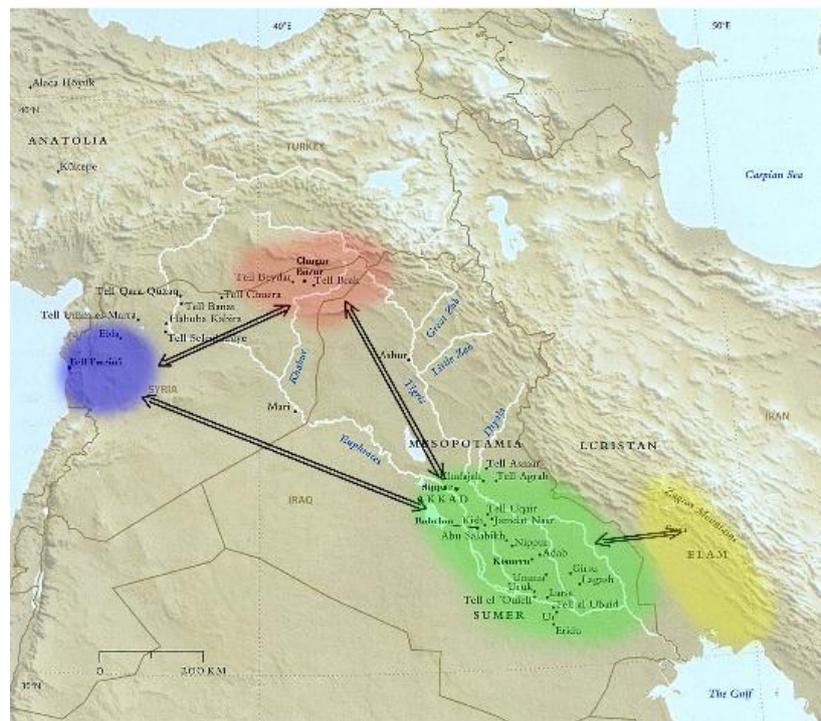


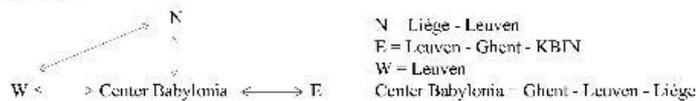
Report 2004

During 2004 the different IAP teams continued their research within the framework of the work packages. For obvious reasons the first work package, as far as surveying the Mesopotamian Plain is concerned, was not executable in the field. All other work progressed, concerning the pottery and the terra cotta figurines, where, a.o., wide-ranging connections could be made and a secure basis for dating could be established. Older data concerning the centre of the Mesopotamian Plain are processed and should yield results concerning the hydrology. Field work was necessarily conducted outside of the borders of modern Iraq but still well inside those of the broader ancient Mesopotamia and its sphere of influence. In modern Khuzistan (ancient Elam) investigations on the ancient coast line of the Gulf and its evolution resulted in completely new insights into this problem. In the North and North East research was continued in Tell Beydar, Chagar Bazar (whose ancient name is now known) and in Tell Tweini, somewhat further but as excavations show, very well related to the core area. Collaboration between the teams was most fruitful in applying the latest techniques and gaining insights through each others work. A great number of specific studies on history and chronology have been undertaken and here too the collaboration and bundling of all expertise in Belgium, supplemented with intensive contacts with specialists abroad have proven the IAP system to be invaluable.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE



2nd MILLENNIUM



Schematic map situating the different areas of field work

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NETWORK ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITIES

PUBLICATIONS

WORK PACKAGES

1- WORK PACKAGE: MAPPING AND SURVEYING THE MESOPOTAMIAN ALLUVIAL PLAIN

The base map was established but no further work was planned on this topic, in view of the political situation of Iraq. Surveys, as planned, had to be postponed.

2- WORK PACKAGE: ARCHAEOLOGY IN CONTEXT

2.1- Corpus of Mesopotamian Pottery (UGent + ULg)

Although the registration and classification will have to be finalised during a mission in 2005 (cfr. 2.1.1 below), the regional distribution of the main shapes of the Middle Euphrates was studied within the larger framework of the Corpus of the Middle Euphrates, an extension of the Corpus of the Mesopotamian Pottery. Relations could be established with the Turkish sites Kurban Höyük and Lidar Höyük on the Euphrates. It can be demonstrated that, even if the repertoires are different, certain shapes are attested along the Euphrates, from the south of Turkey up to the Syro-Iraqi border, more precisely to the site of Mari. These shapes are currently dated quite differently from one author to another, due to a lack of reference points. Now, the well known chronology of Mari can be used as a reference to date quite precisely certain pottery profiles. In this way, a comparison between Lidar and Mari shows that the Lidar material was given a too recent date. In turn, this allows to confirm the validity of the New Chronology, as was done in a note in *Akkadica* (last issue of 2004). The results of this research will be presented at a Colloquium to be organised by the French CNRS at Lyon (5 to 8 December 2005).

2.1.1 Middle Euphrates (ULg + RUG)

2004 has been a year of evaluation. As we indicated in our previous report, the manuscript concerning the pottery of the Bronze Age of Tell Amarna has been completed but it has appeared that it could not be concluded without a last mission of verification and collation in Syria. This mission has not gone through in August 2004 as was originally planned, because of

other work in progress. It will take place most probably in 2005 in collaboration with the Ghent team. The publication is now programmed for 2006, taking into account practical printing and publication time.

2.1.2. Terracotta figurines (UGent)

A first approach of this material indicates that certain particular themes belong to a well defined regional tradition. For instance, the recent publication of the research at Maßkan-Bâpir (Review in the next Akkadica) city of the god Nergal, illustrates objects identical to those of Tell ed-DTMr, where the representations of this god are a dominating feature. The theme of the 'woman in the window' attested later in the Levant has been identified with the goddess Ištar thanks to figurines with a very similar representation, one of which has two lions facing, an unequivocal evocation of the symbol animal of the goddess. On the iconographical level, relations were observed between the figurines and contemporaneous cylinder seals, in particular for the "presentation scene". This study will be completed by a research on the evolution of the themes since the Tell ed-DTMr corpus is well situated stratigraphically. The exact find spots of these objects will be taken into account to establish their function. We can already state that a good number of them has a widening of the base, showing they were meant to stand by themselves.

3- WORK PACKAGE: HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

3.1- Reconstructing the landscape (UGent)

A current PhD research (B. Ooghe BOF) is concerned mainly with the post 14th-century landscape, using pre-modern travellers' narratives, maps and 19th century surveys as the main source of information. Due to practical difficulties in obtaining local historical data, these are virtually the only contemporary sources readily at our disposal. As yet, however, there has been only limited study into the nature and interpretation of the information they contain. Our study began with researching the archives of the Oriental and India Office Collections at the British Library. This was followed by research into travellers' accounts and cartographic material dated between 1400 and 1920, whereby specific interest was placed in descriptions of landscapes, hydrology and (both ancient and recent) remains of occupation. An initial study of data regarding southern Iraq has indicated the potential value of these sources, providing insights into short-term change. Some of the results of this study will be presented at the Royal Geographical Society's Annual Conference in September 2005. Attention has now been turned to the Nahrawan region, which will be followed by the Fallujah-Borsippa area.

The ultimate aim of the study is twofold. First it hopes to extensively examine the possible use and limitations of this specific type of data for Mesopotamian landscape-studies. Secondly, in partly bridging the gap currently existing between the present-day situation and the available reconstructions of pre-Islamic landscapes, it hopes to give insight into some specific evolutions that have occurred since the fall of the Caliphate and provide a frame for further detailed study of the Arabic geographical texts.

3.2- The Babylonian Talmud (UGent)

All references to Mesopotamian watercourses mentioned in the Babylonian Talmud were collected. The aim of this study is to see if and to what extent the Babylonian Talmud can

General

Literature study is ongoing (sedimentology, remote sensing, historical sources) and a reference data base is created.

Fieldwork

In 2004 two successful field campaigns have been carried out (18/01 - 7/02 and 31/11 - 23/12) in S. Khuzistan (SW Iran) in an area of about 100 km south and west of the city of Ahwaz. The Archaeological Institute of Teheran and Ahwaz provided the necessary support.

The fieldwork in the plain consisted of the elaboration of 51 undisturbed hand-operated borings (between 5 and 10 m depth) from which the facies have been described in great detail, and the survey of 3 temporary shallow outcrops. Cores and outcrops have been sampled for the following analyses: palynology, foraminifera, diatoms, petrography, age determination, and determination of shells. The fieldwork also consisted of geomorphological mapping to support the interpretation of the satellite images, and the localisation of not yet registered tells together with the collection of artefacts. Areal photographs have been studied and interpreted at the National Topographic Institute in Ahwaz.

During our stay, some interviews to a local newspaper have been given to explain the objective of a palaeogeographical reconstruction of the landscape in relation to human settlement, and to support the protection of the archaeological heritage.

On the basis of the data collected during the two fieldwork campaigns a palaeogeographical reconstruction is being undertaken of the shorelines of the Persian Gulf during the middle and late Holocene in S. Khuzistan (SW Iran).. It consists of lithological facies analyses together with age determination by radiocarbon, and results in the delineation of the lateral and vertical extension of coastal, fluvial, freshwater and coastal sabkhas deposits.

The identification of the facies is done on the basis of the following analyses (carried out in collaboration with different institutes): palynology (KBIN), diatoms (Durham University, UK), macrofauna (KBIN), petrography (UGent) and clay mineralogy (ULiège).

The reservoir age of the freshwater shells is investigated in collaboration with the 14C laboratory of the KIKIRPA. Therefore, sites where freshwater shells are occurring in organic gyttja have been searched and sampled in different areas to date separately.

Remote Sensing and GIS

Processing of all available data (satellite images Landsat MSS, TM and ETM+, Spot aerial photographs, topography) and their integration into a GIS resulted in the elaboration of a base map of the study area.

Mapping of the relatively recent geomorphological changes in time, and of the interrelation between the fluvial and coastal systems on the basis of multiple aerial photographs and satellite images with different resolution and of different periods. The processed data have been linked to a digital elevation model and to the topographic maps. This resulted in the detection of fossil fluvial systems in relation to the changes of the tidal environment. All geomorphological units have been digitised and form the base map on which the (known)

archaeological sites have been localised which then can be related to their natural environment.

Several thematic maps of the area around Ahwaz have been drawn (archaeology, geology, geomorphology, and a mosaic of satellite images).

5.2.- Excavation of Chagar Bazar (Uliège)

As Iraq is unfortunately closed, the ULg team has concentrated its field work on the periphery. The excavations of Chagar Bazar, begun in 1999, have the advantage of being situated in a region immediately adjoining the alluvial plain and the history of this site and its surrounding region is closely linked to that of Babylonia (as a reminder, Chagar Bazar is situated some 60 km from the Iraqi border and the Jebel Sinjar can be seen from the site).

The excavations of 2004 were undertaken in april and may (april 3rd to may 27th). Like in 2003, for the second year running, the number of participants in the field work was limited and our plans had to be limited in consequence. The initial plan was to work in three already open sectors covering three different periods:

- the final neolithic (in 2002 in Chagar Bazar the first complete sequence of the final neolithic in the region was excavated),
- the Early Bronze (again, one of our sectors, H, shows a complete sequence of this period, also a first in this region)
- the palace building of the Old Babylonian period.

As a result of the number of participants, only this last sector has been opened and work has progressed in the uncovering of the constructions spanning at least two successive building periods, one from the reign of Samsû-Addu (1710-1679 B.C.) who had founded the kingdom of Upper Mesopotamia in this region. The primary objective of research in this sector is the uncovering of this palace, after the study of posterior levels has been concluded.

In 2004, the sector has been extended towards the west and it now has a length of 100 m from east to west with a width varying from one sector to another between 10 and 20 m. The 2004 excavation was essentially concentrated on the western side. In this sector, first domestic installations in a bad state of preservation have been uncovered. These buildings are posterior to the palace of Samsû-Addu. They have been registered and evacuated. Under these remains of houses, walls were found, part of a monumental building that must have succeeded to the palace of Samsû-Addu mentioned above. The sector is now nearly ready for the excavation of the underlying palace (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Sector I. General view of the E sector from the south.

Numerous graves have been unearthed under these late constructions. The funerary material is more or less rich according to the graves. This year's surprise was the find, in grave T.106, of a painted vessel of the category of ceramics know as Habur ware, with a figurative decor (Fig. 2).

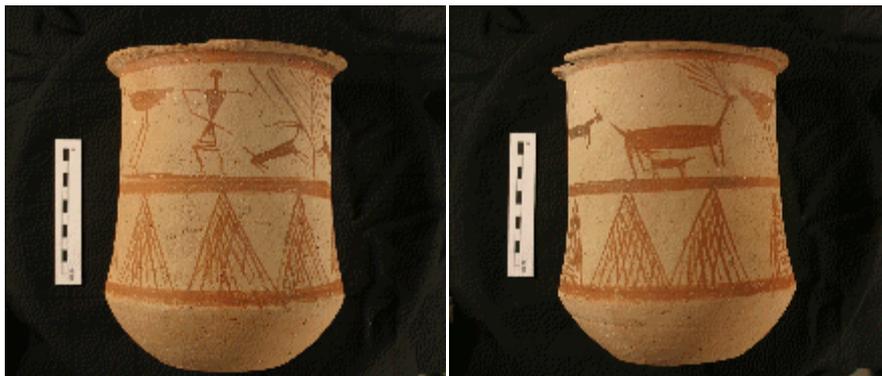


Fig. 2. Sector I. CB 5014 from grave 106.

Publication planning

The manuscripts of the three excavation reports 1999-2002 have been prepared and three volumes of reports will be published shortly.

The first volume treats the prehistoric soundings (to be published certainly in 2005).

The second volume is the publication of sector D whose remains date from the so-called «post Akkadian» period (the very end of the third millennium) and will also contain two other studies. One is the dating by earth magnetism of firing installations (ovens and hearths). The first results are encouraging but the analyses have to be refined in function of the magnetism curves available for the region.

The third volume contains the Old Babylonian cuneiform tablets and seal impressions found in the sector I between 2000 and 2002. The preparation of this volume has necessitated four

collation and verification missions: two in the museum of Der ez-Zôr where the documents from the excavations are kept (june and august 2004), one in the museum of Aleppo (june 2004) and one in the British Museum (august 2004) where the documents from the old excavations of Mallowan (1935-1937) are kept. The study of the texts has allowed us to identify Chagar Bazar, with great probability, as the ancient Ašnakkum. This identification will have various consequences for the reconstruction of the ancient geography of the region.

5.3. Tell Beydar (KULeuven)

The K.U.Leuven team headed by K. Van Lerberghe & G. Voet, has been working in Tell Beydar, a site located at ca. 80 km from Chagar Bazar where the IPA V/14 partner of Liège university is excavating under the directorship of Prof. Dr. O. Tunça. The occupation levels at Beydar date mainly from the end of the third millennium B.C. whereas the research at Chagar Bazar is focusing on the beginning of the second millennium B.C. From an historical point of view the cooperation between the two groups is most interesting since it gives an insight in the development of local cultures, languages and society over a period of 500 years in the North-East of Mesopotamia. Both teams have been fortunate to discover archives at their sites. These archives have been in particular informative in regard with Upper-Mesopotamian society and its relation with Babylonia proper, the region being studied by historians and philologists belonging to the research teams from Ghent, Liège and Leuven.

In 2004 the restoration of the Palace-Temple area on the Acropolis at Beydar has continued. The K.U.Leuven team was involved in the restoration of the main buildings of the third millennium, including a Palace, four temples and storage buildings. The definitive map of the Acropolis is drawn now and collaborators of the R. Lemaire Center have made three-dimensional virtual reconstructions for Conservation and Restauration of Historical Buildings.

The third millennium texts discovered during the seasons 1996-2002 have now been published by L. Milano, W. Sallaberger, Ph. Talon and K. Van Lerberghe (see the joined bibliography). The publication of the archaeological data involving a great number of researchers of the K.U.Leuven team will be out in 2006 in the series SUBARTU. In Münster our research was the subject of a lecture given by K. Van Lerberghe & J. Bretschneider: 5000 Jahre alte Stadtkulturen: 10 Jahre Ausgrabungen der W.W.U.Münster und K.U.Leuven in Syrien. Bretschneider was also invited by the magazine Scientific American to write a series of archaeological articles including an overview of the research at Beydar (Life and death in Nabada, Scientific American Special Issue: Mysteries of the Ancient Ones, Feb. 2005).

5.4. Tell Tweini

Since a few years the K.U.Leuven started a new project in the West of Syria at a site called Tell Tweini, near the modern town of Jebleh. The discoveries of last season, Old-Babylonian seal cylinders, statuettes, weapons and tools and ceramics show clearly the link between this site and Mesopotamia. These discoveries are a proof of the cultural and economical exchanges that existed in the second millennium B.C. Amorrite rulers controlled the Babylonian homeland as well as important centres such as Tell Tweini, ancient Gibala, at the Syrian coast. For the study of second millennium Babylonia by all partners of the IPA V/14 the new findings at Gibala offer most welcome information originating from the West next to the new data from the projects in the North-East (Chagar Bazar and Tell Beydar).

The excavations at Tell Tweini form part of the Jebleh Project, a multi-disciplinary research program initiated at the behest of the Syrian Directorate of Antiquities. Project directors are Prof. Dr. Michel Al-Maqdissi and Prof. Dr. Karel Van Lerberghe (K.U.Leuven). Mr. Masaoud Badawy from the Syrian Department of Antiquities and Prof. Dr. Joachim Bretschneider (K.U.Leuven & U.C.Louvain) are the field directors since the beginning of the excavations in 1999. G. Voet is the coordinator of the project.

The aims of the project are to explore the Middle Bronze - Early Iron age strata, employing up-to-date scientific techniques and examining, in particular, changes in technology and economic strategies. We also aim to produce a full ceramic sequence from the Middle Bronze through the Early Iron Age. During the last five excavation campaigns of 1999 to 2004, different areas have been under investigation and excavations so far have revealed deposits of the Middle and Late Bronze Age as well as of the Iron Age. Of particular interest are the remains of Middle Bronze Age habitation and the archaeological objects dating to the transition to the Late Bronze Age, which remains a puzzle in this region. Likewise, due to the preservation of the crucial Late Bronze to Iron Age transition, Tell Tweini offers a unique opportunity to study cultural, economic and political events during this still very enigmatic period of the "Sea Peoples", events which radically changed the entire Near East.

The main aim of the 2004 season was to extend the excavation in the central part of the Tell and to get a better insight into the chronology and stratigraphy of the Iron Age and of the Bronze Age period at Tweini.

In view of the IPA V/14 project we were in particular lucky to reach Middle Bronze age levels. These levels are characterised by various building phases of the 'Great House' and other houses on top of the Tell and by a tomb containing ca. 35 skeletons. The tomb has niches with funeral lamps and includes funeral gifts such as statuettes, vessels filled with comestibles, jewellery, bronze weapons and tools and cylinder seals. In the houses as well as in the tomb archaeological material was found indicating a cultural and spiritual link with Mesopotamia proper, the area on which the historical-philological research of the IPA V/24 is focusing. The main references to Mesopotamia being the statuettes, the ceramics, the bronze weapons and tools and the cylinder seals. The scenes of the cylinder seals are identical with scenes from Babylonia dated under king Samsuiluna.

Stratigraphically there is an uninterrupted sequence between Middle and Late Bronze age at Tweini. An inscription in Hieroglyphic Luwian linking the site with Karkemish on the Syrian/Turkish border confirms this. The inscription dates the stratigraphical layer to the 14th-13th century B.C.

Finally, at the northern end of the Tell a small trench has been dug in order to recognize the extend of the settlement and its relation with the fluvial system. Here bedrock was hit. The ceramics discovered in that area (in casu complete vessels) can be dated to the beginning of Middle Bronze Age or the end of Early Bronze Age. Further excavation in that area during the 2005 season will give us a clear idea of the date of the founding of Tell Tweini, ancient Gibala.

plant remains. More detailed identification of cereal remains and wild weeds is requested in order to detect similarities or changes in the different periods. It is clear that once more material is recovered from the Middle Bronze Age, a comparison with the material collected in the previous excavation seasons will yield a good chronological overview of plant use at Tell Tweini.

GEOMORPHOLOGIC AND PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY Etienne Paulissen & Patrick Degryse (Leuven University)

In order to study the stratigraphical build-up of Tell Tweini in the coastal plain near Jebleh, drill cores were taken on and around the excavation site. Coring was performed using a percussion drill of the 'Ramguts' type. This is a type of coring device suitable for heterogeneous underground containing rock fragments. A number of reconnaissance corings were performed. These show, without any doubt, important environmental changes during the last millennia. Especially the occurrence of ceramics at great depths in the main valley is very striking in this respect. At least the top 4 m of sediments are directly related to the history of Tell Tweini during the Bronze and Iron age.

One of the main palaeo-environmental problems to be solved is the position of the sea during the occupation periods of Tell Tweini. The occurrence of thick deposits of detritic materials in the very upper part of the 'spring valley' has led to the hypothesis that the sea reached the Tell in Antiquity. Recent study in the laboratory at Leuven of the samples taken has proven this hypothesis to be true.

Ceramic material from the 2004 season

As in the former seasons the ceramic material was washed, dried, weighed, sorted and selected for storage. Nearly 2.000 kg of ceramics were processed. In total, sixteen different fabrics have been identified. The cooperation with Dr. P. Degryse of the Laboratory for Archaeometry, who was on-site during the 2004 season, will result in a mineralogical determination of each of these fabric groups. It was confirmed during the processing of the ceramics that a typological change, e.g. from Late Bronze Age II to Iron Age I, is often accompanied with a change in fabrics. Whether this change is the result of a different technology or of the use of different clay sources remains an open question.

For the first time in the excavation history of Tell Tweini, the excavation team reached extensive layers datable to the Late Bronze Age. This was obvious by the many traditional indicators of Late Bronze Age pottery including numerous fragments of White Slip II (often as milk bowls), Bas Ring Ware or Syrian Flasks. There is now also a large database of storage jars, cooking pots, bowls, plates, wall brackets and forms which one may term common pottery. Moreover, ceramics from the Late Bronze Age could be connected to clear floor levels and in some cases to walls which were constructed during the Late Bronze Age.

Certainly, the discovery of a Middle Bronze Age tomb was of utmost importance for the ceramic typology. For the first time a large number of complete vessels dated to Middle Bronze IIB/C were uncovered at Tweini. The resemblance with the individual vessels and the entire assemblage of the tomb at Sukas is striking and suggest that burial rites in the MB IIB/C period involved a very specific set of ceramic vessels.

6- WORK PACKAGE: HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

Collaborators from the universities of Ghent, Liège and Leuven are doing common philological and historical research. The central region of "the Land of Sumer and Akkad", Babylonia, is being studied for the second millennium by researchers from all three centers, the first millennium by young scholars from Ghent and Leuven. The region of Elam, to the East, is a study object of Ghent (2nd millennium) and Leuven (1st millennium). Upper Mesopotamia, ancient Subartu in the North-East, is the focus of research, archaeologically and historically, of Liège and Leuven partners. The West, linking the Mediterranean world with Mesopotamia in the second and first millennium, is a new research topic of Leuven.

6.1. ARCHAEO-MAGNETISM (ULg)

See above, the second volume of reports of Chagar Bazar, which will contain an article on datings by archaeomagnetism.

6.2. SUSA TEXTS (UGent and KULeuven)

In 2004 K. De Graef finished and defended her PhD "Suse à la fin d'Ur III et au sukkalmaÚat ancien. Edition et commentaire de documents sumériens et accadiens inédits provenant du Chantier B fouillé par Roman Ghirshman". A number of these documents are written in Sumerian and can be dated at the end of the Ur III empire. It concerns the rest of an archive belonging to a scribe called Igibuni. Thanks to our knowledge of the archaeological and stratigraphical context in which the tablets were found, we were able to formulate new insights concerning the study of archives in general, and that of loans in particular. The Igibuni texts inform us on Susean society just before the downfall of the Ur III empire and make it possible to date approximately the capture of Susa by the Simaßkeans.

All other documents are written in Akkadian and date from the Simaßkean period as well as from the beginning of the sukkalmaÚat. Based on some crucial documents from this period which prove that Ebarat, ÐilÚaÚa and Atta-ÚuÐu were contemporaries, we were able to determine a more precise chronology of the actual institutionalisation of the sukkalmaÚat within Simaßkean politic culture.

Thanks to the continuation of the texts from the Ur III period to the sukkalmaÚat and the precise recording of the archaeological context of the tablets it is possible to date them accurately. These documents shed some further light on the tumultuous transition of the Ur III period to the Old Babylonian period in the periphery of Mesopotamia a transition which is not yet attested for Babylonia itself.

The study of the onomasticon of the documents made it possible to develop a picture of the ethnical composition of the population of Susa and its evolution through the periods of different domination.

A first volume of Susa texts ("Les archives d'Igibuni"), is in preparation and should be published in the first half of 2005. A second volume on the Simaßki and sukkalmaÚ periods will follow soon afterwards.

One article on the yearnames of Ebarat I ("Les noms d'année du roi simaßkéen Ebarat I") is already published in *Akkadica* 125/1 (2004), pp. 107-108.

Other topics we dealt with in the thesis (e.g. the month names) will be published in articles.

J. Tavernier has reworked his Ph.D. thesis 'Iranica in de Achaemenidische periode' and has translated it into English. The thesis will be published in two volumes of OLA. The first one being a syllabary that will be out in fall 2005. With Prof. M. Stolper (University of Chicago) he started a new research project on 'Elamite phonology and language typology'. In 2004 his research was mainly based on texts originating from Susa and Haft Tepe.

6.3. OLD BABYLONIAN LARSA (ULiège)

After a DEA thesis on the Old Babylonian archives of the «Sîn temple» defended in the Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes of Paris, Michèle Maggio has started the preparation in 2004 of a PhD. Her study object is the economy of the city of Larsa in the beginning of the Old Babylonian period, until the eleventh year of king Samsuiluna of Babylon.

6.2. OLD BABYLONIAN SEALS (UGent)

The monograph on the seals of the sanga priests of Pamaß, their iconography and seal practice is now in the last stage of reading the final manuscript. Publication has been postponed because it was decided to redraw all of these seals since existing drawings are scattered over several publications and executed in different drawing styles. Thanks to the decision of the British Museum's Oriental Department to allow digital photographing of tablets (for study purposes only) three days of photographing will be sufficient to collect all of the material. This will be organised at the beginning of 2005 and subsequently new and very detailed drawings will be made. Publication of the monograph should follow in 2005.

6.3. OLD BABYLONIAN MONTH LENGTHS (UGent)

A study has been undertaken on the length of the Old Babylonian months, as expressed in the administrative calendar. Whereas formerly there was a tacit understanding that there were 29 and 30 days months in a year, a new analysis of the relevant texts shows there were only thirty day months. The study has been accepted for publication in the American Journal of Cuneiform Studies.

6.4. KISURRA TEXTS (KULeuven)

A. Goddeeris has finished her work on the new cuneiform tablets from the British Museum which she copied in 2003. These tablets originate from the site of Kisurra and are dated to the second millennium B.C. They double the number of Kisurra tablets from the Vorderasiatisches Museum Berlin published so far. The 'archive' will be published in four articles, the first one being in press now in 'Zeitschrift für Assyriologie' (see joined Bibliography). She also gave a talk on 'Inventories on Cuneiform Tablets' at the symposium on ancient archives and inventories organised at the 'Vlaamse Academie' in Brussels (23-24 January 2004).

6.5. FIRST MILLENIUM (KULeuven)

T. Boiy has continued his study of the chronology of the first millennium B.C. and was invited by P. Briant to organize seminars on Seleucid chronology in Canada and in France. Next to a series of articles which are in print (cf. Bibliography) he published his study of the

city of Babylon in the late period (Boiy T., Late Achaemenid and Hellenistic Babylon, *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 136). A grant of the von Humboldt Stiftung allows him to collaborate now in a project on Babylonia in the late period at Göttingen University.

6.6. Old Babylonian Sabum and Tell Beydar texts

K. Van Lerberghe has continued his studies in Old-Babylonian history. A study of a fascinating small private archive at Chicago dealing with the Old-Babylonian army appeared in 'Heidelberger Studien zum alten Orient 9' under the title: 'More Old-Babylonian Soldiers at Sabum' (cf. Bibliography). He wrote a part of the final publication of the archive discovered at Beydar between 1996-2002. G. Jans, a collaborator of the IPA V/14 studied and published the sealings. All tablets, sealings and seal inscriptions excavated at Beydar so far have been published in this way in the book *SUBARTU XII* (cf. Bibliography).

NETWORK ACTIVITIES AND DISSEMINATION

NETWORK CONTACTS

A whole series of meetings and working sessions were held during 2004 concerning all points on which collaboration is indicated in the list of working packages above.

PUBLICATIONS

ULg

- BUNNENS, G., «The Storm-God in Northern Syria and Southern Anatolia from Hadad of Aleppo to Jupiter Dolichenus^o», in HUTTER, M. et HUTTER-BRAUNSAAR, S. (éds), *Offizielle Religion, lokale Kulte und individuelle Religiosität*, Münster, 2004, p. 57-81.
- LACAMBRE, D., «Ehliip-adal, messenger de Haburâtum^o», *Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires* 2004/91.
- TUNCA, Ö., «A propos d'une figure de la plaque perforée d'Ur-Nanshe (Urn. 20): fille/femme, fils ou devin ?^o», *Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires* 2004/22.
- TUNCA, Ö., «La 'révolution' néolithique^o», *Bulletin de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège* 73 (2004), p. 211-223.
- TUNCA, Ö., «L'origine et le naissment de l'écriture à Mesopotâmia^o», *Cota Zero* 19 (2004), p. 72-81.
- TUNCA, Ö. et MOLIST, M. (éds), *Tell Amarna (Syrie) I. La période de Halaf*, Louvain-Paris-Dudley (MA), 2004, VIII + 283 pages et 11 pages en arabe.

UGent

- DE GRAEF, K., «Les noms d'année du roi simashkéen Ebarat I^o», *Akkadica* 125/1 (2004), pp. 107-108.

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