

**The German Archaeological Institute** (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, or DAI) is the most significant institution in the field of international archaeological research in Germany. In its early years, the emphasis of its work was on the countries of the Mediterranean and the Near East; today the Institute pursues world-wide its mission of basic research for the understanding of historical cultures.

On April 21, 1829, a circle of friends of scholars, artists and diplomats in Rome founded the „Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica“, in order to research and make known the monuments of ancient art, epigraphy and topography. In 1833, the administration of the DAI moved to Berlin. In 1871, it became initially a Prussian state institution and in 1874 an Imperial Institute. The DAI is presently a federal agency in the department of the Foreign Office with its head office in Berlin and several commissions and departments in Germany and abroad.

Approximately 100 scientists conduct research in the field of archaeology and related disciplines. Close collaboration with colleagues in other countries ranks high in importance for the Institute, so numerous projects take place in co-operation with the institutions of host countries. In addition comprehensive special libraries, photo archives and other collections are available to scholars, scientists and students in the various departments and commissions. The advancement of future generations of scholars, in particular, represents a central mission of the Institute.

The DAI supports academic exchange and informs the public of the results of its research through conferences, colloquia and guided tours. The research results are also issued in many publications and furthermore the staff members continually report on their work in the media.

You will find more detailed information on the individual areas of the work of the DAI on the homepage: [www.dainst.org](http://www.dainst.org).



Wiegand-Haus, office of the president in Berlin-Dahlem

The office of the president and the central administration of the Institute have been located in Berlin since 1833. Additional areas are the library, the editing department for publications issued by the head office, the division of building archaeology for projects in the field of construction research, and the scientific department with archaeobotany, archaeozoology, dendrochronology and radiocarbon dating. The range of research at the head office involves subjects from the total spectrum of the work of the Institute.

#### Projects

**Russian Federation:** Arzhan (Scythian kurgan graves, 2003: sensational discovery of treasures), Barsuchij Log (Scythian elite burial), Chicha (late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement), Taganrog (early Greek settlement), Tartas and Suchanicha (prehistoric necropoleis).

**Mongolia:** Baján Ul'gijiskij Ajmak (Scythian kurgan, 2006: sensational find of a Scythian mummy).

**Italy:** Rome (imperial palaces on the Palatine), Pompeji (housing complexes), Poggiomarino (dendrochronology), Sybaris.

**Serbia:** Gamzigrad (late Antique imperial palace).

Further projects: **Spain:** Mérida.

**Greece:** Triphylia, Plaghia peninsula. **Albania:** Lissos.

**Turkey:** Aşağı Pınar, Latmos, Selinus, Pergamon, Milet, Didyma. **Lebanon:** Tripoli. **Saudi Arabia:** Tayma.

**Sudan:** Meroë. **China:** Traditional buildings of the Salar.

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View towards the south of the agora in Selinunte

The Rome Department is one of the most significant archaeological research centers world-wide, looking back onto a tradition of more than one hundred and seventy five years. It houses the largest archaeological library in German possession, which represents a research instrument of international standing due to its scope and on-site location. The photo archive of the house advances research and publications on ancient culture on a global level through the provision of image material.

#### Projects

The settlement topography and material culture of the pre-imperial phases, predominantly in southern Italy and Sicily as well as in central Italy are at the center of the current research activity of the house, in addition to the representative architecture of Rome and its surroundings in the Imperial Era and late Antiquity, as well as ancient sculpture.

Selection of projects: **Agrigent:** Olympieion.

**Castel Gandolfo:** Villa of Domitian.

**Cori and Terracina:** Sanctuaries.

**Fabrateria Nova:** Chronology of settlements.

**Gabii:** Research on urbanization. **Latina:** Palazzo „M“.

**Metapont and Selinunte:** Excavations on the agora.

**Rome:** Basilica Aemilia, Domus Aurea and Emperor Cult area on the Field of Mars.

**Syrakus:** Epipolai and settlement.

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Philippeion, Olympia

The Athens Department, founded in 1874, is located in the center of Athens in a house that was built by the architects Wilhelm Dörpfeld and Ernst Ziller in the classicist style for Heinrich Schliemann. The department maintains a prominent library and a extensive photo archive, which dates back to the time of its founding.

#### Projects

**Athens:** Kerameikos (the most important cemetery of ancient Athens, the city wall with two main gates, houses, potters' workshops), research on urbanization.

**Kalapodi:** Sanctuary with cult continuity from the Mycenaean period up to the Roman Imperial Era.

**Olympia:** Sanctuary of Zeus. Location of the Olympic games in Antiquity, numerous representative building structures for cults and sports.

**Tiryns:** Mycenaean palace with ‚Cyclopean‘ walls, Bronze Age settlement, necropoleis (beehive and chamber tombs), a joint project with the University of Heidelberg.

**Island of Samos:** Heraion (supra-regional sanctuary of the goddess Hera), significant early Bronze Age settlement, ancient stone quarries.

**Milet:** Minoan and Mycenaean colony, sanctuary of Athena.

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Underwater archaeology off the peninsula Poel, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

In 1902, the Roman-Germanic Commission was founded as an institution with its own statute. Its mission is to conduct, to advance and to publish prehistoric and early historical research, especially in Old Europe, from the most ancient periods up to the early Middle Ages. It works closely together with universities, museums and heritage agencies and maintains active contacts to corresponding specialist institutions abroad. The Ingolstadt branch, established in 1981, takes care of the excavations in Manching.

#### Projects

Corpus of Roman finds in Barbarian Europe (CRFB), internet database for European Archaeology-Literature (IDEA-L), www.machu.eu, www.sincos.org.

**Germany:** Celtic „Princely sites“ and environs, Glauberg with www.netconnect-project.eu, Lahnau-Waldgirmes (Roman town foundation), Manching (Celtic oppidum), „Elbslawen“ (www.elbslawen.de).

**Portugal:** Vale de Rodrigo (Megalithic graves).

**Bosnia-Herzegovina:** Okolishte (Neolithic tell settlement).

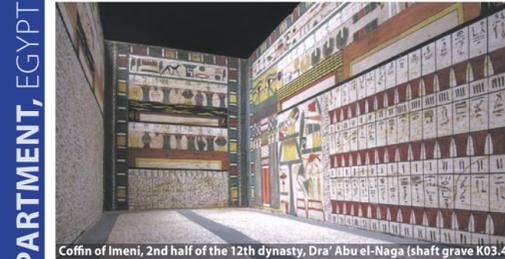
**Bulgaria:** Iatrus-Krivina (late Antique limes fortress).

**Slovakia:** Settlement landscape in the middle Grantal.

**Serbia:** Gamzigrad (late Antique imperial palace).

**Hungary:** Langobardic cemetery of Szólád.

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Coffin of Imeni, 2nd half of the 12th dynasty, Dra' Abu el-Naga (shaft grave K03.4)

The „Kaiserlich Deutsches Institut für Ägyptische Altertums-kunde“ (Imperial German institute for the study of Egyptian antiquities) was founded in 1907. It has been affiliated as a department to the DAI since 1929. The research area of the department spans more than six millennia of historical developments from the most ancient, prehistoric times of Pharaonic culture through the Greek-Roman and Coptic period up to the beginning of the Islamic Medieval era.

#### Projects

**Abu Mena:** Early Christian pilgrimage city on the grave of the martyr Menas. **Abydos:** Umm el-Qaab (early royal cemetery, location of the cult of the god of death, Osiris).

**Assuan:** Fatimid necropolis. **Buto:** Research on the settlement in the northwestern Nile Delta.

**Elephantine:** Excavation of the urban settlement, border town and trading post in the south of Egypt (a joint project with the Swiss Institute of the History of Egyptian Architecture and Ancient Egyptian History Cairo).

**Dahshur:** Red Pyramid, valley temple of the Bent pyramid, official graves of the early 4th dynasty.

**Maadi:** Predynastic settlement (rescue excavation).

**Saqqara:** royal grave of the 2nd dynasty.

**Oasis Siwa:** Ammeion – oracle of Siwa, oasis settlement and temple. **Thebes-West:** Dra' Abu el-Naga (royal and private necropolis of the 17th and early 18th dynasty), official graves of the 18th dynasty, Deir el-Bachit (Coptic monastery).

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Reconstruction of a section of the city walls of Hattusha

The Istanbul Department was founded in 1929 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the DAI. Its antecedents date back to the activities of the Berlin museums in the 19th century. Since 1989, the department is housed in a part of the building of the former German Embassy. The mission of the department include research from the prehistory of Anatolia and Thrace up to the Ottoman Empire.

#### Projects

**Anazarbos:** Ancient border town (a joint project with the University of Istanbul).

**Archaeometry:** Determination of origin of ancient ceramics (a joint project with the University of Bonn).

**Elaia:** Main port of Pergamon.

**Göbekli Tepe:** Early Neolithic mountain sanctuary.

**Gürcütepe:** Early Neolithic settlement.

**Hattuša/Boğazköy:** Capital of the Hittite empire.

**Istanbul:** Wooden houses.

**Karasis:** Hellenistic fortress complex (a joint project with the University of Istanbul).

**Milet:** Ancient city (a joint project with the University of Bochum).

**Pergamon:** Hellenistic-Roman city, research in the surrounding countryside, Red Hall conservation project.

**Priene:** Hellenistic city, sanctuaries (a joint project with the University of Frankfurt/M).

**Tigris Tunnel:** Assyrian rock reliefs and inscriptions.

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Excavation in Zambujal

The Madrid Department, founded in 1943, has been located since 1954 in a residential area erected in the International Style at the northern edge of the center of Madrid, since 1983 in three houses. The research area is the archaeology of the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco from prehistoric times to the Early Middle Ages. The library of the branch in Lisbon which was closed 1999 was transferred as a permanent loan to the Portuguese monument office.

#### Projects

**Spain:** Almería (Alcazaba, Islamic palace), Ambrona (Neolithic and Copper Age settlements), Córdoba (Islamic villas), Los Castillejos de Alcorrín (late Bronze Age settlement), Monte do Facho (sanctuary of Berobreus), Munigua (Roman city, terrace sanctuary), Postoloboso (sanctuary of Vaelicus), Torre del Mar (Phoenician settlement).

**Portugal:** Mining region in Alentejo (early copper mining in Portugal), Cabeço das Fráguas (sanctuary and settlement), São Miguel da Motta (sanctuary of Endovellicus), Sizandro and Alcabrichel/Torres Vedras (two Copper Age microregions), Zambujal/ Torres Vedras (Copper Age fortifications).

**Morocco:** Mogador (island with Phoenician outpost, a joint project with the KAAK).

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- American Friends of the German Archaeological Institute, c/o Cultural Department, Press Department, Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany, Egbert Schmidt, 871 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017





Commemoration monument on the forum of Segobriga, Hispania Citerior

The commission with its own statute and its own advisory board was established in Munich in 1951 and incorporated into the German Archaeological Institute in 1967. Research activities cover ancient history as a whole, particularly in its relation to archaeology. Fields of special interest are epigraphy, numismatics, papyrology and historical topography.

With financial support of the Gerda Henkel and the Jacobi Foundations the commission offers the Jacobi scholarship for graduate students of ancient history enabling them to spend up to three months in its library.

#### Projects

Corpus of the official documents of Roman rule (CURH / inscriptions and papyri), coordination of the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Germany, sympolitics and synoecisms (processes of centralisation in the Hellenistic period).

**Spain:** Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum II<sup>2</sup> (inscriptions from Hispania).

**Turkey:** Supplement to the corpus of Greek inscriptions from Lykia, inscriptions of Aizanoi and Pergamon, urban and regional history of Pamphylia and Pisidia (corpora of coins and inscriptions).

**Syria:** coins from site excavations of DAI projects.

**North Africa:** coins from site excavations of DAI projects.

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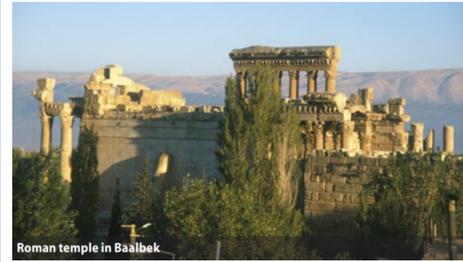
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### ORIENT DEPARTMENT, GERMANY



Roman temple in Baalbek

Archaeological research of the DAI in the Near East was merged into the Orient Department in 1996, whose central office is in Berlin. Representative offices of the Orient Department abroad are present in Baghdad, Sana'a and Damascus. Research of the Orient Department is concerned with sites and landscapes that are of significance for the cultural history of the Near East. These include prehistoric settlements and sanctuaries, centres of early Mesopotamian civilization, oases and caravan stations on the Frankincense Road and its hinterland, cities of the Hellenistic-Roman period as well as settlements and edifices of the Late Antiquity and the Islamic period.

#### Projects

**Jordan:** Gadara/Umm Qais (Hellenistic-Roman Decapolis), Tall al-Magass, Hujayrat al-Ghuzlan und Wadi Yitim (metallurgical centres of the 4th millennium BC), Tell Khanasry and surroundings (late Iron Age - Hellenistic fortifications in regional context).

**Lebanon:** Baalbek (sanctuary, Roman and Medieval architecture), Tell Burak (Bronze Age and Phoenician settlement).

**Oman:** transformation processes in oases in Eastern Oman.

**Saudi Arabia:** Tayma (oasis and trading post from the 2nd millennium BC – 1st millennium AD).

**Syria:** Jabal Says (early Islamic settlement).

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### BAGHDAD BRANCH OF THE ORIENT DEPARTMENT, IRAQ



Rock carving, Wadi Hauran

In 1955 the DAI established a representative office in Baghdad. This created an institutional basis for German excavations that had been conducted since 1887 in Iraq. The Baghdad office was united with the newly established Orient Department in 1996. The department's sphere of work focuses upon the cultures of Mesopotamia, extending from prehistoric times to the Islamic medieval period. At present there are no staff members in the DAI office in Baghdad. The ongoing work is coordinated by the Orient Department in Berlin.

#### Projects

**Uruk/Warka:** Major urban, administrative, political as well as religious centre (4th millennium BC–4th century AD) with particular scholarly focus (1st millennium BC); research on the urban structure.

**Sippa:** Prominent political and cultural centre in the 2nd–1st millennium BC (cooperation with the University of Baghdad).

**Wadi Hauran:** Rock carvings and Neolithic settlements.

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### SANA'A BRANCH OF THE ORIENT DEPARTMENT, YEMEN



Stone slab with inscription, Sirwah

The Sana'a branch evolved the Yemen expedition in 1978, conducted by the DAI. The representative office in Sana'a has been an integral part of the Orient Department since 1996. Its field of activities includes research on the archaeology, architectural history, philology and art history of southern Arabia from their beginnings to the Islamic period. In addition, the Sana'a branch is involved in cultural and political projects in Yemen aimed at the preservation of cultural heritage and the development of tourism.

#### Projects

**Marib:** capital of the Sabaean empire, concept and organisation of the regional museum.

**Oasis Marib:** Oasis survey, ancient water supply system, cemetery at the Awâm temple, Bar'an temple.

**Al Mabna:** Early Sabaean settlement and late Antique dam.

**Sirwah:** Sabaean city and oasis.

**Jabal al-'Awd:** Early Himyar fortified mountain settlement.

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### DAMASCUS BRANCH OF THE ORIENT DEPARTMENT, SYRIA



Qasr al-Azm, Ottoman governors palace (18th century), Hama

Established in 1980, the representative office in Damascus is a centre of research for the understanding of prehistoric and historic cultures in Syria. It operates in close cooperation with the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums. In addition to archaeological research and field work, conservation projects on ancient monuments and their integration in touristic concepts represents a central mission of the recent work of the Damascus branch.

#### Projects

**Orontes Survey:** Determination of settlement patterns from the Neolithic to the Ottoman periods.

**Shir:** Late Neolithic settlement.

**Palmyra:** Urban development of the Hellenistic city.

**Qanawat/Kanatha:** Roman city.

**Raphanea:** Roman garrison of a legion, late Antique town.

**Qreiyeh/Ayyash:** Roman fort on the Euphrates river.

**Resafa:** Martyr's shrine, important pilgrim's site and late Antique – early Medieval town.

**Damascus:** Old Town from Ottoman times.

**Hama:** Old Town from Ottoman times.

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### COMMISSION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY OF NON-EUROPEAN CULTURES (KAAK), GERMANY



Moai statue group of Ahu Tongariki, Isla de Pascua/Easter Island

The Commission for Archaeology of Non-European Cultures was founded on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Institute in 1979. It undertakes archaeological research in America, Africa, Asia and Oceania. Its scientific mission is to make archaeological contributions to the history of humanity that has developed outside of Europe and the Old World. It has already contributed within the scope of comprehensive questions to basic research.

#### Projects

**Cross border research project:** ancient water management.

**Chile:** Isla de Pascua (Easter Island, research on large sculpture and other monuments).

**Peru:** Geoglyphs of the Nazca culture, settlements between the Pacific coast and Altiplano.

**Bolivia:** Llanos de Moxos (pre-Hispanic settlement).

**Morocco:** Prehistory of the eastern Rif mountains, Phoenicians in Mogador (together with the Department in Madrid).

**Yemen:** Marib - the Great Dam.

**Sri Lanka:** Tissamaharama (royal residence with living quarters and craftsmen's section).

**Mongolia:** Karakorum (palace and palace city), Harbalgas (Uigur capital).

**Vietnam:** Go O Chua (early salt-mining center).

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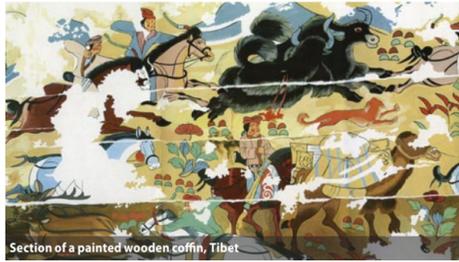
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### EURASIA DEPARTMENT, GERMANY



Section of a painted wooden coffin, Tibet

The Eurasia Department was founded in 1995. The department is dedicated to the research of the interaction between the nomadic and sedentary cultures of the Eurasian steppes and of the adjacent southern areas from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Its field of activity includes the territory of the Russian Federation, the GUS states as well as Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and China.

#### Projects

**Romania:** Pietrele (Chalcolithic settlement hill).

**Bulgaria:** Ovčarovo (early Neolithic settlement).

**Ukraine:** Vojtenki (early historic settlement), Alma Kermen/Zavetnoe (late Scythian necropolis).

**Russian Federation:** Kepoi (ancient city on the Taman peninsula). **Georgia:** Aruchlo (early Neolithic settlement), Tachti Perda (Bronze Age tell settlement).

**Uzbekistan:** Bandixon (late Bronze and Iron Age settlements). **Pakistan:** Sohr Damb/Nal (prehistoric settlement), Pak-German Gandhara Project/Kashmir Smast (early historic cult cave). **Afghanistan:** Kabul (Mogul period, gardens of Bagh-e Babur), Herat (regional survey for the documentation of archaeological sites).

**China:** Research program „Settlement history of northwest China“ with projects in Liushui (proto-Scythian cemetery), Xinjiang and Quaidam basin, Zhangjiapo (cemetery of the Zhou dynasty).

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### TEHRAN BRANCH OF THE EURASIA DEPARTMENT, IRAN



Field research with Iranian colleagues

The Tehran Department, founded in 1961, became a branch of the Eurasia Department in 1996. Excavations were conducted in the large Sassanian sanctuary at Takht-i Suleiman and in the Urartian fort Bastam until 1979. The German-Iranian research project „Early mining and metallurgy in western Central Iran“ has been carried out from here since 1999 and it is the basis for the Iranian-German rescue excavations in Darre-ye Bolaghi.

#### Projects

**Arisman:** Prehistoric industrial settlement, primarily copper and silver production, excavation and prospecting for ore sources and ancient mining.

**Darre-ye Bolaghi/Fars:** Centres of pottery production during the 5th millennium BC, investigation of lifestyle and settlement patterns in order to trace the origin of pastoral nomadism in Fars, geoarchaeological research.

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