL, Frerichs

Fellow/Program Coordinator, with the participation of the directors of these schools, that featured stops at a number of synagogue, church and Crusader sites. **Other field trips** during the year included visits to the Jerusalem Tunnel, the Cardo, the excavations at the Southern Wall, Qumran, Ein Feshka, Tel Arad, Mamshit, Tel Beersheva, Beit Jamil, Maresha and Beit Guvrin, Beth Shean, Belvoir and Beit Alpha. One of the highlights of the field trip program during the second semester was the participation by the group in a hands-on, one-day dig at Beit Jamil. The visit was organized by ANNA DE VINCENZ, Associate Fellow and BEN SAIDEL, Program Coordinator, and the excavations were directed by Associate Fellow, SHIMON GIBSON.

A sumptuous **Shwarma Fest**, replacing the traditional Albright's Annual Appointees' end-of-the-year Barbecue, was held on May 31st, **officially bringing to a close this past year's Albright Fellowship program**. More than ninety people attended, including Albright Fellows, their families, friends and colleagues from the local and foreign academic communities, with whom the Albright Fellows had worked during the year.

The local outreach and information sharing program included an abbreviated schedule of the **Al-Quds University Students' Seminar series** with a smaller number of students in attendance, due to the travel restrictions between Jerusalem and other parts of the country. BEN SAIDEL, the Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator, compiled a Reader used for the thirteen Al-Quds seminars, by xeroxing articles, maps, drawings and other illustrations. This year, only one student participated in the Albright's Internship Program for students from the Hebrew University Rothberg School, since the number of foreign students was also dramatically reduced because of the political situation.

DR. PENELOPE MOUNTJOY, of the British School of Archaeology in Athens, was back in residence at the Albright in May to continue her study of the Mycenaean IIIc:1b pottery from Tel Miqne-Ekron. As she did last year, Dr. Mountjoy shared the results of her research with local scholars.

The outreach program for communities abroad featured **three lectures by the Director**, "Ekron of the Philistines: From Sea Peoples to Olive Oil Industrialists," with Trude Dothan at the Institute of Fine Arts, **New York University**, organized by Trustee Lydie Shufro; "Ekron of the Bible: The Rise and Fall of the Philistines," in the Biblical Archaeology Lecture Series, Jewish Studies, **Queens College**, New York; and "Tel Miqne-Ekron: A Paradigm for Philistine Studies," with Trude Dothan at the **ASOR meetings in Toronto**. A summary of the fourteen seasons of excavations at Tel Miqne-Ekron and a bibliography of one hundred-thirty-seven items on the excavations of Tel Miqne-Ekron, were distributed to over three hundred people in

attendance at the lecture. In addition, the Director lectured on the Late Philistine Period at Ekron at the **Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, under the auspices of the Kelso Bible Lands Museum**, at the invitation of Albright Trustee Ron Tappy.



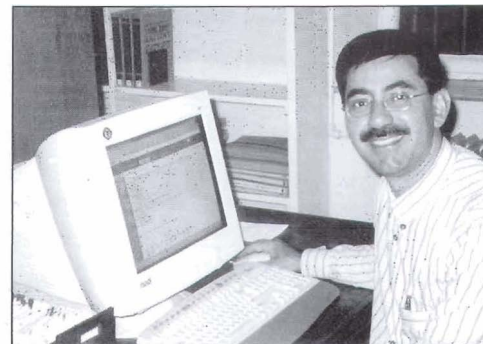
Albright Director's lecture at the Pittsburgh Theological

From left: standing Tom and Marilyn Schaub, Ron Tappy, Sy Gitin; seated: Karen Bowden Cooper and Nancy Lapp. Photo courtesy Ron Tappy

With the help of his assistant, H. Flusfeder, the Director completed the two-year project, ***Publications of Albright Appointees – Based on Research at the Albright Institute (1980-2000)***. Fifteen hundred copies were distributed locally and abroad. This brochure includes citations of thirteen-hundred-fifty-one articles, monographs, books, reviews, theses and dissertations, written by two hundred-nine Albright Appointees, who were awarded three hundred-ninety-three Fellowships.

The Director's publications include the article "The House That Albright Built", which appeared as the first article in a special issue of *Near Eastern Archaeology* magazine devoted to the 1999 Albright Centennial Symposium in Boston. His other article "Neo-Assyrian and Egyptian Hegemony over Ekron in the 7th Century BCE: A Response to Lawrence Stager" appeared in *Eretz-Israel 27* (Tadmor Festschrift). The Director spoke on behalf of the foreign contributors at the ceremony in honor of the Tadmor Festschrift, which was held at the Israel Museum. He submitted an article for publication in the *Ami Mazar Festschrift*, "The Imlk-Form Redefined: a New Class of Iron Age II Oval-shaped Store Jars"; and, with T. Dothan, an article "Tel Miqne-Ekron – Excavations from 1992-1996" for volume V, (the update) of *The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land*. With the assistance of Trustee Lydie Shufro and Edna Sachar, the Director completed the final corrections to the manuscript of the Albright-ASOR Centennial ***Symposium volume, Symbiosis, Symbolism and the Power of the Past: Canaan, Ancient Israel and their Neighbors – From the Late Bronze Age through Roman Palaestina***, eds. W. G. Dever and S. Gitin, which will appear in November. He continues to serve as the chief editor of the two-volume publication **The Ancient Pottery of Israel and its Neighbors. The Tel Miqne-Ekron publication project**, directed by S. Gitin and T. Dothan is proceeding on schedule.

Facility improvements included the **purchase of new mattresses and beds** for the Institute's residence and hostel, funded by a contribution of \$4,300 from **Albright alumni**. This amount was raised in response to last year's Albright's Alumni Annual Campaign, organized by Trustee Norma Dever. The Albright's **library computerized catalogue project** continues into the second year of its final phase,



Library Computerization Program: Library Staff Member, Adel Moghrabi. Photo courtesy AIAR

supported by a **Getty Trust Fund grant of \$70,000**.

A **new computer program**, Liberty 3 will be purchased in the coming fiscal year by the Albright. This program is more user-friendly than the current one, and has greater potential for foreign language cataloguing, including Hebrew and Arabic. **New equipment**, consisting of computer terminals, printers and UPS units, **was purchased for the Institute**; in addition, the xerox and fax machines and a dishwasher were replaced. In response to a request from the Albright gardener FAIZ, the Jewish National Fund donated **100 brosh tree saplings**, which were planted on the periphery of the grounds, along the inner face of the Institute's fence. Trustee Sharon Herbert, the Co-Director of the Kedesh excavation, has very generously left her **excavation vehicle**, a small Renault mini-van at the Albright **for the Institute's use during the year**.

The major event of the summer was the **renovation of the Albright kitchen**, the center piece of which is the new stainless steel Garland stove, imported from the United States. This project was successfully completed, and in record time. The renovation required the retiling of the floors and walls, the installation of a new drainage system, as well as the replacement of gas and water pipes and electrical wiring; new aluminum windows and screens, cupboards, table tops, fixtures, sinks and an air conditioner were installed; a new stove, refrigerators and a freezer were acquired. President Sidnie White Crawford is to be thanked for her help in raising the funds for this renovation, estimated to cost approximately \$54,000. Generous contributions were received from Albright Trustees John Camp, Linda Feinstone, Richard Scheuer, Dan Wolk and former Trustee David Marrus, and through a bequest from the late Trustee Mildred Alberg, among others. Funds raised through this year's alumni campaign organized by Norma Dever, will be used to help pay for the new Garland stove.

Continued on page 7

The old Garland stove, which had been at the Albright for more than 40 years, was donated to a Palestinian not-for-profit organization, which provides meals for young children. The cook at this organization is Walid M'ffarah, one of the sons of the late Omar Jibrin M'ffarah who was the Albright's chef for 56 years.

In other areas of funding, the Institute received **grants for library acquisitions** from the Littauer and Butz Foundations, and from the Horace Goldsmith Foundation **in support for the position of Annual Professor.**

Most **American excavations in Israel** were curtailed this summer, because of the current political situation. However, two American excavators were in the field. Dr. Susan Cohen, former Dorot/Miqne and USIA Fellow, who is an Assistant Professor in the Department of History and Philosophy at Montana State University, conducted an excavation at the Middle Bronze IIA site of Gesher. A number of burials were found, together with various assemblages of MBIIA whole vessels and bronze spearheads. Jodi Magness, former George A. Barton, James A. Montgomery, Samuel H. Kress, Mellon and USIA Summer Fellow, who is Professor of Classics at the University of Carolina at Chapel Hill, co-directed the excavation of a Roman fortress at Yotvata, with Gwyn Davies, Professor of Classical Archaeology at Florida International University and Uzi Avner of the Arava Institute.

Also during the summer, **Albright alumni worked at the Institute on a number of publication projects:** former Albright Director, Eric Meyers and former Thayer Fellow Carol Meyers on Sepphoris; former Scheuer Fellow JP Dessel on Sepphoris-Ein Zippori; and former ASOR/Albright and NEH Fellow, Barry Melvin Gittlin on Tel Miqne-Ekron.

Former Barton/Miqne Fellow Garth Gilmour, currently with an HUC-Scheuer grant, spent a good part of the summer organizing the data for the Gezer Object Volume, assisted by his wife Vibeke.

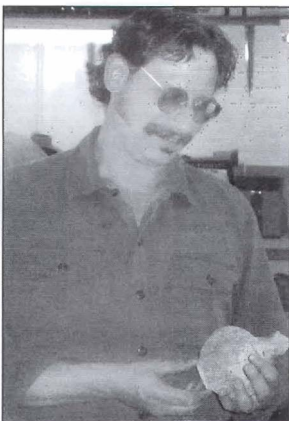


Garth Gilmour and his wife Vibeke, working on the Gezer Object Volume. Photo courtesy AIAR

Former Kress and Associate Fellow Celia Bergoffen, while at the Albright, participated in the international project, "The Synchronization of Civilizations in the Eastern Mediterranean in the 2nd Millennium B.C. (SCIEM)" under the auspices of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and prepared a study of Bichrome pottery of the mid-second millennium B.C., as part of a joint project with Michal Artzy and Irmgard Hein.

Abu-Issa, who for more than fifty years worked on numerous American archaeological excavations, recently underwent successful eye laser surgery at St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem. John Worrell, a Director of the Hesi excavations and Linda Ammons, both former Albright Associate Fellows, organized a fundraising campaign to finance the operation. The donors included many of the good American friends who worked with Abu Issa in the field. The Albright Institute served as the intermediary between the hospital and Abu Issa's family and assisted in transferring funds to pay for the operation.

As part of the **ongoing efforts to encourage and support the activities of ASOR**, and prior to the beginning of the last academic year, the Albright hosted ASOR President Larry Geraty, Chairman of the Publications Committee Larry Herr and Program Chairman Douglas Clark, all newly elected ASOR officers. A tea was held at the Institute, to which local archaeologists were invited. During the course of that visit, in conversations between the Albright Director and the ASOR guests, a number of programs were suggested regarding ASOR's academic agenda, which would focus on joint projects involving ASOR affiliated institutes. This discussion was continued in a wider forum, at a special meeting in Toronto organized by Larry Geraty. Through this process, the Albright hopes to increase its contact not only with its sister schools in Jordan and Cyprus, but also with scholars in a number of countries in the Middle East.



Ein Zippori - Former Scheuer Fellow, JP Dessel preparing pottery for publication. photo courtesy AIAR



Tel Miqne Project. From left: Former Albright and NEH Fellow, Barry Melvin Gittlin, working on plans of Iron Age fortifications from Ekron, with Miqne architect, Jay Rosenberg. photo courtesy AIAR

Jeff Chadwick, Albright Associate Fellow and former Tel Miqne-Ekron Staff member, prepared his research on the finds from the Late Bronze Age at Tel Rumeide/Hebron for publication, as part of his work as an Associate Professor at Brigham Young University.

SHWARMA-FEST – A NEW ALBRIGHT SPRING TRADITION

The Albright Fellows are known for their passion for shwarma. Concerned that the shwarma machine, purchased for the Albright-ASOR Centennial reception, had not been used since they decided to replace this year's **Albright's Annual Appointees' end-of-year Barbecue with a Shwarma-Fest**. These Albright gourmets cheerfully gave up the traditional fare of hot dogs, hamburgers and French fries in favor of Hisham's juicy, tender and delicious shwarma platters.

The event, which took place in the Kershaw Garden of the Institute on May 31st, was attended by more than ninety people. The guests included Albright Fellows, their families, friends and colleagues from the local and foreign academic communities, with whom the Albright Fellows had worked this past year.

Given the taste buds of the Albright Fellows, there is little doubt that the shwarma-fest will become an Albright Spring tradition.



*In the foreground Jude, Issa and Shareen Sarie
In the background: Hamed Salem, Laura Mazow.*



Albright's shwarma-maker, Mahab Miffareh and Hisham Miffareh.



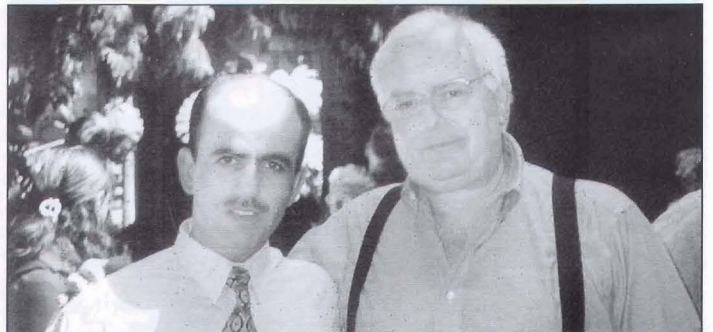
Albright Trustee Jodi Magness and Malka Hershowitz.



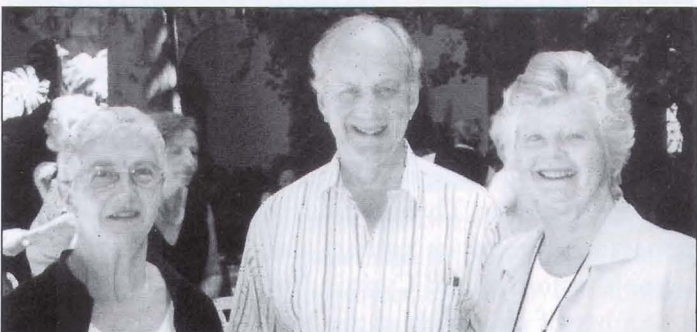
Mary Lou and David Aune, Sharon Matilla,



John Emerton and Carolina Aznar.



Wasfi Kailani and Sy Gisin.



Elaine Meyers, Lord John and Lady Cope.



Albright Trustee Peter Machinist, Sam Wolff.

W.F. ALBRIGHT INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH APPOINTEES, RESIDENTS AND STAFF, 2002-2003



From left: Back Row: AIAR Director S. Gitin, Adam and Cherie Gitin, Anne M. Dehnisch (Tel Yin'am Project), Residents Pat and Tom Neu, AIAR Staff Hisham Miffareh, Post-Doctoral Fellow Garth Gilmour, Assistant Librarian Marina Zozulinsky, Chief Librarian Sarah Sussman, Miqne Staff Alexandra Zion, Library Staff Avner Halpern, Research Fellow Baruch Brandl.

Middle Row: AIAR Staff Faiz Khalaf and Ashraf Hanna, Talya Gitin, Senior Fellow Peter Machinist, AIAR Trustee Jodi Magness, Research Fellows Khader Salameh and Elaine Myers, Post-Doctoral Fellow Stephen Pfann, Research Fellow Sharon Lea Mattila, Senior Fellow Hanswulf Bloedhorn, AIAR Assistant to the Director Helena Flusfeder, Miqne Staff Dina Khain, AIAR Administrative Consultant Munira Said, Miqne Staff Marina Zeltzer, AIAR Staff Nuha Khalil Ibrahim.

Front Row: Jill Gross and Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) Fellow Andrew Gross, Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens/Jerusalem Fellow Kara Schenk, Samuel H. Kress Fellow Carolina Aznar, Annual Professor David Aune and Mary Lou Aune, Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator Benjamin Saidel and Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) Fellow Laura Mazow, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow Svetozara Georgieva Ratseva-Hristova and Radoslav Dobre Hristov, Susie Wolff.

Seated on carpet: AIAR Staff Lutfi Mussa, AIAR Institute Manager Nadia Bandak, Jill Baker (Gesher Project), Senior Fellow Sam Wolff, Post-Doctoral Fellow Wasfi Kailani, Post-Doctoral Fellow Susan Cohen, Former AIAR Assistant to the Director Edna Sachar, AIAR Staff Nawal Ibtisam Rsheid.

Absent: National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows Franak Hilloowala and Tom McCollough, George A. Barton Fellow Issa Sarie, Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow Christopher MacEvitt, Andrew W. Mellon Fellows Tibor Grull, Piotr Muchowski and Mihail Zahariade, Senior Fellows Marwan Abu Khalaf, Jeff Blakely, Trude Dothan, Shimon Gibson, Sejin Koh, Hani Nur el-Din and Hamdan Taha, Post-Doctoral Fellows Ibrahim Abu-Ammar, Salah Houdalieh, Anna de Vincenz, Shoh Yamada; Research Fellows Jamal Bargouth, David Ben-Shlomo, Mohammad Ghosheh, Amir Golani, Azriel Gorski, Wael Hamamreh, Ianir Milevski Nava Panitz-Cohen, Khader Salameh, Hamed Salem, Ross Voss, Alex Zuckerman, Miqne Architect Jay Rosenberg, Assistant Librarians Adel Moghrabi and Kate Masliansky.

IN MEMORIAM WALTER RAST: A MAN OF LEARNING, A MAN OF PEACE (1930-2003)

The demise of Walt Rast, August 22, 2003, leaves a huge hole in the hearts of many AIAR fellows and friends. Though Walt spent all of his excavation time in the West Bank or in Jordan, Walt was at home in Jerusalem at the Albright Institute. Walt not only loved the Institute, he also loved Jerusalem dearly and spent the better part of four years at four different times in Jerusalem doing biblical and archaeological research. Even when working at the Dead Sea and ACOR, Jerusalem and AIAR were never far from Walt's mind; he used any excuse to cross over from Jordan and visit friends at the Albright and in Jerusalem.

Walt's friends at the Albright were professors at Hebrew University or Tel Aviv University, young and old. When he headed CAP or was editor of BASOR, Walt was always on the lookout for worthy field projects to feature in BASOR or to visit with the ASOR leadership. The Jordan River was hardly a barrier to Walt's frequent crossings between Israel and Jordan and years ago, when it was much tougher to cross, Walt was most often the one to brief Albright fellows and Israeli scholars about what was going on "on the other side."

Walt was a great BASOR editor and outstanding CAP chair. In many ways Walt represented the very best of ASOR's old guard. He was a perfect gentleman, a man of simple elegance and eloquence; and when Walt spoke with conviction and emphasis people would listen.

Walter Rast completed 35 years of teaching biblical studies and archaeology, and the religions of the ancient Near East at Valparaiso University in Valparaiso, Indiana, in the Department of Theology. Walter's utter dedication to the field of biblical archaeology is reflected in his publication on the Iron Age pottery of Tel Ta'annek and his co-authored work with his close colleague, Tom Schaub, on their excavation of the settlements along the southeastern side of the Dead Sea.

Walt will be remembered by colleagues and friends as a devoted lover of the archaeology of both sides of the Jordan River, and as a man of complete integrity. He leaves a legacy of quality scholarship behind, together with a total commitment to the viability of the overseas institutes: AIAR, ACOR, and CAARI. Walt always said that if ASOR were to stay healthy, the Albright had to be strong and well. And despite the malaise in the region, Walt was buoyed in recent years by the knowledge that the Albright Institute was doing well and remains strong and healthy, a beacon of understanding between Israeli and Arab scholars, a haven for scholars young and old to escape the madness all around.

Walt Rast was a man of peace, a man of reason, at home in Jerusalem and at the Albright Institute.

All of us in AIAR will miss him dearly and send our deepest sympathy to his wife Susie and children.

Eric M. Meyers

SEAN W. DEVER MEMORIAL PRIZE

The W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem is pleased to announce the third annual competition for the Sean W. Dever Memorial Prize.

This award offers \$500 for the best published article or paper presented at a conference by a Ph.D. candidate in Syro-Palestinian and Biblical Archaeology.

Authors may be of any nationality, but the articles/papers must be in English.

All submissions should include the academic affiliation of the author and his/her mailing, fax, e-mail addresses and phone numbers. Submission of conference papers should also include the name of the conference and the date when the paper was presented.

The deadline for submissions is December 31, 2003. All submissions should be sent to:

Mr. Sam Cardillo
W. F. Albright Institute
P.O. Box 40151
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Email: cardillo@sas.upenn.edu

The first recipient of the Albright Institute's Sean W. Dever Memorial Prize was Mr. Edward F. Maher of the University of Illinois at Chicago for his submission "Food for the Gods: The Identification of Sacrificial Faunal Assemblages in the Ancient Near East." The second recipient was Mr. Juan Manuel Tebes of the University of Buenos Aires for his submission "A New Analysis of the Iron Age I 'chiefdom' of Tel Masos (Beersheba Valley)".

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

Forthcoming November 2003

Symbiosis, Symbolism, and the Power of the Past

**Canaan, Ancient Israel, and Their Neighbors –
From the Late Bronze Age through
Roman Palaestina**

Proceedings of the Centennial Symposium
W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological
Research/American Schools of Oriental Research
Jerusalem May 29-31, 2000

Edited by William G. Dever and Seymour Gitin
ISBN: 1575060817

xxiv + 600 pages, Cloth, English. Eisenbrauns.
\$49.50

PALEODIET AND BIO-CULTURAL PRACTICES OF THE NEOLITHIC 'AIN GHAZAL INHABITANTS IN JORDAN

My research attempts to draw a picture of the lifestyle of the 'Ain Ghazal Neolithic village population (i.e., the impact of the people's bio-cultural activities on their general health status), using an analysis of dental and skeletal materials derived from various seasons of archaeological excavations. 'Ain Ghazal is one of the earliest villages excavated in the Levant, occupied continuously from the 7th through the 5th millennium BC.

Since the excavation of these Epi-Paleolithic and Neolithic sites began, the general debate has focused on the transformation of lifestyle and food production from hunter-gatherer to a more sedentary way of life. The large quantity of archaeological samples excavated at the site of 'Ain Ghazal has provided evidence of an expansion in animal domestication along with agricultural exploitation in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic C (PPNC) phase of occupation, although it is recognized that some animals were already domesticated in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB) phase of occupation. Therefore, much attention has been devoted to the shift in food production and lifestyle from the agriculture-based economy of the PPNB period (7,250-6000 BC) to the husbandry mode of subsistence in the Yarmoukian Pottery Neolithic Period (5,500-5,000 BC).

This research involves interdisciplinary investigations, using anthropological and ethnographic data and archaeological materials. The human remains of the Neolithic population of 'Ain Ghazal were chosen for this research because of the major role played by this population in terms of socio-economic and cultural developments, as reflected in houses, streets and burial customs and rituals. The nature and range of their subsistence and biophysical activities were examined by means of the analysis of 994 teeth taken from the skeletal remains of 160 individuals (children, sub-adults, and adults) from various seasons of excavations at 'Ain Ghazal.

The research focuses on an analysis of 696 teeth from the dental remains of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB) level (the first phase) and 298 teeth from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic C (PPNC) level (the second phase) of the 'Ain Ghazal population. Laboratory analysis were conducted mainly at the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

at Yarmouk University and included chemical analysis, replicas and anthropometric measurement and scoring.

These analysis included:

- 1) Tracing dental disease and its association with paleodiet.
- 2) Tracing different phenomena on the teeth that may provide an indication of how the teeth were used in various bio-cultural activities.
- 3) Tracing signs of paleo-pathology and their relevance to environmental stresses.

In addition, ethnographic fieldwork was conducted in traditional farming and Bedouin villages (al-MuKheibe and al-Mafraq) in the northern part of Jordan, as well as in the southern Palestinian villages of Yatta and al-Ka'abneh. This research serves as a tool for interpreting and understanding phenomena recorded in the dental collection of 'Ain Ghazal. These villages were chosen for this research since they are still manufacturing and using natural materials for crafts in the traditional way used by farming villages. For example, Bedouins are still making leather crafts from their animals and processing their milk products in the traditional way they learned from their ancestors. However, the reason for choosing sites from different environments and separated by varying distances was to understand the differences between using inherited crafts and using modern food processing techniques.

The results of the dental and skeletal analysis can be summarized as follows:

The different types of pathology that can directly or indirectly provide insights into health, nutrition, subsistence, and social organization appear in the skeletal and dental material from the PPNB and PPNC levels at the site. The accumulation of dental calculus on the teeth is associated with periodontal diseases and attrition resulting from food of an abrasive nature. For the same reasons, attrition is heavier among the PPNB population, since they were heavily dependent on agricultural seed crops such as wheat, barley, emmer, vetch, lentils, and peas. Food preparation techniques, mainly, grinding cereals on stones for making bread, bulghur and Fareike produced such foods. The process of baking bread, and of roasting and drying meat for jerky was known among the people of 'Ain Ghazal and undoubtedly contributed to the severe dental wear including ante-mortem tooth loss.

Information on using the teeth as manufacturing tools in cultural practicing activities was derived from observations of the phenomenon of severe lingual dental chipping of many of the front teeth. Teeth were used for

the process of hiding leather, flossing sewing threads, and basketry crafts. This produced attrition on the anterior facets associated with the scattered micro-striation which appeared on the vestibular enamel of the teeth (the exterior facets).

The population of 'Ain Ghazal suffered from severe stresses that are evident in the high prevalence of enamel hypoplasia, which can be used as a remarkable stress marker, especially on children's teeth. This indicates that the stress factors were variable on the population's metabolic system from birth until the development of the third molars (12 years). The groove patterns of defect, which are used as an indicator of severe types of hypoplasia caused by high levels of physical stress, tended to be higher in the dentition of the 'Ain Ghazal later PPNC period group than in the earlier PPNB group. Severe deterioration of the mother's health status during pregnancy, due to long hours of agricultural work and insufficient nutrition, could be a sufficient episodic stress factor no less significant than early weaning. Epidemic and infectious diseases from contaminated food and water are common in agricultural societies and cause great stress on children, usually leading to death.

My ethnographic research in the village of Yatta involved investigating the use of animal products. This included the way milk is prepared after milking, how it is preserved and kept before shaking, and whether it is exposed to environmental contamination from animals, dust, and fleas, mainly in the process of making dried yogurt and cheese. Samples of the milk were analyzed to determine the level of bacterial activity during the storing process.

This study adds new significant data to the research framework and broadens our understanding of these aspects of the Neolithic period. It may go a long way to filling in the gap in our knowledge of the diachronic patterns of change in the dentition of the ancient Near Eastern population.

The field work and analysis of this study were supported by a grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation. As the first Palestinian to be awarded the Albright's Barton Fellowship, it has been a pleasure to join the Albright family, use the facilities and participate in the social events. I would like to thank the Board of the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the Albright Fellowship Committee and the Albright Director for their confidence in me.

*Issa Sarie
Al-Quds University/The Hebrew University*

**The W.F. Albright Institute of
Archaeological Research**
is pleased to announce
the fourth annual (2004)
**Trude Dothan Lectureship
in Ancient Near Eastern Studies**
sponsored by the Albright Institute,
with the support of the Dorot Foundation

Dr. Joseph Maran,
Director of the Institute
of Pre- and Proto-History of Heidelberg University,
and Director of the excavations at Tiryns, Greece
will give three presentations

**Tiryns during the Late Palatial
and Post-Palatial Periods:
New Excavation Results**
Tuesday, March 2nd 2004, at 4:00 p.m.
Ambassador Hotel, Nablus Road, Sheikh Jarrah
under the auspices of Al-Quds University

**Coming to Terms with the Past:
Ideology and Power in Late Helladic IIC**
Wednesday, March 3rd, 2004, at 5:00 p.m.
Hebrew University, Mt. Scopus Campus

**The Spreading of Objects and Ideas in the
Late Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean:
Two Case Studies from the Argolid
of the 13th and 12th Centuries BCE**
Thursday, March 4th, 2004, at 4:00 p.m.
W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research
26 Salah ed-Din Street

Each lecture will be followed by a reception.

Because of limited space at the Albright Institute,
an advance reservation is necessary.
Tel: 02-628-8956; Fax: 02-626-4424
e-mail: director @albright.org.il

ROME, PERSIA AND ARMENIA PROPAGANDA, DIPLOMACY AND WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST: 280-300 A.D.

Throughout the centuries, the Near East has been one of the most important areas of conflict between the great powers. In particular, the time extending from the 1st to the 7th century A.D. saw a great deal of political and military conflict between the Roman Empire on the one hand, and the Iranian State – in both its Parthian and Sasanian incarnations – on the other. The period on which I focused my attention appears to have been a decisive one in terms of economic, political and ideological changes for both of the protagonists. The geographical scope of my analysis included the Middle and Lower course of the Euphrates and the eastern regions of Anatolia, the Roman province of Syria-Palaestina (which roughly covered the modern states of Syria, Lebanon, and Israel), the ancient province of Arabia (which partly covered modern Jordan), the territories between the Euphrates and Tigris and slightly beyond.

There has been a significant amount of literature, both ancient and modern, and a considerable quantity of epigraphic, numismatic and architectural evidence of the political evolution of the area in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries. However, the more expansive modern literature is, the less likely it is that the intricate relations between the two great powers in the Near East and the mechanism that led to alternative politics will come to light. Because of the wide range of opinions expressed recently on Romano-Persian relations in the last two decades of the 3rd century and the often highly speculative positions, I believe that a technical approach to the topic and a thorough analysis of all the categories of sources (historical, epigraphic, archaeological, numismatic) would open the way to a better understanding of the political and military decisions taken.

Although the Roman Empire and Persia were the main protagonists in the diplomatic and military confrontation, one must keep in mind that other political power centers, such as Armenia and the Saracene kingdoms of the desert were regularly involved in the political affairs of the Near East in that period. Armenia was even the main point of disagreement between Rome and Persia and, ironically, their confrontation was mainly focused on who ruled that country. Indeed, Armenia offered a very good strategic position vis-à-vis Syria and Mesopotamia, the main target, as it seems, of Parthian and Sasanian foreign policy in the west. Armenian historical literature, though subjective and highly inaccurate, provides unique information on the

historical background of the region, and has been submitted to a thorough analysis. In particular, I have compared it with the scarce Roman and Persian sources regarding the political events that led the Armenian leaders into the complex interests of the great powers in the area, Persia and the Roman Empire.

My research was, therefore, focused on approaching the topic from a different point of view of analysis, using all the known categories of sources available, to bring forth as complete a picture as possible of the relations between Rome, Persia and Armenia in the late 3rd century.

Roman-Persian relations, for centuries in a state of military confrontation, reached their worst phase in the mid 3rd century, when the new Sasanian dynasty came to power in Iran. Rome's serious internal political crisis never seemed to end, and offered its adversary, Persia led by the energetic king Shapur I, enough opportunities to re-open the hostilities. Although I have pinpointed this period of serious set-back for Rome on the Euphrates to the beginning of the conflict, I thought that this short span of time was worthy of more extensive treatment, especially from an archaeological point of view, that could offer more specific information on the extent of the damaged area during the "obsessive decade," 252-262 A.D.

One of my main goals in this project was, and still is, to avoid the methodological mistakes of previous scholarship in approaching the events either from Roman, Persian, or even Armenian perspectives. Using all categories of sources involved not only new interpretations, but also more critical attitudes towards older or recent literature on the subject.

Periods of less war and more diplomacy were rare, but one such interlude can be chronologically located during a ten-year period from 280 to 290 A.D., thus requiring special attention.

The attempts to settle the territorial divergences and economic interests in the Euphrates area region seem to have failed repeatedly in the face of a new and powerful instrument in the hand of the Persians, namely, the closing of the caravan roads and using this to thwart any efforts to restore Rome's older links with the Gulf area and the Far East. This measure had longstanding and serious consequences, not only for a part of the Mediterranean world, but also for numerous small Arab kingdoms, whose existence relied on mediating trade between the Far East and East Mediterranean lands, and therefore was considered a *casus belli*. The sources are meagre and only very few, if any, modern scholars have attempted to see the major connection between this economic factor and the

political developments in the region. I, therefore, tried to analyze the many intricate aspects of international relations. Even if the kingdom of Palmyra, which was the only caravan city in the region that survived until 273 A.D., militarily pressed Persia to re-open the roads, and was involved in this particular aspect of the economic life of the Near East, the only way to return to the previous situation was to force action against the Sasanian king. Besides the economic aspects, serious concerns arose for Rome and Persia regarding the two main strategic issues in the area: Mesopotamia, a bulwark against the adversary who controlled it, and Armenia a major point of contention between the two powers over the centuries. The new emerging ideologies in Persia and the Roman Empire, opposed in their structure and mentality, contributed to a significant degree to the configuration of the new political decision making.

There had been several attempts to avoid military confrontation. First, during the reign of Probus, very likely in 280 A.D., when it was agreed to split the areas of influence in Armenia, and again in 287 A.D. when Diocletian, willing to have peaceful terms with Persia, temporarily concluded a peace.

When the military conflict erupted (296-298 A.D.) there was little place left for diplomacy. Forces from Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Syria and also from Europe were concentrated on the Euphrates where a vast staging area for action was set. Official inscriptions and milestones attesting to the road repairs in the years leading up to the confrontation, offer most of the information. Their inventory shows a gradual build-up of forces and the areas of concentration of troops.

The conflict ended with a Roman victory by Emperor Galerius in 298 A.D., and resulted in a peace that settled the sphere of interest and territorial affairs for at least the next fifty years. These events and each piece of information provided by a large number of historical sources were thoroughly analyzed. One important contribution to the understanding of this event was the article by Prof. Margaret S. Pond Rothman, "The Thematic Organization of the Panel Reliefs on the Arch of Galerius", *AJA* 81 (1977). The Arch was erected in 305 A.D. in Thessalonīki to commemorate the final victory of Galerius over the Persians. Three pillars and some masonry remain standing nowadays in the center of Thessaloniki. Although propagandistic, this monument represents an outstanding source for a better understanding the events which occurred during that military campaign.

I have also added new elements and brought fresh interpretation to clauses of the peace treaty that followed the defeat of the Persian army. The clauses of the peace treaty and all the details on the negotiations are described by Petrus Patricius, a 6th century diplomat, who certainly had access to the Roman archives in Constantinople. Because Petrus' text is only sketchy and interpretative, it required a purely philological analysis that yielded a new interpretation both of the text and of the historical geography of the new territories the Romans annexed through this peace treaty.

The post-war imperial propaganda, designed to boost the imperial achievements, was carried out through different means: panegyrics, monuments, coins, and triumphal monuments. The Eastern provinces, from Egypt to Syria were totally involved in bolstering the regime achievements. The picture resulting from this huge mass of information is quite impressive and helps us to understand the new ideology of the period.

My research carried out through the Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship at the Albright Institute brought a good deal of new information and fresh perspective for understanding the political, ideological and propagandistic reasons of the two powers that clashed in the region of the Levant. The consequences of these events had far-reaching effects on the societies in the Near East, the main achievement being the re-opening of the Silk Route and the roads leading to the Gulf area. This was enormously profitable not only for the Levantine traders in Judea, Syria and Phoenicia (Lebanon) but also for the significant communities of Jewish, Syrian, and Armenian traders in Mesopotamia and Armenia who could re-develop on a large scale the channels of a traditional commerce between the Far East (India, China) and the remotest eastern provinces of the Roman Empire. The aftermath of this political and military confrontation was that the Near Eastern regions enjoyed fifty years of peace that allowed the economic, social and cultural processes to continuously develop.

During my stay at the Albright, I benefited greatly from my association with other Albright Fellows and meeting with local and international scholars. I was very appreciative of the help provided by the Institute's staff, and most grateful for the advice and support given to me by the Director, Dr. Sy Gitin. I hope to be given the opportunity to return to the Albright to further my research.

*Mihail Zahariade,
Andrew W. Mellon Fellow,
The National Romanian Institute of Thracology*

CRUSADERS AND LOCAL CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES IN THE HOLY LAND, 1097-1187 A.D.

The focus of my research at the Albright was on the relationship between local Christian communities and the Frankish elite who ruled Palestine in the twelfth century A.D. This was the subject of my dissertation, which I completed at Princeton University in June, 2002. My dissertation, however, was based largely on contemporary histories, theological treatises and other written accounts, so my goal at the Albright was to focus on how the archaeological record could illuminate the relationship, and perhaps tell a story different from that of the written sources. I decided to focus particularly on churches, for it was through ecclesiastical architecture that I could archaeologically 'track' religious populations.

The church of St. George outside Tiberias provides evidence that local Christians – in this case, Greek Orthodox, often referred to as Melkites, and Latins, also known as western Christians – used the same churches. A charter from 1178 records an agreement between Gerald, the bishop of Tiberias, and John, the abbot of St. Mary of Jehoshaphat, concerning the church of St. George which was located in the diocese of Tiberias but was owned by the monastery of St. Mary. The document stipulated that St. George would not serve any of the bishop's parishioners, nor anybody whom the bishop had excommunicated. Furthermore, neither Latins nor Syrians (a term which generally referred to Melkites) could be baptized, married or purified at St. George. The church was, however, allowed to bury monks and servants of the abbey, as well as Syrians, and offer Mass with the doors closed.¹ We thus have a church apparently used by both Latins and Melkites, but only for specific rites.

Who then were the clergy serving at St. George's? To answer this question, we must turn to the church itself. Denys Pringle has suggested that the church excavated in 1991 outside the walls of Tiberias can be identified with the St. George of the charter. This church has quite an interesting history. It is known as the 'anchor' church for the half-ton basalt stone carved in the shape of an anchor found under the altar. Much larger than an actual anchor, it has been shown to be a Bronze Age cult object, which, by its placement under the altar of the church, was transformed into a Christian relic, although the event or person to whom it was associated remains a mystery.

The church was originally built, almost certainly by Emperor Justinian in the mid-6th century. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 749, but rebuilt soon after.

The new church, while following the older floor plan, had an interior height half that of the original church. The columns were apparently cut in half and doubled to support the arcading that separated the nave from the aisles. As Yizhar Hirshfeld has pointed out, this was not the result of poor planning or poverty on the part of the church. Such a style echoes secular and sacred Islamic architecture. Further changes were made inside the church in the Abbasid period – the sanctuary was fully enclosed by walls, and benches added along the side. Two small rooms were formed in the western ends of the two aisles by walls which encased the columns. The arrival of the Crusaders, on the other hand, made little impact on the church, adding only buttresses to the exterior as well as a bell tower.

At St. George, then, we have a church under the authority of a Latin abbey, but which continued to have a layout designed for the performance of the Melkite liturgy, where the clergy would process, emerging from a door on the north side of the chancel and entering the sanctuary through a door aligned with the nave. It thus seems likely that the church continued to be served by Melkite clergy, as it had been before the arrival of the Crusaders. Such an arrangement had significant advantages for the abbey of St. Mary of Jehoshaphat. The local priests could continue to perform services without the monastery having to dispatch one from its limited number of Latin monks to Tiberias, several days' journey from the abbey. Perhaps the most intriguing element of the church is that both Melkites and Latins used the church, particularly for funerary services, as the charter makes clear. The Latin inhabitants of Tiberias and of its environs apparently saw few barriers between themselves and local Melkites, and had no compunction in attending Orthodox services.

A church excavated adjacent to the eastern city wall of Ascalon along the Levantine coast gives us a glimpse of a less direct form of interaction between Franks and local Christians, though no less significant. The church was built as a three-aisled late antique basilica measuring 11.2 m by 12.9 m with a single apse and perhaps six bays, and a baptismal font in the shape of a cross in front of the sanctuary. At some point during the Fatimid period, the church was converted to a mosque, and after the crusader conquest of Ascalon in 1153, the structure again became

a church. Instead of being returned to its original basilica design, the church was restored as a four-columned cross-in-square church, design closely linked to Byzantine architectural and liturgical traditions. Accentuating the church's Byzantine character were frescoes accomplished in a Byzantine style, depicting four churchmen holding Greek scrolls. The distinctive architecture and frescoes make clear that the church was intended for use by a Melkite community.

The excavators identified the church as St. Mary of the Green, a Melkite church of the late antique and the early Islamic period. The Arabic Christian chronicler Yahya ibn-Sa'id, writing in tenth-century Antioch, recorded that a Muslim and Jewish crowd destroyed the church in 939. When the Fatimids denied petitions to rebuild the church, the bishop moved his See to Ramla. The pillaged church then became a mosque, probably the 'Green' mosque of Ascalon. The excavators have argued that the attack on the church, and the subsequent refusal to allow reconstruction, was part of a deliberate strategy of harassment of the Christian population on the part of Ascalon's rulers, perhaps because of the city's strategic location at the border between Egypt and Palestine. Circumstantial evidence suggests that Ascalon had lost its Christian population by the late eleventh century. If the church did indeed become the Green Mosque, then we can trace its history a bit further. Following the Frankish conquest, Latin charters record that it was initially given to the canons of the Holy Sepulcher, who exchanged it for land owned by Amalric, count of Jaffa and Ascalon and brother of King Baldwin III. Most likely then, Amalric either paid for the church's reconstruction himself or donated it to local Christians, who then rebuilt it. In either case, Amalric hoped to encourage the local Christian settlement in Ascalon, which probably lost a considerable portion of its population through the Frankish siege and conquest. Perhaps the church's restoration as a place of Orthodox worship can even be linked to growing Frankish-Byzantine ties in the 1160s, which included Amalric's marriage to the Byzantine princess Maria Komnene in 1167. The restored church must have been a striking sign of the new Christian Ascalon of the Franks. Its explicit Byzantine character announced to locals and Latins alike the Franco-Byzantine amity, and the emphasis that Ascalon's Frankish rulers placed on the revived Melkite community.

By putting together the limited textual evidence with the archaeological evidence, we thus gain a view on Crusader relations with local Christians previously

inaccessible to us. What we see is a complex set of relationships, not easily reducible to "co-operation" or "conflict." Both exist at the same time, and sometimes even in the same place. As I have argued elsewhere, this is characteristic of social relations in the Latin East, an interaction I have termed "rough tolerance." Each community created images of each other that responded to contemporary and ever-changing situations, but none of these became a standard trope widely used. "Rough tolerance" was not by any means the equivalent of modern concepts of multiculturalism. Episodes of conflict, violence and oppression occurred frequently, yet were often directed at specific groups within local communities, usually elites, in a way that used inter-communal factionalism to drain away the sense of threat to the larger community. Historians, such as David Nirenberg who works on Christian-Jewish relations in fourteenth-century Spain, have described a world in which each act of violence was loaded with symbolic meaning. In the Latin principalities of the Levant, Franks and local Christians permitted incidences of conflict to have only a local and temporary meaning, never accumulating a symbolic or lasting significance. Yet before we allow this material to lead us to think of the Latin East as an integrated society, let us remember that the kings who ruled over Palestine called themselves "**rex Iherusalem Latinorum**" – King of Jerusalem of the Latins.²

I wish to thank the Albright Institute for its generosity and help during my time in Jerusalem, as well as the Office of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the US State Department for their financial support. Particular thanks must go to Sy Gitin, director of the Albright and Nadia Bandak, who made straight many a crooked path.

*Christopher MacEvitt,
Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellow, Dartmouth College*

¹ Henri-François Delaborde, *Chartes de Terre Sainte provenant de l'abbaye de Notre-Dame de Josaphat*, (Paris: Ernest Thorin, 1880), #LV, pp. 87-8.

² Queen Melisande is the one monarch who seems to have chosen simply "regina Iherusolimorum." See Bresc-Bautier, *Cartulaire du Saint-Sépulcre*, #35, 36, 37; Delaville le Roulx (ed.), *Cartulaire Général des Hospitaliers*, vol. I, #191.

“HISHAM, PUT THE KETTLE ON!”

Thanks to the generous response to the Albright Alumni Annual Appeal from Alumni and their Friends these past two years, new desks, chairs and lamps, and most importantly, new mattresses, have replaced the ancient ones in the rooms of the residence. One Fellow told Albright Trustee Norma Dever, Chair of the Albright Alumni Committee, that it is hard to get up in the morning, because his bed is so comfortable!

This past summer, the Albright kitchen, underwent a total renovation. This year's Annual Alumni Appeal, entitled “Hisham, Put the Kettle On”, will help pay for the new gleaming state of the art Garland stove; the old one, a vintage piece, had been in use for more than 40 years!

Norma hopes that all past Fellows and residents, for whom the kitchen was an important place during their stay at the institute, will join her in supporting this year's Alumni Campaign and say “**Hisham, Put the Kettle On and Get Cooking! We are coming to tea!**”

Checks are to be made payable to the “AIAR/Alumni Annual Campaign” and mailed to:

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

All contributions are tax-deductible.



Sprucing up the Albright hostel: the new desks, lamps, filing cabinets and chairs were purchased with funds contributed to the Annual Alumni Campaign Appeal.

Photo courtesy AIAR

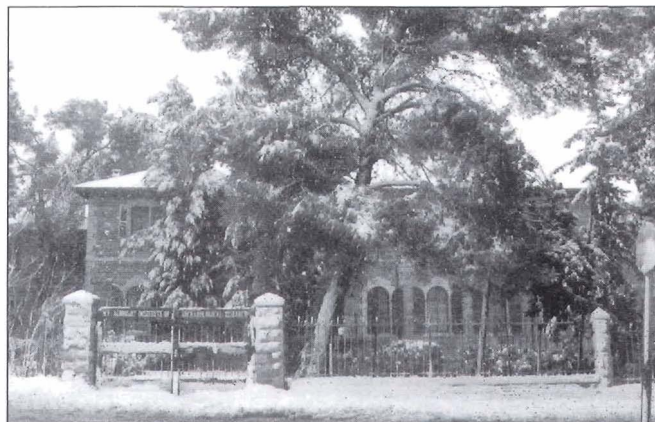
ALUMNI NEWS

CONGRATULATIONS TO:

- * **Carolina Aznar**, Samuel H. Kress Fellow (2002-03), and a Ph.D. candidate at Harvard University, on her appointment this past year as Delegada del Rectorado de la Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca en Jerusalén para los asuntos del Instituto Espanol biblico y Arqueologico (Casa de Santiago).
- * **Jamal Bargouth**, Research Fellow (2000-03), on his appointment as Lecturer in the archaeological program at Birzeit University.
- * **Piotr Bienkowski**, Annual Professor (1999-00), for his new appointment as Head of Collections and Academic Development at Manchester Museum, part of the University of Manchester and for authoring the volume *Busayra, Excavations by Crystal-M. Bennett (1971-1980)*, published for the Council for British Research in the Levant by Oxford University Press.
- * **Marilyn Bierling**, Mique Staff Member (1992-96); Professor of Spanish Literature at Calvin College, Grand Rapids – Michigan, for translating and editing the volume *The Phoenicians in Spain*, (Associate Editor, Seymour Gitin), published by Eisenbrauns.
- * **Nicolo Bucaria**, Research Fellow (1994-95); Associate Member of the Arye Maimon Institut für Geschichte der Juden, University of Trier and Advisor to the Sicilian Government for the Jewish Museum in Palermo, on the joint authorship of the volume *Ebrei e Sicilia* (museum catalogue on the Jews of Sicily), published by Regione Siciliana under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of Culture.
- * **Stephanie Lynn Budin**, Samuel H. Joint Athens/ Jerusalem Fellow (1997-98), for authoring the volume *The Origin of Aphrodite*, published by the CDL Press, Bethesda, Maryland.
- * **Susan Cohen**, Dorot/Mique Fellow (1991-93), USIA Fellow (2000-01); Assistant Professor in the Department of History and Philosophy, Montana State University, for being awarded two grants for a total of \$23,000 from the university to help fund the excavations and post-excavation work on the Gesher Excavations, which she directed this summer.
- * **William G. Dever**, Honorary Albright Trustee and former Albright Director; Professor Emeritus, University of Arizona, on authoring the book *Who Were the Early Israelites and Where Did They Come From?* Eerdmans, 2003.
- * **F.W. Dobbs-Allsop**, NEH Fellow (1997-98); Associate Professor of Old Testament, Princeton University, for authoring the volume *Lamentation in the Interpretation Series – A Bible Commentary for Teaching and Preaching*, published by John Knox Press, Louisville.
- * **Shimon Gibson**, Senior Research Fellow and archaeologist, on authoring the volume *Jerusalem in Original Photographs 1850-1920*, published by Stacey International.

- * **Garth Gilmour**, Research Fellow (1990-91), Barton Fellow (1994-95), Miqne Fellow (2000-03); Research Assistant, Oxford University, for being awarded a HUC-Scheuer grant in the amount of \$33,000 to prepare the Object Volume of the Gezer excavations for publication.
- * **Andrew Gross**, Education and Cultural Affairs Fellow (2002-03), and to his wife Jill, on the birth of their daughter, Abigail Adeline.
- * **Baruch Halpern**, NEH Fellow (1983-84); Professor of Ancient History, Penn State University, for receiving an F.M. Cross Award from ASOR for his new book, *David's Secret Demons: Messiah, Murderer, Traitor, King*, Eerdmans, and an R.B.Y. Scott Award from the Canadian Society for Biblical Studies for the Mellon Foundation Sawyer Seminar presented for the study of Axial Age Contact in the Mediterranean World.
- * **Jimmy Hardin**, USIA Fellow (1994-95), for his appointment as Middle Eastern Archaeologist/Assistant Professor of Religion at the Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi.
- * **Brian Hesse**, NEH Fellow (1984-85), for his appointment as Professor of Jewish Studies and Classics and Ancient Mediterranean Studies, and as Director of the Jewish Studies Program at Penn State University.
- * **Louise Hitchcock**, USIA Fellow (2000-2001), for her tenure-track appointment as a Lecturer in Aegean Bronze-Age Archaeology in the Center for Classics and Archaeology at the University of Melbourne.
- * **Steven W. Holloway**, former Barton Fellow; staff member of the American Theological Library Association, on the publication of *Aššur is King! Aššur is King! Religion in the Exercise of Power in the Neo-Assyrian Empire*, by Brill.
- * **Michael Homan**, Samuel H. Kress Fellow (1998-99), USIA Fellow (2000-01); Assistant Professor in the Department of Theology at the Xavier University of Louisiana, for the publication of his book *The Bible for Dummies* by Wiley Publishing.
- * **Salah H. Houdalieh**, currently the Deputy Director of the Institute of Islamic Studies at Al-Quds University, for his appointment as Chairman of the Department of Archaeology at Al-Quds University.
- * **Sejin Koh**, Post-Doctoral Fellow (1995-01), Senior Fellow (2002-03), for his appointment as Full Professor of Near Eastern Archaeology at Asia United Theological University near Seoul.
- * **Gunnar Lehmann**, Post-Doctoral Fellow (1994-95), (1996-97), Senior Fellow (1999-00); Lecturer at Ben-Gurion University, for his volume *Bibliographie der archaologischen Fundstellen und Surveys in Syrien und Libanon* in the series *Orient-Archäologie*, Band 9, published by Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH.
- * **Justin Lev-Tov**, USIA Fellow (1996-97) and Miqne Fellow (1997-99), for his appointment as Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology and Social Work at the University of Alabama at Birmingham.
- * **Jodi Magness**, Albright Trustee; former George A. Barton (1984-85), James A. Montgomery (1985-86), Samuel H. Kress (1986-87), and Mellon (1987-88) Fellow, USIA Summer Fellow (1996-97); Professor of Classics, University of Carolina at Chapel Hill, for the publication of her book *The Archaeology of Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls* by Eerdmans, and for her election as Albright Vice-President.
- * **Edward Maher**, former Miqne Staff member, George A. Barton Fellow (2000-01), on being awarded a Ph.D. at the University of Illinois in Chicago, writing on the cultic faunal evidence from the Tel Miqne-Ekron excavations, and a NEH Fellowship at the Albright Institute for 2003-2004.
- * **Christopher MacEvitt**, ECA Fellow (2002-03), for his appointment as Assistant Professor at Dartmouth College. His field is Crusader Studies.
- * **Professor Jacob Milgrom**, Research Fellow (1995-97); Professor Emeritus, UC-Berkeley, on being awarded an honorary degree from the Jewish Theological Seminary on the occasion of the Schechter Institute of Jewish Studies' 15th Ordination and Commencement Exercises.
- * **Robert Miller**, Research, Kress and Montgomery Fellow/Program Coordinator, 1995-1998, Assistant Professor at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, and to his wife Anne-Marie, on the birth of their son, James Kilbuck.
- * **Robert Mullins**, Junior USIA Fellow (1997-98), Montgomery/Program Coordinator (1998-00), Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator (2001-02); Research Fellow at UCLA, teaching at Azusa Pacific University, on being awarded a Ph.D. in Archaeology from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, after successfully defending his dissertation "Beth Shean during the Eighteenth Dynasty: From Canaanite Settlement to Egyptian Garrison.", and to him and his wife Hanan, on the birth of their daughter, Raya.
- * **Elaine Myers**, Research Fellow (1996-97), Barton Fellow (1999-00) and Ph.D. Candidate, University of Toronto for the award of a CBRL Jerusalem Scholarship, British School of Archaeology/CBRL, Jerusalem.
- * **Benjamin Saidel**, Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator (2002-03) on the publication of his article "Pot Luck? Variation and Function in the Ceramic Assemblages of Pre-Camel Pastoralists in the Negev Highlands, Israel" in *Journal of the Israel Prehistoric Society*, and to **Benjamin Saidel** and **Mordechai Haiman** of the Israel Antiquities Authority, on being awarded a \$24,000 grant from the Shelby White-Leon Levy Program for Archaeological Publications. The grant will cover the cost of publishing the results of Haiman's excavations of ten Early Bronze Age sites located at Hamaera and Har Saggi in the Negev Desert.
- * **Hamed Salem**, Research Fellow (1999-03) on his appointment as Acting Director of the archaeological program, Bir Zeit University.

- * **David Schloen**, NEH Fellow (1997-98); Assistant Professor, University of Chicago, on the publication of his book *The House of the Father As Fact and Symbol: Patrimonialism in Ugarit and the Ancient Near East* (Studies in the Archaeology and History of the Levant 2) by Eisenbrauns.
- * **Nicola Schreiber**, former Miqne Staff member, Research Fellow (1995-96); Curator, London Museum, England for the publication of her volume *Cypro-Phoenician Pottery of the Iron Age* by Brill.
- * **Joan M. Todd**, NEH Fellow (1982-83); Professor of History, San Jose University, on the publication of her article “When Amber Speaks: The Archaeological Evidence and the Historical Record” in the volume *Amber in Archaeology: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Amber in Archaeology, Talsi, 2001 Riga 2003*, by the Institute of the History Latvia Publishers.
- * **Fabian Udoh**, NEH Fellow (2001-02); Assistant Professor, Program of Liberal Studies, University of Notre Dame for the publication of his article Jewish Antiquities XIV, 205, 207-08 and “The Great Plain” in the *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*.
- * **Anna de Vincenz**, Post-Doctoral Fellow (1999-03), for contributing three chapters to *Khirbet Fattir – Bet Gemal: Two Ancient Jewish and Christian Sites in Israel*, published by Libreria Ateneo Salesiano in 2003, and for authoring *The Pottery Assemblage from Horvat Raqit*, a chapter in the *Raqit Publication Report*, published by The Israel Exploration Society.
- * **Jane Waldbaum**, Albright Trustee; NEH Fellow (1989-90); Dorot Research Professor (1990-91); Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, on her election as President of the Archaeological Institute of America.
- * **Samuel R. Wolff**, NEH Fellow (1987-88), Post-Doctoral Fellow (1988-93), Senior Fellow (1993-2003); Senior Archaeologist and Editor for the Israel Antiquities Authority, for being awarded a \$24,000 grant from the Shelby White-Leon Levy Program for Archaeological Publications to prepare the results of his Tel Megaddim excavations for publication, and for his appointment as an NEH Fellow at the Albright for the 2003-2004 academic year to pursue his publications of the archaeological excavations at Tell Megadim, a Multi-Period Site on the Carmel Coast, Israel.
- * **Shoh Yamada**, Post-Doctoral Fellow (2002-2003) and Lady Davis Fellow, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, for authoring the article “Social Background of the Development of Early Agricultural Society in the Southern Levant: Economic Activities Reflected in Lithic Function” to be published in *The Recent Archaeological Approaches to the Use-wear Analysis and Technical Process. Proceedings of the International Conference Dedicated to the 100th Anniversary of Sergey Aristarhovitch Semenov*.
- * **Ziony Zevit**, past Albright Trustee, NEH Fellow (1986-87) and Senior Fellow (1994-95), for his promotion to the rank of Distinguished Professor of Bible and Semitic Languages at the University of Judaism, California.



A peaceful winter day at the Albright. Photo courtesy AIAR

ASOR HONORS AND AWARDS

Warmest congratulations to long-time Albright Trustee **Robert Haak**, the recipient of a W.F. Albright 2002 Award. Albright President Sidnie White Crawford made the presentation during the ASOR Annual Meeting in November, in Toronto.

The commendation reads:

Bob is a long-time AIAR Trustee, having come on the Board in 1991. He has served as Chair of the Facilities Committee, and currently is Chair of the Personnel Committee. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Board, and a member of the Publicity and Special Events Committee. He has also served as Acting Director of the Albright when our Director has been on sabbatical.

However, these are just Bob's titles. The real truth is that Bob has taken a keen interest in every aspect of the governance of the Albright. He visits the Institute at least once a year, and takes time to listen to staff's concerns. He serves as an advocate to the Board for our entire staff, consistently arguing for their interests when we have to make difficult budgetary decisions. He is a great help and support to me as President; he is always willing to give counsel, to pitch in, and to make the Albright a priority of his professional life. Bob is the kind of trustee that every organization wishes it had; the Albright is very fortunate that he has been associated with us for over a decade...

Walter Rast received the highest and most prestigious ASOR award, the Richard Scheuer Medal. Courageously fighting the terminal disease which would take him away from us a few months later, Walter graciously accepted the award with his usual modesty and winning smile, while all of us in the audience listened, with tears in our eyes. We will all miss him.

Also honored were: **Andrew Oliver** – W. F. Albright 2002 Award – for his contributions to the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute – CAARI; **Elizabeth C. Stone** – P.E. Mac Allister Field Archaeology Award; **Edward F. Campbell** – G. Ernest Wright 2002 Publication Award; **Ehud Netzer** – Frank Moore Cross 2002 Publication Award; **Harold O. Forshey** – ASOR Membership 2002 Service Award.

We salute them all!





An evening snow watch at the Albright. From left: Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator Ben Saidel and Albright Chef Hisham M'farrreh. Photo courtesy AIAR

The Fellowship program for the academic year 2003-2004 will include eighteen Fellows receiving a stipend: an Annual Professor, four NEH Fellows, an Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow/Program Coordinator, a George A. Barton, a Samuel H. Kress, a Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens/Jerusalem, a Richard J. Scheuer Fellow, five Educational and Cultural Affairs and three Andrew W. Mellon Fellows; thirty-three Associate Fellows, including thirteen with fee grants and twenty-five with funding from other sources, such as the Fulbright and the Lady Davis programs. This total number of fifty-six represents the largest number of Albright Fellows in the history of the Institute.

The success of the Institute's program has always been due, in large measure, to the combined support of the officers, trustees, and staff. During the recent difficult times, however, the staff has made an extraordinary effort to maintain the normal day-to-day operations of the Institute. Their dedication and loyalty have been the key factors that enabled the Albright to continue its current program in the face of a challenging physical and political environment.

Sy Gitin



FRIENDS OF THE ALBRIGHT

I wish to become a "Friend of the Albright" in support of the ongoing activities and programs of the Institute, and of the important role of the Albright as a premier center of American scholarship.

Annual Membership Categories

Student to \$50
 Associate \$50 to \$249
 Friend \$250 to \$499
 Director's Circle \$500 to \$999
 President's Council \$1,000 to \$2,500
 Special Gifts . . . information available upon request

Enclosed is my tax deductible annual contribution in the category of _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Become a "Friend of the Albright" today!

Please make check payable to the "AIAR/Friends of the Albright" and mail to:
 Sam Cardillo, Comptroller
 Albright Institute of Archaeological Research
 P. O. Box 40151 • Philadelphia, PA 19106

The W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research – AIAR – is a private, non-profit educational research institution registered as a tax-exempt 501©3 organization in the United States.

All contributions are tax deductible.

CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF ALBRIGHT STAFF MEMBER ASHRAF HANNA TO NAJAH RAFIDI



From left: Carolina Aznar, Ben Saidel, Laura Mazow, Hisham M'farrreh, Najah Rafidi, Ashraf Hanna, Sy and Cherie Gitin, Lutfi Mussa, Faiz Khalaf and son, Barbara Gaunt and Munira Said. Photo courtesy AIAR