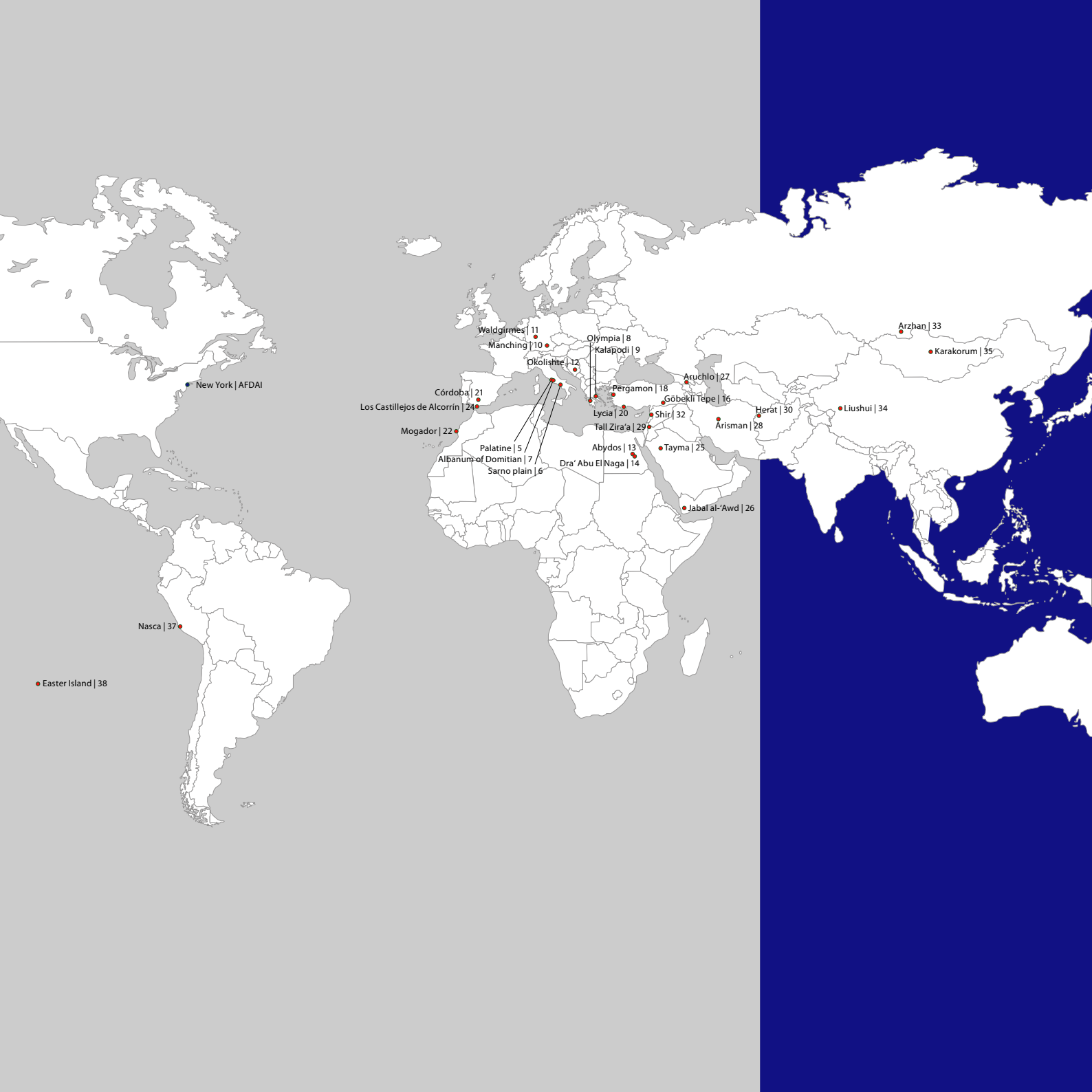
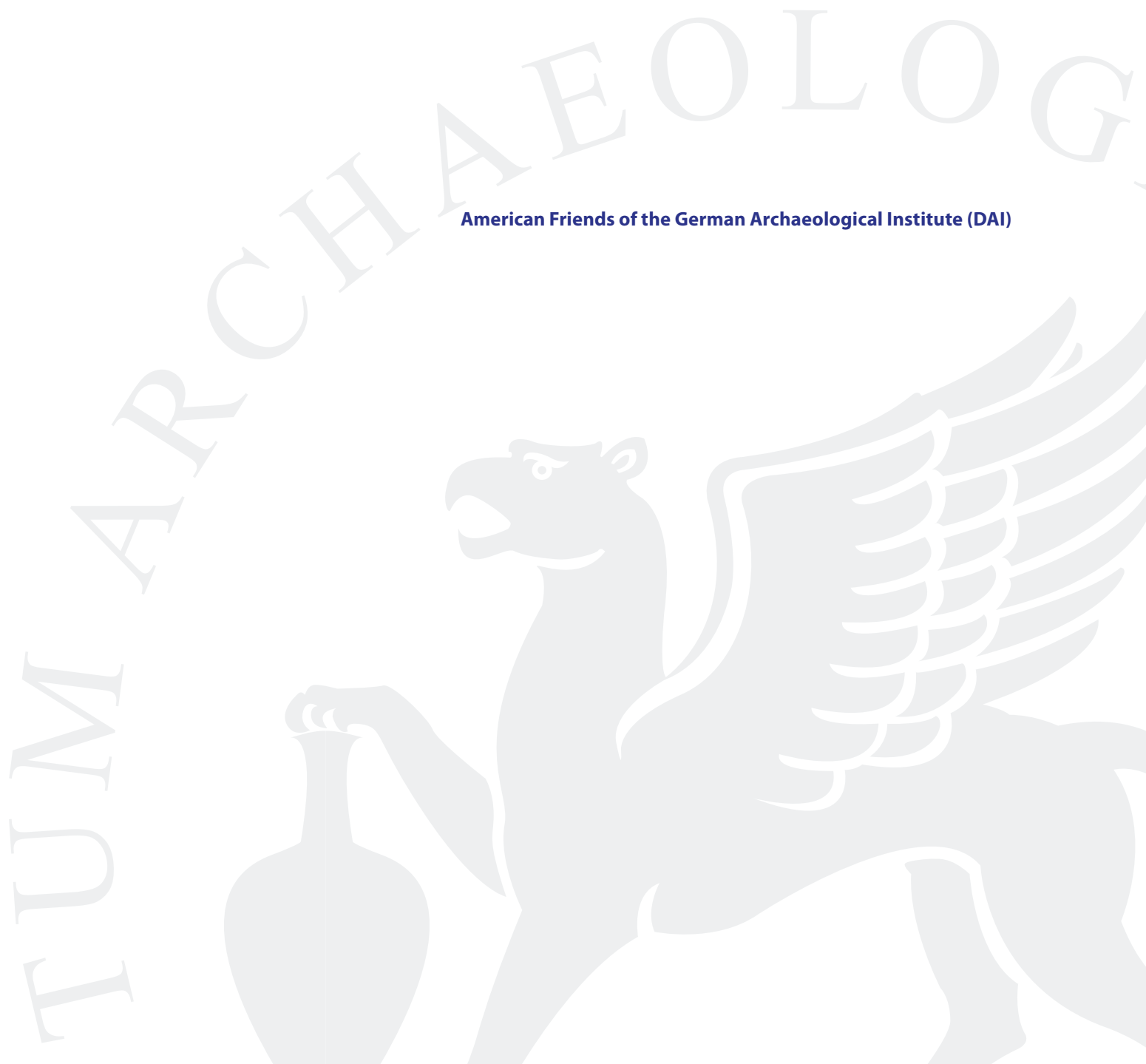




American Friends of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI)





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F o r e w o r d

The German Archaeological Institute (DAI) is the foremost research establishment in Germany in the field of archaeology, and is one of the largest worldwide. It focuses on research of archaeological antiquity as well as supporting relations amongst international scholars. The institute has an extensive and successful history: It was founded in Rome in 1829, and academics, artists and diplomats from all around Europe contributed to it. In 1833, the central office of the institute relocated its head office from Rome to Berlin, and construction of the foreign departments and commissions of the DAI began.

The DAI has 11 larger branch offices (Scientific Department of the Head Office, Orient Department, Eurasia Department – all in Berlin – Athens Department, Rome Department, Madrid Department, Cairo Department, Istanbul Department, Roman-Germanic Commission in Frankfurt am Main (RGK), Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy in Munich (AEK), Commission for Archaeology of Non-European Cultures in Bonn (KAAK), four branches (Baghdad / Iraq, Tehran / Iran, Damascus / Syria, Sanaa / Yemen) and one temporary research centre in Ulan Bator / Mongolia; plans have been put into place for the establishment of a further research centre in Beijing / China. Furthermore, the DAI is now statutorily linked with the German Protestant Institute of Archaeology (DEI), whose institutes in Jerusalem and Amman are both research centres of the DAI.

This infrastructure makes it possible for the institute to be active on four continents, among them world famous sites steeped in history such as the Coliseum of Rome, the Temple of Zeus in Olympia, the Pyramids of Egypt, the monumental Scythian burial mounds in southern Siberia, the mysterious lines (geoglyphs) of the Nasca Culture in Peru and the spectacular statues of Easter Island. In terms of time, the projects extend from the Neolithic up until the Middle Ages, some of which are presented in this brochure.

The establishment of the American Friends of the German Archaeological Institute based in New York was a logical step, as the connections between American and German archaeology have traditionally been very close and have become even more so in recent times. The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), the sister organisation of the DAI in the USA., was also established in the 19th century and shares a similar history to its German counterpart. American research institutes, such as the American School in Athens, work in close collaboration with the local branch of the DAI. Over the past years, German and American archaeologists have worked together to bring the research of Troy to another level. A scholarship programme initiated by the DAI and the AIA assists and encourages the exchange of academics from both countries, in particular the new generation of talented scholars.

The circle of friends, which is now being brought to life, serves as the international face for the DAI in the United States. It is there to accelerate German American collaboration and to offer additional support in our mutual goal of researching and preserving mankind's cultural and historical heritage. The American Friends would like to get to the stage where the broader public in the USA can be informed about the activities of the DAI. They should also make it possible to actively support projects carried out by the DAI. It is our hope that the American Friends will be a starting point for an active exchange between American and German archaeologists and those interested in ancient cultures.

We invite you to become a part of AFDAI.



Hermann Parzinger

President

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hermann Parzinger'.



Ortwin Dally

General Secretary

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ortwin Dally'.



The Imperial Palace on the Palatine, Rome

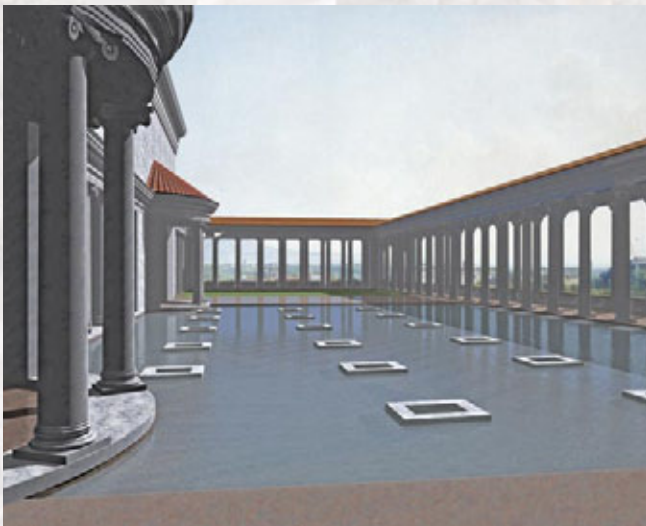
The palaces of the Roman emperors on the Palatine in Rome were already famous in the Classical era. On this central hill, which is associated with the beginnings of Rome, an enormous building complex was created by Augustus, the first emperor of Rome (27 B.C.–14 A.D.). This luxuriously furnished residence became a symbol of the Roman Empire. To this day, the enormous brick ruins astound visitors to Rome. But its former splendour is difficult to see, despite extensive research, as there have been no earnest attempts to present the emperor's residence as it once stood.

A multi-disciplinary project by the DAI Head Office is now dedicating itself to rectifying this. The basis of this is an elaborate building survey and investigation using the most recent measuring techniques. The goal of this project is to clarify the design of the entire palace.

During the refurbishment and presentation an information system consisting of a computer generated 3D-model of the construction was developed. It can be accessed via the internet by all scientists taking part in the project, and creates the foundation for the reconstruction considerations of the individual phases of construction.



The Imperial Palace on the Palatine, Rome



*3D-reconstruction model of the so-called
Domus Severiana*

Reconstruction of the ancient cultural landscapes of the Sarno plain

This geo-archaeological research project which started in 2006 deals with the settlement history and settlement dynamics in the Sarno River basin, a micro region of the Gulf of Naples situated south of Mount Vesuvius. The goal of this interdisciplinary study is to make a contribution to a better understanding of the ancient history and the formation of a region that on the one hand is abundant in natural resources and on the other hand suffered from natural catastrophes, which also caused that abundance. The investigations focus

on the geographical and topographical conditions under which various settlement activities took place such as cities, rural settlements, farms, luxurious villas, cult places and necropolises. Current excavations give first important insights into the development of settlement forms from the Middle Bronze Age to the end of the Iron Age (1500–700 B.C.). The main objective of this project is to analyse in Pompeii, Nuceria, Stabiae and other sites over a long period the urbanisation process and economic growth all over the Sarno River basin, which have been abruptly interrupted by the explosive eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79.



Recultivated roman vineyard in ancient Pompeii, in the background the Mount Vesuvius

The villa as a residential palace – the Albanum of Domitian near Castel Gandolfo

Very few of the villas of the Roman emperors possess such rich evidence as the Albanum of Domitian, built on a site beneath the Albanian Mountain chosen by the Roman Emperor (81–96 A.D.). The important parts of this construction are currently situated within the gardens of the pontifical residence of Castel Gandolfo. Apart from the general interest in the ruins, archaeological investigations carried out on the site by the Rome Department of the DAI were primarily focused on the question of what may be discovered with regard to the Emperor's intention by evaluating the structure of the installation, the importance of the villa for Domitian, and the function he assigned to it among his different residences. Ancient sources accentuate the public character of the villa, which is contrasted by its function as a place of rest (the *otium*).

The Albanum of Domitian shows all the characteristics of Roman villas, such as a spectacular view of the crater holding the Albanian lake and the surrounding mountains, and the prospect of the plains to the Tyrrhenian Sea – but there are also some divergences in the form of unusual constructions such as an amphitheatre and the largest hall (*cryptoporticus*) known to us in Roman architecture, which flanked the main terrace.

Entrance-corridor of the palace – 3D-reconstruction



The 300 metre long cryptoporticus linked the lower two terraces on the outer slope of the volcanic crater. It was first decorated with paintings, then in a second phase by marble revetments. This may have been the place where visitors were received and gifts were distributed during various ceremonies.

The Albanum may certainly be seen in the context of a residence in which the Emperor and his people performed specific ceremonies. This, of course, reveals the contradiction with the character of a villa as a place of rest and leisure. By virtue of his office, the Emperor turned his place of *otium* into a *negotium*.



Fragment of the mural painting from the South Temple of Kalapodi depicting warriors

From Mycenae to Olympia – where do the Greek gods come from?

Kalapodi (Abai): Temple of Apollo and Artemis

The Mycenaean civilisation in Greece – named after the known location of the citadel of Mycenae – was destroyed in approximately 1200 B.C. It has long been believed that this event was followed by a decline in culture, a so-called 'Dark Age'. The era that followed laid the foundation for the later rise of classical Greek civilisation.

Research is now being carried out as to whether this also applied to religion.

Most of the 'later' Olympic Gods were already worshipped in Mycenae. However there are few places of worship to be found from the 'Dark Ages' which would prove the retention of cults.

It is for this reason that the Temple of Kalapodi is of great importance with its progression of cults – the only one of its kind in mainland Greece. It housed the Oracle of Abai, which is of international importance. The cult of the goddess Artemis began here in 1300 B.C. at the latest. After the 'Dark Ages' Apollo became the main god of the temple. It is worth noting that gods from the Mycenaean time were the same as the later Olympic gods; one could say that they were simply 'passed on'.

Olympia: The roots of Zeus' cult

The sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia – situated in the western Peloponnese – was, apart from Delphi, the most important cult site of Ancient Greece. It owes its fame, both in antiquity and modern times, to the Olympic Games that took place every four years, bringing together the entire Greek world for peaceful competition.

The German excavations at Olympia were the first large-scale continuous project of Classical Archaeology ever carried out in the Mediterranean. Over the years, almost the entire sanctuary has been excavated and made accessible to visitors. In cooperation with the local Greek Service of Antiquities, plans for the conservation of the monuments have been developed,

an important task, since Olympia today is one of the main touristic attractions in Greece.

During the course of the partial rebuilding of ancient monuments, the DAI has reerected some columns of the Temple of Hera and numerous others in the Palaestra. In the summer of 2004, the mounting of the capital was the last step in the reconstruction of a monumental column, 10,5 m high, from the Temple of Zeus. The DAI has also excavated the entire stadium and restored it to its original form. A partial reconstruction of the Philippeion, a Late-Classical building donated by Philipp II of Macedon and his son Alexander the Great, has recently been completed.

Using modern excavation techniques and careful examination methods of the ancient layers, the most recent research of the DAI has illuminated the history of the Prehistoric structures (3rd–2nd millenium B.C.) within the later sanctuary and has obtained the first signs of a cult-continuity from the Late Bronze Age onwards.

The extensive Roman building complexes excavated indicate that the sanctuary was still beeing endowed with numerous magnificent buildings during the time of the Roman Empire. After emperor Theodosius I issued a law against pagan cults in 394 A.D., only a modest settlement continued to exist in the ruins of Olympia until the 6th century.



Reerection of a column of the Temple of Zeus in 2004, sponsored by A. Pestalozzi and the Foundation Anastasios G. Leventis, Nicosia



*Manching, Germany.
The famous iron nails of
Manching represent the
Celtic style in a particularly
impressive manner*

Manching, Germany – The world of the Celts

Manching, which is situated north of Munich in Bavaria, is the most extensively researched Celtic town (*oppidum*) in Europe.

At the same time, it is extremely vulnerable. An airfield was laid there in the 1930s which was again put into use after the war. Today, industrial facilities are inexorably pushing their way into the *oppidum*.

Because of this, for the past 50 years, the Roman-Germanic Commission (RGK) of the DAI has been carrying out excavations in the Celtic town which was in existence between 300 and 50 B.C.

Thus the DAI has the unique opportunity to reconstruct the diverse history of what was probably the most densely populated town of the Celtic world. Despite many Mediterranean influences, it maintained its Celtic identity. Aristocratic residences have been unearthed, as well as farms, craft workers' quarters in which glass and metal were worked, coins were minted and ceramics were fired; there were also fields and pastureland.

Several temples including circular buildings and a gilded cult tree mark Manching as a religious centre. Amphoras arrived at a protected harbour laden with wine and valuable freight such as coloured glass.

Large amounts of weaponry indicate a warlike catastrophe in the 2nd century B.C. The high mobility

of the Celts indicates that a branch of a Celtic tribe (the 'Boier') from what are today the Czech and Slovak republics arrived at Manching and settled there.

The town wall, with two monumental gates that still stand today, spans 7 km and testifies to the crucial importance of Manching.

Rome in the heart of Germany

Ancient historians give accounts of wars between Romans and Germanic tribes in the region east of the Rhine around the time of Christ's birth.

In these areas which the Romans had conquered, cities were erected and a civil administration was established. There was no archaeological evidence of this until 1996, when a Roman forum – the seat of such a Roman civil administration – was discovered in Lahnau-Waldgirmes.

This *colonia nova*, with its 2200 m² large forum, demonstrated Rome's claim of sovereignty over the native population in sheer monumentality.

A life-size gold-plated equestrian statue of Emperor Augustus stood in the middle of the forum, which declared the Romans' claim to power unequivocally. The military supplied the logistics for the building of the city. Their temporary accommodation was later dismantled in order to construct proper municipal buildings after the Mediterranean model.

The Roman city was only in existence for approximately 15 years between 4 B.C. and 9 A.D. At this time, the plan to establish a Germania province east of the Rhine was rejected. Abnormal finds suggest that various ethnic groups occupied the city. Exotic and expensive goods from Egypt are proof of the presence of wealthy and influential Romans, likewise amber pearls and Germanic silver brooches show contact with the coast of the Baltic Sea and Bohemia.

The Waldgirmes site offers a unique opportunity to study the political process of the Romanisation of conquered areas. According to information obtained from the finds, Celts, Germanic tribes and Romans lived in peaceful coexistence in this city for a brief period of about 15 years.



Cameo found in Waldgirmes, Germany

**Okolishte, Bosnia-Herzegovina –
From stone to metal. A settlement in upheaval**

Okolishte is located in Bosnia-Herzegovina. From 5200 to 4500 B.C. the settlement was more than likely the largest of the so-called Butmir-Culture in central Bosnia. Up to 2,000 people lived here during the transition from the Stone Age to the Copper Age. For more than five years now, the Roman-Germanic Commission (RGK) of the DAI has been researching the technological, cultural, social and economic changes that occurred during this period of transition .

Okolishte was in a prominent position. The settlement was not only one of the largest in the region, but with its central location, it was also a link between the Adriatic and the central Balkans.

Today we have well preserved Stone Age houses as well as plant and bone remains to give us an insight into the everyday life of the inhabitants.

The discovery of human skeletal remains in the defence ditch of the settlement created a sensation, since such finds are a rare occurrence in south-eastern Europe.



Okolishte, Bosnia-Herzegovina. Geomagnetic prospection of the Tell



*The tomb of King Dewen, 1st Dynasty, around 2900 B.C.
More than 100 subsidiary burials surround the central King's tomb*

The Royal Tombs of Abydos, Upper Egypt

Abydos was one of the most sacred places in Egypt. The earliest kings were buried there and from the late 3rd millennium B.C. onwards the Egyptians believed it to be the burial place of the god of the underworld, Osiris.

The necropolis, situated in the desert 1.5 km west of the cultivation edge, contains tombs of 11 rulers from the 1st and 2nd Dynasty (approx. 3000–2700 B.C.). The tomb complexes are dug into the desert surface with walls and inner structures made of mud bricks. They consist of one large central chamber for the king and

up to 200 side chambers for funerary objects and the accompanying burials of servants. The chambers were covered with huge wooden beams and layers of mats and mud bricks.

Excavations were already conducted in Abydos in the 1900's by E. Amélineau and F. Petrie but many chambers were overlooked or wrongly ascribed and there was no full understanding of the architecture. Since 1977, the excavations of the Cairo Department of the DAI were able to discern 'fake' exits oriented towards a Wadi opening into the mountains west of the tombs. These exits served as the entrances to the



hereafter through which the resurrected king hoped to pass. On top of the tombs, a mound of sand was placed symbolising the primeval hill that emerged from the flood when the world was created. This mound formed the inspiration for the development of the Old Kingdom pyramids.

The huge piles of rubble covering the site still contain astonishingly plentiful remains of the tombs' equipment. Besides large quantities of pottery and stone vessel sherds there were found numerous clay stoppers bearing seal impressions, inscribed labels containing important historical and administrative information, ivory inlays from furniture, tools, weapons, gaming pieces, and jewellery. A major part of these objects were probably scattered during the time of the Middle Kingdom (approx. 1950 B.C.) when the large royal chambers were emptied in search of the tomb of Osiris and used as places of worship. The expansion of the excavation to an adjacent predynastic burial ground resulted in the surprising discovery that the tradition of the dynastic royal necropolis goes back even further than previously believed. From approx. 3400 B.C. only members of the upper class were buried here and it was eventually used exclusively by rulers. The findings from these elite tombs, such as the earliest known evidence of phonetic writing, shed new light on the development of the ancient Egyptian culture.

Ivory tags from the tomb of the pre-dynasty ruler 'Scorpion' (around 3200 B.C.) documenting the geographic origin of particular commodities



Financial support is needed to help with further excavation of the tombs as well as the sifting and analysis of the large debris mounds which still contain thousands of objects. The documentation of all the finds from the earlier excavations dispersed in museums all over the world is also an important project (such as those in the US, New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia). It may be possible to join objects existing in these collections with fragments from recent excavations to attain a more precise idea about the object's origin and function in a royal funerary context.

Dra' Abu el-Naga, the necropolis of the ancient Egyptian city of Thebes

The site, which is being researched and excavated by the Cairo Department of the DAI, is located 700 km south of Cairo, opposite the modern city of Luxor in Upper Egypt on the western side of the Nile. Dra' Abu el-Naga is the modern name of the northern area of the extended necropolis of the ancient Egyptian capital of Thebes (Waset).

Dra' Abu el-Naga is one of the longest occupied necropolises of Ancient Egypt; it was used as a burial place almost continuously from the Middle Kingdom into the early Christian period, i.e. over a period of

2,500 years. So far, the oldest documented graves date from about 2000 B.C. It was here that kings and their wives were interred; there were both simple burials and burials of higher-ranking individuals, such as the High Priests of Amun of Karnak. Dra' Abu el-Naga is directly across from the Temple of Karnak, which is known to have been the main cult centre of Amun and was one of the most important temples in the country.

The excavation project, which was initiated in 1991, is dedicated to the study of the royal and private necropolis of the Second Intermediate Period (about 1790–1425 B.C.), as up until recently, little was known about the architecture and composition of graves and funerary practices of this time.

During the course of an excavation campaign in the autumn of 2004, a small rock chamber was found in a pit in the Dra' Abu el-Naga necropolis which contained a wooden sarcophagus holding a smaller wooden coffin. Both coffins had been plundered. On its outer walls, the coffin is decorated with a continuous line of inscription, which names the title of a high dignitary (Sab) and the name of its owner, Imeny, in an offering formula. The coffin's most remarkable aspect is the extremely well preserved decoration of its inner walls, which have been entirely adorned with religious texts and polychrome representations of ideal burial furnishings. The inner coffin similarly is outstandingly well fashioned.

The inscriptions name his 'beloved' wife, the 'mistress of the household', Geheset ('Gazelle'). The large sarcophagus and the rockchamber were made during the dignitary Imeny's lifetime. His wife Geheset probably died unexpectedly early and was buried in the smaller coffin. The shaft tomb, which had originally been planned for Imeny, therefore became the burial place of his wife.

According to a first analysis of the pottery, the burial of Geheset dates to the first half of the 13th dynasty (about 1795–1720 B.C.). Apart from one other example, no other coffin ensemble of this kind found in situ is known from the Theban necropolis.



Wooden sarcophagus of Imeny



Göbekli Tepe, Turkey. Overview of Enclosure D, the most extensively excavated to date

Göbekli Tepe, Turkey – A Mesopotamian Stonehenge

The transition from the non food-producing societies to farmers first took place from the 10th to the 8th millennium B.C. The question is: Why did people first give up a hunting and gathering way of life and begin to domesticate plants and animals?

The new discoveries at Göbekli Tepe have turned up evidence for explanations that are quite different to the generally accepted theories concerning on this topic.

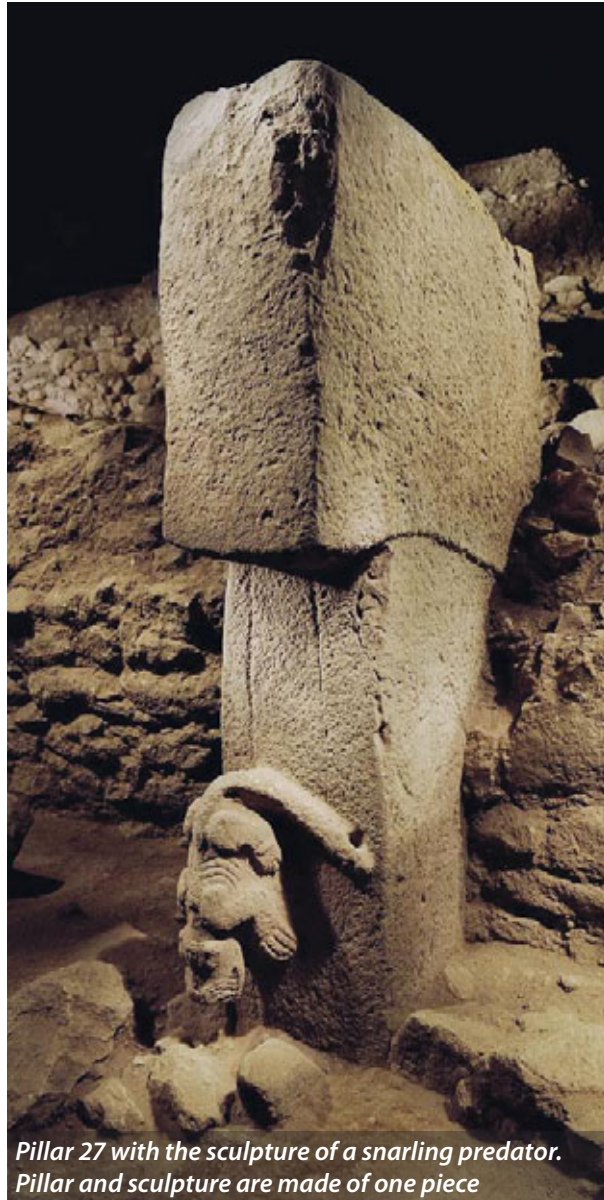
Excavations have been underway at the Göbekli Tepe site, which is situated on a prominent ridge nearly 800 m high near the city of Şanlıurfa. Impressive and monumental round enclosures of the 10th and 9th millennium B.C. have been excavated. They measure up to 20 m in diameter and consist of huge pillars that have similar dimensions to Stonehenge, but are 6,000 years older.

The T-shaped pillars can be interpreted as stylised representations of humans. Current work aims at

enlarging the excavated area to uncover more of these monumental enclosures because only complete knowledge of these enigmatic structures and their iconographic programmes will help us to understand them. A good example was afforded by the excavation campaign of 2006.

In Enclosure D, the biggest and to date the most extensively excavated structure, the uncovering of a new pillar with a height of 3 m led to an astonishing discovery. Like a carpet, the whole surface is covered in a variety of motifs. A large vulture takes a dominating stance, looking right to the centre of the enclosure. To the right of the vulture an ibis, a snake, two H-shaped symbols and what is thought to be a poult are depicted.

Göbekli Tepe can only be appreciated when we consider the whole arrangement. It is thought that for the construction of one of the circular enclosures, several hundred people must have worked for many months. It seems inevitable that for non food-producing communities, the gathering of so many people for religious reasons created a substantial logistics problem. Could the need to feed the builders and worshippers be the reason for the transition to agriculture and sedentarism?



*Pillar 27 with the sculpture of a snarling predator.
Pillar and sculpture are made of one piece*

Pergamon, Turkey – Rescuing an ancient metropolis

In addition to the discovery of outstanding works of art such as the world famous Pergamon Altar, extensive excavations by the Istanbul Department of the DAI have shown that Pergamon, the Hellenistic residence and Roman metropolis, is an ancient cultural centre of international standing.

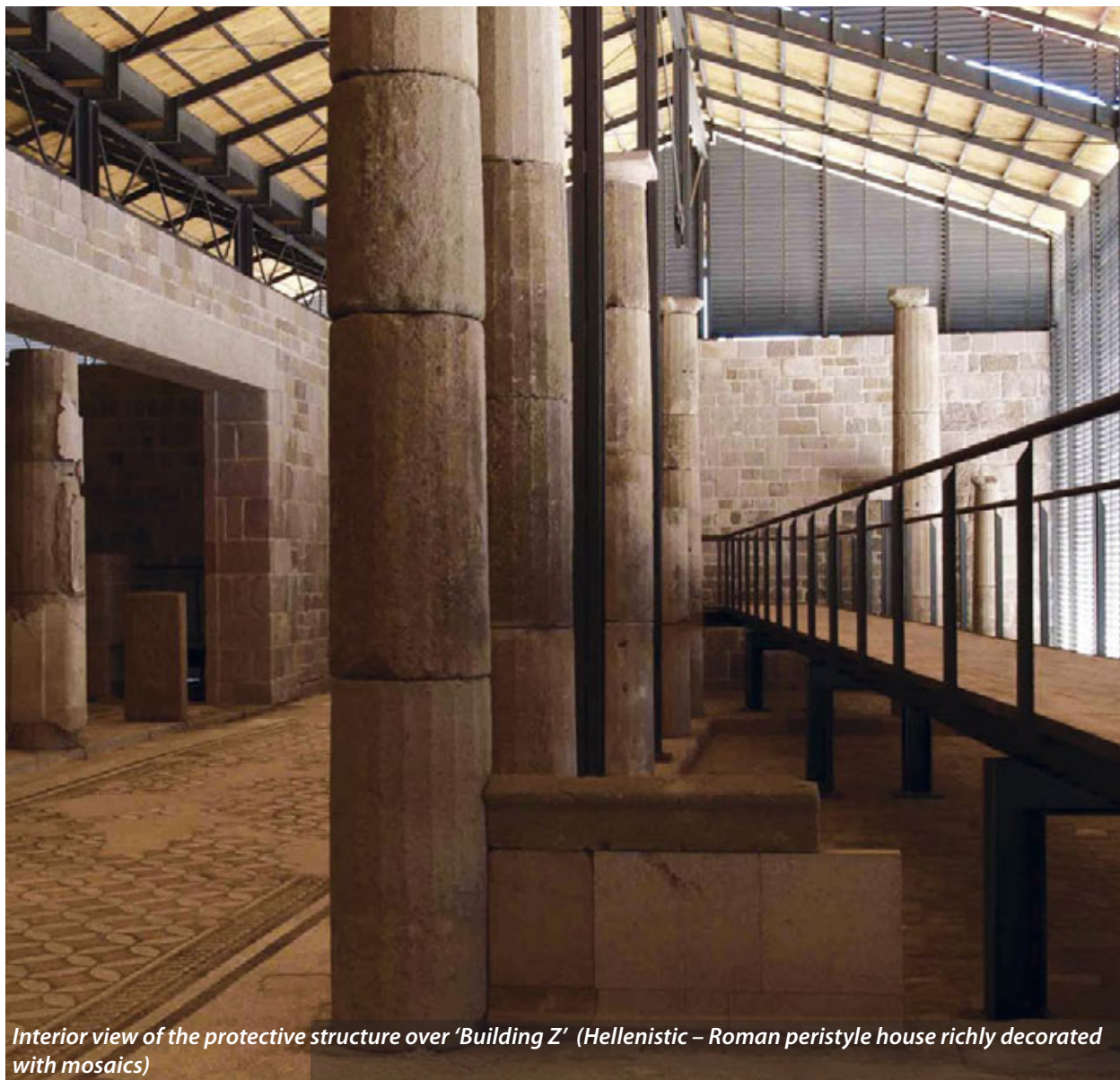
The city is a key monument for ancient architectural history on account of ensembles such as the Hellenistic gymnasium, the imperial-era Trajan's temple, the temple dedicated to the Egyptian gods (Red Hall) and the shrine of Asklepios, the god of healing. This architectural project is second to none in the ancient world. From the beginning, the work in Pergamon has

been to secure and present the excavated monuments to visitors on a long-term basis. The DAI is currently working on the preservation and musealisation of the Red Hall. The sheer size of Pergamon, the number of monuments and in particular the steep hillside makes the long-term preservation of all the monuments very problematic. Hence, the preservation of all the areas that have not been worked on by us during the past thirty years are in a critical state of preservation, including being threatened by landslides. In order to solve these massive problems, the DAI has developed a plan together with its Turkish partners that takes both the conservation of the ancient ruins as well as the preservation of the historical building fabric of the ancient city of Bergama into account. Pergamon – Bergama – therefore offers the unique chance to vividly experience more than 2,500 years of Anatolian city history in one location!

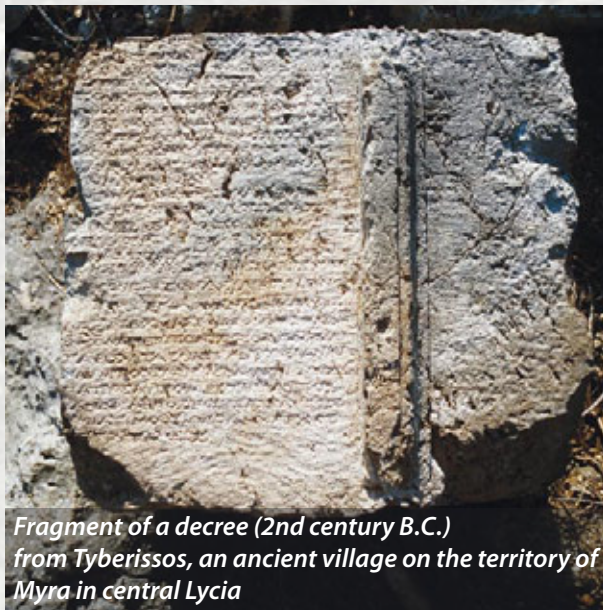
The concept aims to implement a major conservation project during the annual excavation campaign. In doing so, parts of the Red Hall and the Gymnasium will be secured and presented to visitors on a long-term basis over the coming years. A further point in our work is the use of local materials and labour. Through the conservation projects, for the past thirty years the DAI has been training stonemasons who are now in demand all over Turkey.



Conservation work and erection of a new sculpture depot in the Red Hall



Interior view of the protective structure over 'Building Z' (Hellenistic – Roman peristyle house richly decorated with mosaics)



*Fragment of a decree (2nd century B.C.)
from Tyberissos, an ancient village on the territory of
Myra in central Lycia*



Late hellenistic sarcophagus at Tyberissos

Epigraphical surveys in Lycia, Turkey

The research activities of the Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy (AEK) of the DAI at Munich cover the history of the Mediterranean in the Greco-Roman period, with a focus on topics linked to inscriptions, coins, and papyri. A major project of the Commission is devoted to the collection and publication of the Greek inscriptions from Lycia in southwestern Turkey.

Among the ruins of the Lycian cities are hundreds of inscriptions, very often long texts of considerable historical interest, that are still visible on the ground. To collect this rich source material and make it available for historical studies, the Commission has been conducting epigraphical field surveys in central Lycia for more than 30 years. This work will be continued over the next years with a focus on Andriake, a small town which served as a harbour for the important Lycian city Myra. A team of Austrian archaeologists started to explore and map the ruins of Andriake in 2006 and located several dozens of inscriptions that promise to give new insights into the organization of the harbour and the social background of its inhabitants. The Commission has been invited to publish this material.



Córdoba, Spain. View from the palace city Madinat az-Zahrā above the Guadalquivir valley

Investigations in Islamic Córdoba, Spain

At the beginning of the High Middle Ages, Córdoba was an Islamic metropolis of international standing. The large mosque and the ruins of the palace city Madinat az-Zahrā testify to the splendour of its Islamic past. As the capital of Caliphs in the 10th century A.D., Córdoba quickly grew to be one of the most densely populated cities of the Islamic world.

As the centre of an advanced Islamic civilisation on European soil, it fell into competition with Damascus, Baghdad and Cairo. The city's mosques, baths, markets, city walls, bridges and water pipelines were just as famous as the summer palaces that lay close by. However, the city's prosperity did not last long: as early as the beginning of the 11th century, many

of the buildings fell victim to an ethnically motivated civil war. Whole districts of the city were abandoned and lay derelict from that time on. In the year 1236, the city was Christianised and its Muslim and Jewish inhabitants were driven out.

It is only through the construction boom of the past two decades that Córdoba has now reached its former size. A considerable amount of evidence relating to its Islamic past fell victim to construction work. However, the Madrid Department of the DAI was offered the unique chance to archaeologically document the extensive emergency excavations that covered large areas of the former city. Compiling all the data that has been recorded allows for a detailed reconstruction of further parts of the Islamic Córdoba.



View of Estepona, Spain

Los Castillejos de Alcorrín, Spain

Among the new projects of the Madrid Department of the DAI is the excavation of Los Castillejos de Alcorrín (Málaga), a 12 ha large fortified settlement of the Late Bronze Age. It was established at the time the Phoenicians first settled on the nearby coast and founded trading posts at favourable harbour locations. That was in the early 8th century B.C. While research has up to now mainly been focused on these Phoenician settlements, the culture of the indigenous people will now be explored. Only an overall picture will make our understanding of this dynamic historical phase at the transition of the Bronze to Iron Age possible. Excavation campaigns carried out in collaboration

with Spanish colleagues in Los Castillejos de Alcorrín have already yielded findings that bear witness to the importance of the hinterland and the power of the indigenous population. In addition to this, contact with the Phoenicians is also identified by the ceramic finds and the adoption of Mediterranean architectural elements. In the coming large-scale excavations and interdisciplinary investigations that will also include the surrounding countryside, the economic, social, political and cultural relations, interactions and their developments between the local population that dominated the territory and its resources will be researched, as well as the Phoenicians who specialised in maritime trade.

**Mogador, Morocco –
The Phoenicians at the edge of the Ancient World**

'The port of Timbuktu' – that is what medieval sources call the modern-day port town of Essaouira and the small island Mogador off the Atlantic coast of Morocco. Trade routes from the depths of the African continent ended here, the goods were then brought along sea routes to the Arabic and Christian worlds.

Since the 19th century, people have been trying to determine the location of the Roman Purple Isles and the legendary ancient Kerne of the Phoenicians.

In 2005, research of the islands, Essaouira and its surrounding area, was transferred to the Madrid Department and the Commission for Archaeology of Non-European Cultures (KAAK) of the DAI. In 2006, southern areas of the 500 to 600 m long island were cleared and geophysical measurements were conducted. The promising finds – building structures, pits, etc. – give leads for the first targeted excavations in the year 2007. Questions concerning the nature of the Phoenician settlement at Mogador are a primary focus – was it a trading post, a craft centre, the cult place of



View of the Island of Mogador, Morocco

a mainland settlement, or is it a combination of all of these? Some of the earlier finds from the island indicate provenance from 'overseas'. Essaouira fishermen regularly find ancient amphorae in their nets, evidence that speaks for the inclusion of underwater archaeology in the project. By doing this, we should be able to procure more information about the type and quantity of the traded goods. The island is not the only place that will be research-ed, the surrounding countryside will be too. What interests archaeologists here above all is the past interaction with the indigenous population, which one must view as the connecting link in commodity exchange. There are also questions concerning the provisioning of the island, as it does not have its own

resources but has by contrast produced evidence of manufacturing.

A multidisciplinary team of geomorphologists, archaeozoologists, botanists and archaeologists will contribute to the reconstruction of the island and the surrounding countryside. Evidence of very unusual finds include raw ivory, the worked horn core of a sub-Saharan buffalo and a delicate, small feline jawbone of an Atlas lion cub; it is a possibility that exotic cubs were also an item of trade in the Mediterranean. Mogador is going to be extensively researched over the next five years and should contribute substantially to our understanding of the African sphere of interests of the Phoenician world.



Survey work at Mogador, Morocco



Tayma, Saudi Arabia

Tayma is one of the most prominent archaeological sites of Saudi Arabia. Due to its position and water resources in the 1st and 2nd millennium B.C., this city, which is mentioned in the Bible, first established itself as an extensive oasis settlement and trade station on the frankincense caravan route.

The last Babylonian King, Nabonidus, whose presence is indicated by Taymanitic inscriptions in the vicinity of the site as well as an excavated royal stele in the city, took up residence in Tayma for ten years due to political reasons relating to trade.

The earliest archaeological finds date to the 3rd millennium B.C. They prove that upon their arrival in the middle of the first millennium, the Babylonians came across a settlement that had already been in existence for 2,000 years. These inhabitants held long established contacts with Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Palestine. After the decline of the settlement in late antiquity, the oasis underwent yet another revival as late as the 8th century.

The settlement is now being excavated and documented in a German-Saudi Arabian cooperative project.



*Head of a larger than lifesize king's statue
(4th–2nd century B.C.)*



Bust of Athena, bronze, first half of the 1st century A.D.

Jabal al-'Awd, Yemen – Romans in Arabia Felix

Arabia felix – happy Arabia – was the name the Romans gave to this land, associating it with prosperity and power.

In contrast to the caravan kingdoms such as those of the legendary Queen of Sheba, the history of the highlands of Yemen has been a complete mystery until recently. Light was first shed on the topic when the Sanaa Branch of the DAI initiated a research project in Jabal al-'Awd, which provided sensational findings concerning Roman-Arabic relations.

The settlement existed from the 1st century B.C. until the 3rd century A.D. During this time, the country maintained considerable contact with the Mediterranean world. The reason for this was Rome's flourishing trade with India across the Red Sea. Southern Arabia was an important station for taking on provisions and the main trade centre for the much sought after incense.

Jabal al-'Awd once again reflects the close contact with the Roman world. This is particularly evident from the dozens of bronze objects. It is noteworthy that many of these objects, despite their Roman style, were manufactured locally.

Aruchlo, Georgia – Early farmers of the Caucasus

According to Biblical tradition, Noah's Ark landed on Mount Ararat, and the Greeks located the mountain to which Prometheus was chained in the Caucasus.

The Eurasian Department of the DAI has focused on the Caucasus in its research activities.

Aruchlo, the Neolithic settlement mound (approximately 50 km south-west of Tblisi) belongs to a group of settlements in Georgia that are being researched by the DAI.

The main question is, when and by what means did agriculture and stock farming from the eastern Mediterranean make its way into the Caucasus? Since the 10th millennium B.C. hunters and gatherers from the Levant, Turkey and Iran eventually became sedentary farmers. From the 7th millennium the expansion of the farming economy and way of life reached into the Caucasus region.

The excavations in Archulo have so far revealed the remains of several circular buildings, surviving to a height of 1.20 m. The largest round building has a diameter of about 6 m, with walls made of yellow mud bricks.

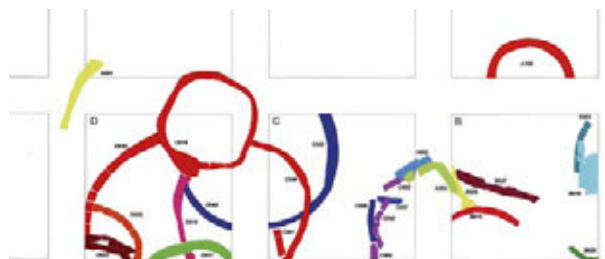
The first human shaped clay figure which was found in Aruchlo came from the filling layer of a circular building that can be dated to between 5770 and 5600 B.C.



Aruchlo, aerial view of the settlement mounds



Aruchlo, circular buildings



Aruchlo, plan of circular buildings

Coppersmiths in Arisman, Iran

The interdisciplinary research project 'Early Mining and Metallurgy on the West Iranian Plateau' marks the beginning of a new era in scientific cooperation between Germany and Iran. The DAI, as the first foreign research institution, was able to commence archaeological excavations in Arisman, Esfahan Province, in the year 2000 in cooperation with the Iranian Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organisation.

Arisman is a settlement of the 4th and early 3rd millennium B.C., where copper and silver were processed on a large scale.

The metal-rich plateau of Iran has a long tradition of metallurgy, and the deposits on the Central Plateau have been exploited since prehistoric times. The research in Arisman is therefore aimed at the precise investigation of this early copper industry and its repercussions for the environment and society of the period.



*Arisman,
silver pendant, proto-Elamite (approx. 3000 B.C.)*

The Arisman site extends over more than one square kilometre on a gravel fan at the foot of the over 4000 m high Karkas Mountains. In one area, several layers of housing as well as a potter's quarter from the mid 4th millennium B.C. were documented. It appears that in this period, copper smelting was also done inside the actual settlement – by simple crucible smelting – without special furnaces being constructed for the purpose. At the same time, silver and lead were already being extracted using the newly developed method of 'cupellation', whereby precious metals were separated from their associated base metals. It was not until the beginning of the 3rd millennium B.C. that closed smelting furnaces came into use. Investigations in several slagheaps that lay outside the actual settlement in Arisman have brought to light one such smelting furnace made of mud bricks and mud plaster. The furnace was fanned by the wind and had to be broken open for the copper to be removed. Further processing of the copper took place in the settlement, where many moulds have been found. Silver continued to be extracted and fashioned into jewellery. Products from Arisman like copper axes, ingots and silver pendants found buyers in the urban centres of the lowlands of Khuzestan and Mesopotamia, where at this time the first states were established.

Tall Zira'a, Jordan – Excavations in the heart of Palestine

There is hardly an area of Palestine that is more fascinating for archaeologists than Wadi al-'Arab in northwest Jordan which was part of an important ancient trade route. The most interesting archaeological site there is Tall Zira'a with a settlement sequence from the Early Bronze Age (3500 B.C.) to 1880 A.D. The excavations of the German Protestant Institute of Archaeology (DEI), closely related to the DAI, started in the north-western part of the tall in autumn 2003. Preparatory investigations in 2001 and 2002 had shown that in this area significant architectural remains

could be expected. After five campaigns it can be stated that the results exceed all expectations, since a sequence from the Umayyad to the Late Bronze Age with city walls, residential areas and rural installations have been brought to light. Cylinder seals, terracotta figurines, bronze objects and pottery sherds shed light on the local and regional history and give insight into the exchange of ideas and material in a contact zone between different cultures. The Early and Middle Bronze Age building remains were only encountered at the outer part of the slope. 8 m of cultural layers are still to be excavated. It is planned to continue the project for the next 20 years.



Excavation at the Tall Zira'a, Jordan



Location of the National Museum of Herat, Afghanistan

National Museum of Herat, Afghanistan – A new beginning

Herat, the capital of the province of the same name in Western Afghanistan, has a long and changing history. Constantly destroyed – by Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, the Persian and Asiatic armies – it was the seat of the government and after 1409 even a royal residence.

Only recently has the National Museum been reopened, which grants deep insights into these epochs. Herat represents what is at present the most important collection of Islamic art in Afghanistan.

The emphasis of the collection is on the 11th to the 13th century, a time known predominantly through written sources. There are illustrated texts

with philosophical and religious content as well as transcripts of the Koran that date from the 15th and 16th century. Two fragments of a Torah roll are particularly remarkable, as this is rare evidence of the former Jewish population of Herat. The exhibition also shows objects of everyday use. The collection was created in 1925 at the request of the King. In 1994, it was moved to the old fortress of the city, but plundering by the Taliban led to the loss of two thirds of the collection. In the winter of 2004 / 2005, the remaining objects were once again moved into another building within the museum where they could be showcased. Documentation has been created and information material has been designed and provided for visitors with the participation of the Eurasien Department of the DAI.



Bowl, 11th–12th century A.D.

**Excavations in Shir, Syria –
A settlement from the 7th millennium B.C.**

In addition to the numerous monuments of the Ancient Near East, Classical and Islamic periods, the rich culture of Syria exhibits a multitude of prehistoric monuments, particularly those from the Neolithic – of the period between 10 000 and 6000 B.C. This period



Female Terracotta figurine

is of particular importance for the history of humanity, as it was at this time that the transition was made from foraging hunter/gatherers to settled cultivation and livestock breeding, and the first continuously used settlements developed.

The Damascus Branch of the DAI has been intensely involved in questions regarding Neolithisation, and has been researching Shir, a Neolithic site that was discovered during a regional survey in western Syria, since 2005. The settlement measures approximately 4 ha and is located on a lime marl terrace close to the Orontes River. It was colonised between 7000 and 6300 cal. B.C. The settlements which have been excavated up to this point exhibit large, multi-roomed houses in which floors and walls were carefully coated with plaster/lime mortar, and the interior indicates numerous silos and hearth sites. The rich finds include a multitude of high-quality objects from their day to day lives. Ceramic finds from the oldest settlement layer are of particular importance since they represent the earliest pottery in Syria. Objects that had special functions such as figurines and amulets were found close by. In order to identify architectural concepts and the social arrangement of the site, larger areas of the central settlement are to be excavated in the coming excavation campaigns.

The Royal Tombs of the Scythians at Arzhan in Tuva, Russian Federation

In the years 2000–2003, the burial mound (kurgan) Arzhan 2 in Tuva, southern Siberia, was comprehensively researched in a collaborative project between the Eurasia Department of the DAI in Berlin and the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg.

Kurgan Arzhan 2 belongs to the early Scythian period and is dated to the late 7th century B.C. In 2001, the royal tomb 5 was discovered, which contained over 9,300 objects, of which 5,700 were made of gold, the richest inventory of early history in Siberia and the Eurasian Steppes.

The double burial of a man and a woman contained, among other things, thousands of articles of clothing embroidered with golden panthers, hoods and

boots decorated with gold, a golden torc, a golden pectoral, gilded weapons (quiver and arrows, battle-axe and dagger). These artefacts were specifically manufactured for the burial.

The massive golden torc of the man is a status symbol of the highest degree.

All of these objects are considered to be masterpieces of early 'animal style' art; moreover – and this makes these pieces particularly interesting – they exhibit no influences from other areas of culture, but are locally manufactured artefacts of the early Scythian period in Tuva. This casts an entirely new light on the origin and development of the animal art in this region.

The investigation of this construction produced countless more tombs, including horse burials, of the Scythian period. For example, there were 14 horses in tomb 16, the examination of which revealed that they were especially fine male horses that came from ten different herds.

Arzhan 2 is therefore one of the few large kurgans that have remained relatively undisturbed. It is not only a burial place, but also a proper cult site at which the royal pair and their executed attendants are properly 'staged' in accordance with various ritual acts.



Golden horse from the decoration of the prince's headdress in Kurgan 2, Arzhan, Tuva, 7th century B.C.



Burial of a man aged approx. 50

The Proto-Scythian cemetery Liushui, China

A cluster of questions surrounds the earliest phases of Scythian culture in the steppes of Eurasia. It has been proposed that the origin of at least some of the phenomena that became so characteristic of the Scythians between the 6th and the 3rd centuries B.C. may lie in China.

New excavations in the Kunlun mountains on the southern rim of the Tarim Basin now furnish the first



Golden earrings

credible arguments for this hypothesis. Liushui is a cemetery with 52 surviving grave complexes. It was laid out in the 9th century B.C. In most cases the simple grave pits contained the skeletons of several persons – laid on top of one another in layers – who had often been reinterred here a long time after their death. The goods with which the graves were endowed were not especially copious, but certainly revealing. An individual's basic equipment appears to have included a bronze knife and its accompanying whetstone, which were worn on the belt. Necklaces made of variously coloured stone beads were equally common.

More important is a distinctive type of find: The two-winged, leaf-shaped, bronze arrow head with a shaft socket and side spur. This has long been regarded as an identifying feature of Scythian warrior horsemen and came with them as far as Iran, Mesopotamia, Anatolia and Greece.

Once the grave complexes have been excavated, attention will focus on the question of where the people buried there may have lived. Analyses of bronze alloys and manufacturing techniques provide information about the place of production of, for instance, the horse snaffles of Liushui that in terms of form resemble those of the Tagar Culture in Minusinsk, Russia. Whether they originated from there can only be determined by a reliable number of comparative analyses.



Deposit of Buddhist clay reliefs from the great temple hall of Karakorum

Karakorum, Mongolia – The capital of the Mongolian Empire of Genghis Kan

Karakorum lies in the heart of Mongolia, in a valley of the Orchon River. It was the capital of the Mongolian empire between 1235 and 1260 A.D.

With the founding of the city in the year 1220 A.D., Genghis Khan laid the foundations for a durable political system.

His son Ögedei Khan fortified the city in 1235 A.D.. Karakorum quickly became a cosmopolitan centre in which all people of the realm came together.

A joint Mongol-German expedition directed by the KAAK (Commission for Archaeology of Non-European

cultures) of the DAI is excavating in Karakorum since summer 2000. The expedition has proved that the location of the Khan's palace in the south-western edge of Karakorum is no longer tenable. On search of the Khan's palace the Karakorum-expedition has found a large Buddhist temple of the 13th century A.D. which is supposed to be the famous 'Temple of the rising Yuan'. The palace has to be located inside the nearby monastery of Erdene zuu, since mighty walls had been detected below the monasterial walls. They are now safely proved to be the walls of the ancient palace city of Karakorum.



Geoglyphs of Nasca, Peru

The mysterious Nasca lines, Peru

They are probably the most famous geoglyphs in the world, and yet we know practically nothing about them, these mysterious lines at the Pampa of Nasca in Southern Peru. The designs were made between 200 B.C. and 600 A.D. during the prosperous time of the so-called Nasca culture. However, mythical motifs were scratched into rock as early as the 2nd millennium B.C. In the time of the Paracas culture from 800 B.C., people began to carve them on the slopes of the river valleys. Eventually the people of Nasca extended their lines into the plateaus. They also changed the style of the drawings. Geometric forms such as trapezoids and triangles now prevailed. The famous animal designs are an exception.

When the region eventually changed into a desert around 600 A.D., the people were forced to leave the high valleys. Their carvings were preserved in the dry climate to this day, but then they were forgotten, only to be rediscovered in 1926. Since that time, there have been countless theories regarding their meaning. These theories range from their function as a symbol for the gods to more unconventional suggestions, such as landing strips for UFOs.

However, for a long period of time there was no comprehensive research done on the geoglyphs, which extend almost 2 km in length, until the Commission for

Archaeology of Non-European Cultures (KAAK) of the DAI initiated a multi-disciplinary project in the area. Sensational results have already been achieved. The lines were probably pathways, as altars, clay pots and post holes were found along with the carvings. They were central to a water cult, which would at least offer an explanation for the clay pots and shell fragments. Water was to bestow fertility upon the region, which was subject to constant changes between arid and wet periods. In addition to this, it has been possible to disprove an old myth that stated that the mysterious figures could only be seen from the sky. Thanks to a newly designed 3D-map of the entire area, researchers are able to prove that it is possible to clearly see these figures from certain land points.



Computer modelling of ancient living culture

Who were the creators of the mysterious giant statues on Easter Island?

This island, which was discovered on Easter day, today belongs to Chile. Easter Island (Spanish: Isla de Pascua) is actually called Rapa Nui and is located completely isolated almost 3800 km west of the South American coast.

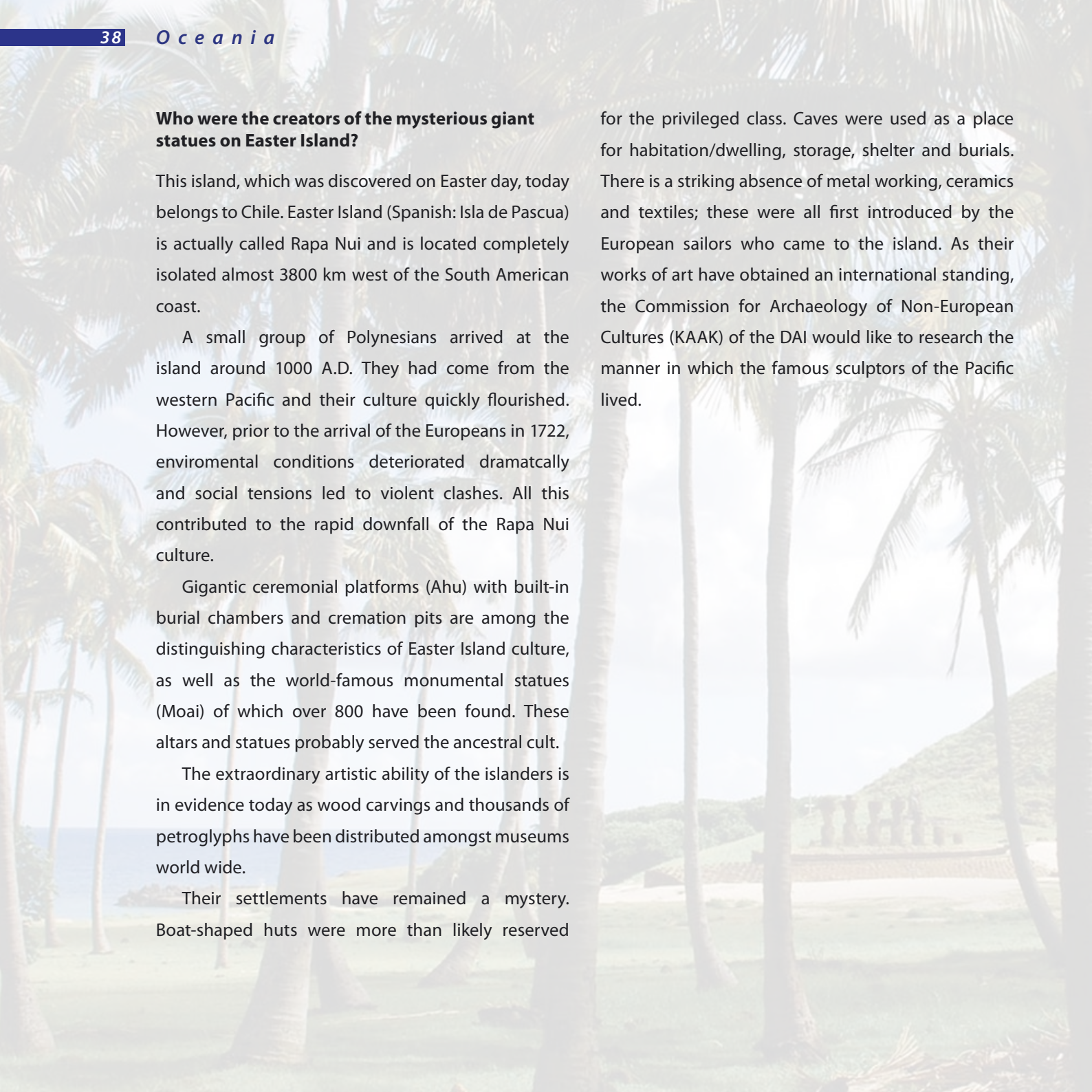
A small group of Polynesians arrived at the island around 1000 A.D. They had come from the western Pacific and their culture quickly flourished. However, prior to the arrival of the Europeans in 1722, environmental conditions deteriorated dramatically and social tensions led to violent clashes. All this contributed to the rapid downfall of the Rapa Nui culture.

Gigantic ceremonial platforms (Ahu) with built-in burial chambers and cremation pits are among the distinguishing characteristics of Easter Island culture, as well as the world-famous monumental statues (Moai) of which over 800 have been found. These altars and statues probably served the ancestral cult.

The extraordinary artistic ability of the islanders is in evidence today as wood carvings and thousands of petroglyphs have been distributed amongst museums world wide.

Their settlements have remained a mystery. Boat-shaped huts were more than likely reserved

for the privileged class. Caves were used as a place for habitation/dwelling, storage, shelter and burials. There is a striking absence of metal working, ceramics and textiles; these were all first introduced by the European sailors who came to the island. As their works of art have obtained an international standing, the Commission for Archaeology of Non-European Cultures (KAAK) of the DAI would like to research the manner in which the famous sculptors of the Pacific lived.





Easter Island, the ceremonial platform of Ahu Akivi during geophysical prospection

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