



Northern Levant (RG 02)

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Team Leaders

ARCANE RG02 First Regional Meeting.

1 – Summary.

The meeting was held at the Institut national d'histoire de l'art, Paris, from Nov. 13th to 15th. We wish to thank warmly the Director and staff of the INHA for providing well-equipped conference rooms and facilities for mid-day lunch.

In addition to the 14 « official » participants to the meeting, colleagues present in Paris and concerned with neighbouring Regional Groups of ARCANE (ME, JZ) also attended part or all of the meeting. Technical and practical assistance was provided by doctoral students of Paris 1 University.

Three main themes were discussed.

• **Main Theme 1 :** Presentation of the ARCANE Project and methodology (S. Mazzoni, M. Lebeau, J.P. Thalmann) :

This was a necessary prerequisite to the meeting since, with the exception of the three speakers, none of the participants had been involved in the discussions of the previous ARCANE meetings. Emphasis was laid upon the necessary selection of reliable data and definition of the ARCANE « Inventories » in connexion with the building up of a new relative and absolute chronological framework. The present state and future developments of the ARCANE Database and its implications on the structure of the Regional Group were fully discussed.

• **Main Theme 2 :** Selection of data from key-sites (all participants) :

The list of key-sites was reviewed, but should not be considered as closed : it was agreed that additional sites from the northern area of the region should be, if possible, included.

Each one of the participants presented a detailed assessment of the main categories of data they intend to submit for the project.

• **Main Theme 3 :** Transversal Topics :

The present state of available data and directions of research were proposed by the Topic Coordinators for « Art and Art History » (F. Pinnock), « Pottery » (L. Cooper), « Metal » (G. Gernez), « Mortuary data » (G. Schwartz) and « Architecture and Urbanism » (C. Castel-Nogrette).

Results and directions for future work

A full listing of data to be submitted for the project was agreed upon : this was the main intended aim of the meeting. Discussion of individual cases allowed to insure a balanced selection as regards representativity of all aspects of the material culture of the period as well as regional variability within the limits of the RG02 Group.

The input of data, using the now released « standalones » of the Database, will be under the responsibility of Excavation Directors and staffs : most of them were present or represented at the meeting. Topic Coordinators will add the necessary material for comparative purposes and will be responsible for elaborating the preliminary regional chronology and typologies.

Input of data, corresponding to the first phase of the ARCANE project, should be complete by the end of 2007. The principle of an interim meeting in June, 2007 (not financed on ESF funds), was agreed upon by all participants.

2 – List of participants

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Paolo Matthiae (Univ. of Roma1) and Eric Coqueugniot (CNRS), both RG02 Topic Coordinators, were on other duties and excused. Timothy Harrison (Univ. of Toronto) was represented by Stephen Batiuk.

3 – Scientific report

• Main Theme 1 : Presentation of the ARCANE Project, methodology and tools

Stefania Mazzoni outlines the main aims of the project : synchronising the third millennium BC regional assemblages in the Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean, with the goal to produce a reliable relative and absolute chronology. To reach this aim, it was decided to review the complete material culture, but to examine it under the specific point of view of chronological variation, leaving aside other historical and archaeological problems.

A common methodology will be used by all regional groups, and participants will try to develop, in the course of the project, a common terminology in order to define both periods and different types of material. This methodology implies (1) to concentrate on stratigraphically safe contexts, sealed assemblages and on complete objects (2) to analyse complete assemblages (chronologically significant full combinations of co-occurring artefacts).

The Northern Levant presents in this respect specific features: it includes many different types of landscapes (coastal and inland regions) and has flexible, often ill-defined or changing borders (geographically and/or chronologically). The final integration of the assemblages into a regional horizon must account for the regional variability and changing modes of contacts within the region and with neighbouring regions and assemblages.

Marc Lebeau comments on the « Guidelines for the procedures of the Regional Phase ». Emphasis is laid on the definition of chronological benchmarks, selection of the relevant material, and rules for its inclusion into the ARCANE « Inventories ». Number of Inventories per site could range from 1 to ca. 12/15, and maximum per region could be ca. 100/125. Use of « Composite Inventories » may help in keeping, if necessary, the number of Inventories of one site within the project limits; over-representation of some sites or categories of material (e.g. tombs) should be avoided. In addition to Inventories, material can also be presented in « Synopsis » form.

Standard workflow procedures are suggested for the downloading of computer tools from the Website, exchange of data files between contributors, Team Leaders and Database Managers, and scientific and technical validation of records. Deadlines should be fixed within the limits of the regional phase of the Programme, which cannot exceed 3 years (2006-2008).

Jean-Paul Thalmann presents the ARCANE Database System. The now finalized set of files to be downloaded by all participants are the tools to be used for data collecting during the first phase of the project ; the structure of the files insures the required normalization of information while preserving the necessary flexibility to account for the wide variability of material culture across the geographical space of ARCANE. The files are distributed in an « Integrated » and in « Individual » versions, in order to adapt to different workflow possibilities in different regional groups.

- A specific terminology is used in order to avoid confusion with widely variable, current practices : the cornerstones of the Database are the so-called ARCANE « Inventories », corresponding to the methodological principles outlined above. Definition of Inventories as « Primary » (large sets of *in situ* material), « Composite » (additional, but strictly stratigraphically correlated material) and « Artificial » (material significant for comparative purposes, but loosely or not stratigraphically correlated), allows for submitting all material deemed significant by the contributors, while keeping the total number of Inventories per site within the possible limits of the project.
- It is advised that items registered in the « Complex » and « Unit » files be kept to a representative selection of architectural layouts, types, and techniques from each site. There is no limit to the number of items to be registered in the « Pottery » and « Object » files, provided that they are explicitly included within a registered « Inventory ».
- The Database was conceived from the start as an evolutive tool. (1) Additional files can be introduced in order to account for specific sets of data in different topics : C14, metal artefacts, glyptics etc. (2) Semi-processed (synthetic) documents can be introduced as « Synopsis », indexed with the main analytical categories in the Database. (3) At the end of the « Data Collecting » phase, all data will be transferred to the fully relational Database, which will allow for regional and inter-regional comparisons and syntheses, and the definition of new typologies and periodizations.
- The consistency of data and relational links in the Database will be insured through « ARCANE ID_Numbers », which are automatically generated to avoid confusions, misspellings etc. On each site, all registered items must be given an « ARCANE Serial Number », in addition to their original registration, denomination etc. It is advised that, on each site, a list of Serial Numbers for all submitted items be drawn up at the beginning of the « Data Collecting » phase, in order to avoid errors, duplications etc. which will otherwise be very difficult to check when data are transferred to the Relational Database. A model for such lists will be circulated as soon as possible.

Discussion : - The regional bibliography should be compiled in an early stage of the data collecting ; it will of course be possible to update it as the project goes on (*G. Schwartz*).

- All objects with more or less elaborate decoration and representations should be systematically registered as « Art » in the « Object » file, in order to be easily identifiable as such by the relevant Topic Coordinators and Transversal Group (*F. Pinnock*).

• Main Theme 2 : Selection of data from key-sites.

Summary of the discussion :

- The list of key-sites (see annex below) should not be considered as closed : additional sites especially from the northern and southern parts of the region should also be included.
- From the general presentation of data submitted by all participants, it appears that the criteria to define key-sites and key-material must be kept flexible. In addition to sites with a large body of stratified data (Afis, Ebla, Arqa, Umm el-Marra), some sites will provide good sequences with C14 but mostly sherds (Qatna) ; from other sites with short occupation (Rawda, Fadous), a representative selection of sherds can be included in « Composite Inventories » ; others with mainly surface remains or « horizontal stratigraphy » (Southern Syria) will be included mainly for the sake of typical regional settlement layouts, house types etc. Finally, considering the scanty evidence presently available for the first half of the IIIrd millennium, data from this period could be introduced as « Composite » or even « Artificial » inventories, while for the second half of the millennium, selection should be more drastically confined to the very best sets of « Primary Inventories ».

- In all cases, adscription of the material to primary, composite and artificial inventories, according to their definitions, and the careful assessment of the « methodological reliability » and chronological integrity of the submitted material are the necessary conditions for any future balanced synthesis at the regional level.
- The issue of introducing data from old excavations was raised by S. Batiuk about the Amuq : since the reliability of many of Braidwood's « assemblages » can be checked as corresponding closely to the definition of a « Composite Inventory », their inclusion can indeed be considered at an early stage of the project. Material from Hama, on the contrary, requires a checking (if still possible) of the original documentation or material, and this will certainly be feasible only during or after the regional synthesis. Byblos is the (alas !) not unique but outstanding example of a site which must be left completely out of scope of the ARCANE project until its very final stages, when comparisons with the new periodizations and typologies will hopefully allow for its partial reevaluation.

Provisional listing of submitted data :

- **Ebla-NL001** (F. Pinnock) : Ebla is by far the largest RG02 site, with an abundance of data concerning all topics ; it is the one site from which a full selection of material for the « Art » topic can be derived. For this reason, a number of Inventories exceeding (but not too much...) the standard should be allowed. Primary inventories from Palace G and Building P4 (EB IVa) have been selected and account for functional representativity ; they should be supplemented by the necessary number of « composite » inventories. Architectural data for EB IV include fortifications, palace and temple architecture : recent excavations in area HH demonstrate the passage from the « broadroom » temple (EB IV) to the « longroom » type (MB), in addition to a pottery sequence. The « Northern Palace » also has a sequence of architectural stages from EB IV to MB I, but no pottery. With these two exceptions, EB IVb will be represented mainly by pottery assemblages (area T). Regional and cross-regional synchronisms can be considered on the basis of tablets and imported artefacts. Pre-EB IV data, however scanty, should be included as « composite » inventories, but without C14 dates.
- **Afis-NL002** (S. Mazzone) : IIIrd millennium strata have been excavated on the western slope of the acropolis : they will provide few inventories (pottery), and C14 dates. The earliest data to be included range from Late Chalcolithic to EB I (fortification wall). Late EB IV storage facilities have been excavated over an area of 200 sq. m.
- **Umm el-Marra-NL004** (G. Schwartz) : A full sequence from EB II ? (period VI earlier) to MB I (period IIIc) was excavated. The most prominent feature of the site is the mortuary complex on the central « Acropolis », in use throughout the EB III to EB IV periods. With the exception of the earlier phase, all periods are represented by a number of « primary » inventories, both from dwelling and tomb contexts. Material includes both pottery and metal artefacts.
- **Rawda-NL005** (C. Castel-Nogrette) : This site, a short-lived EB IV settlement in the « arid margins » of Central Syria, is the best available example of a complete circular-planned, ca. 10 ha urban settlement. Most architectural types, including a complex fortification system and gates, a temple area and houses, are represented. Two or three architectural phases, all belonging to EB IV are attested ; there is no MB I occupation. Only a few radiocarbon dates are available. Ceramic material mostly as sherds can be included as « composite » inventories.
- **Qatna-NL009** (D. Morandi-Bonacossi) : Operation J at Tell Mishrife-Qatna gives a sequence from ca. 2700-2400BC to 2000-1800BC, dated with AMS radiocarbon determinations. Earliest structures are from houses (EB III). Then, the area is covered, during EB IVa and IVb, by a series of storage systems, both for long-term (built, multi-chambered granary), medium-term (silos and crop-processing installations), and short-term storage. Adscription of the material, mostly sherds, to discrete phases of the sequence might be problematic because of residuality. Palaeobotanical and palaeoenvironmental data are available.

• **Southern central Syria** (F. Braemer) : Two different regions must be considered. (1) Lejja (EB I to IV) and Labwe (EB II-III), and (2) the Umbashi-Jawa area. All are « arid margins » or « desert » settlements, with mainly « horizontal stratigraphy », and dates from C14 determinations. Data will be mainly architectural and include full settlement plans, fortifications, different house types, tombs and water-collecting systems. Material, mainly sherds, can be included as « composite inventories ».

• **The Amuq** : S. Batiuk presented an assessment of the current aims and main results of the recent survey and excavations program by the University of Toronto. **Tell Taynat** would be the only site with new IIIrd millennium results to be included into the project. However, current reassessment of the Braidwood excavations would allow to include on a larger scale published material as « composite inventories » (see above).

• **The Homs gap area** (G. Philip) : This area includes only one excavated site, **Nebi Mend-NL011**, with a deep trench reaching into late 4th millennium levels, followed by an occupational gap (?) and EB IV strata with material of « classical » western Syrian type : material is mostly pottery sherds. C14 determinations are not presently available, but could be done. The recent survey shows the partition of the area between two different « landscapes » and modes of land use in the higher, basaltic zone and in the lower, alluvial one.

• **Coastal Syria and Lebanon** (J.P. Thalmann) : Few sites in this area correspond to the criteria of the ARCANE project. In the published sequences from **Ras Shamra** and **Sukas**, IIIrd millennium levels are poorly represented. Recent excavations by the DGAM in **Sianu-NL008** and **Amrith** could provide EB III ? and EB IV inventories, depending on the « diplomatic » solution to be found, or not, to the involvement of Syrian scholars into the project.

The only site with a long stratified sequence is **Arqa-NL007** (North-Lebanon), ranging from EB II ? (level 18) to late EB IV (level 15) and MB I (level 14), and now linked to a set of about 40 radiocarbon determinations. All periods are represented by sets of « primary » inventories ; material includes mainly pottery, an abundant lithic material (« cananean » blades), and metal. Architecture is only domestic, some multi-storeyed houses of level 16 being fully reconstructible with their inner timber structure. Transition to the IInd millennium is represented in level 14 by graves and silos. Palaeobotanical and dendrochronological data are currently being processed.

Fadous-NL013, a small short-lived site about 25 km south of Tripoli, is dated to EB II/III (ca 2800-2700BC) by C14 determinations. Sherds could be included as « composite » inventories. Building techniques for domestic architecture (stone only) are also noteworthy.

Hourriyé-NL014, in the Qadisha valley, c.20 km south-east of Tripoli, recently published by F. Beaino, is a funerary grotto with deposits ranging from EB IV to MB I ; they are however mixed and separation of the material on purely stratigraphical criteria might be difficult. C14 and dendrochronological data will be available.

Saida-tell-NL010 has a sequence of EB II/III deposits recently published by C. Doumet-Serhal. Adscription of the material, mostly sherds, to discrete phases of the sequence might be problematic because of residuality. No EB IV stratum is attested so far. No C14 determinations.

The above list is not exhaustive : additional architectural data might be derived from excavations in downtown Beirut (EB III to MB I) Yanouh (EB IV) and Saida-Dakerman (late Chalco/EB I) ; isolated tomb contexts (e.g. region of Saida, Wadi et-Tin), from old excavations, might also be considered as inventories.

• **Main Theme 3 : Topic reports**

• **Pottery** (L. Cooper) : The main problems in dealing with the pottery of RG02 are : (1) defining the « ceramic borders » based on typological and technical criteria (mainly between the coastal and inland areas) (2) assessing/correlating the geographical and chronological variability within each sub-region and between sub-regions (3) determining sets of technological variables (wares, building and firing

techniques, finishing and decorative techniques, specific practices such as stamps or pot-marks) and their relevance to chronology. Intra- and interregional contacts (circulation of specific types of pottery) and technological trends (e.g. the diffusion of the fast-wheel technique) should be reevaluated on the basis of chronological benchmarks linked to absolute, radiocarbon determinations.

It should be kept in mind that the available documentation is unevenly distributed (1) geographically, inland Syria is much better represented than the coastal area (2) chronologically, material from the first half of the millennium is at best scanty (3) functionally, funerary contexts should not outnumber or be indiscriminately mixed with standard household and « élite » contexts.

Catalogue of Wares (U. Finkbeiner) : A standardized system for the macroscopic description of pottery wares, based on the one used in the neighbouring ME region, was proposed. The « Pottery » file of the Database was adapted in order to be compatible with this catalogue of wares to be introduced as an additional table to the DB. It will be illustrated with macrophotographs (macro-scans) of selected, characteristic samples.

- **Metal** (G. Gernez) : Potentialities and limits of the study of metal for chronological purposes must be considered at the local / regional / inter-regional scale and reflect different modes of production and circulation of the raw material and artefacts. Artefacts are in most cases distributed over large areas, which makes comparisons and connexions between different cultural regions possible ; but duration and diffusion of types also vary according to the nature and function of the artefacts. Determining the origin of a form or a type, and trying to follow its evolution and diffusion doesn't make sense without precise chronologies.

For this reason, it will be necessary to consider for typological purposes a large body of material, both from « old » and recent excavations, but to select the best contexts only for dating. Associations with pottery in individual graves, clearly stratified deposits or caches, artefacts in destruction layers or in a workshop context (moulds), and linked to C14 determinations should be privileged – there might be few of them...

A list of categories and keywords for an additional table to the database is proposed. Using the full relational capabilities of the Database should allow (1) to organize and date metal artifacts from the point of view of technology / function / typology (2) to identify local products and imports (3) to understand development patterns on a local, regional, and larger scale as well as considering short, middle-range or *longue durée* chronological trends.

- **Art** : F. Pinnock summarizes the main directions chosen by P. Matthiae (excused) for coordinating this topic. Ebla is the one site which will provide a full range of technological, typological, and iconographical data for the topic. For this reason, work will be mainly distributed between members of the Ebla team. It is also necessary that artefacts from all other sites which are potentially related to « Art » (glyptics, figurines, all artefacts with more or less elaborated decoration or representations) be explicitly coded as such in the Database, in order to be easily identifiable by the members of the Topic Coordination group.

- **Architecture and Urbanism** (C. Castel-Nogrette) : Evidence for town-planning, especially in EB IV, is a major result of recent excavations and surveys ; full plans of settlements are however available mainly, if not only in « marginal » areas.

Architectural typology should consider buildings in their urban environment as well as isolated buildings, rooms with clear functions or specific features, streets and squares (if properly dated). Fortification systems and fortified sites might form a special section, in addition to features linking the urban or non-urban sites to their environment, such as water-collecting systems. In all cases, the very uneven distribution (spatially and chronologically) of the available documentation must be taken into account when building up regional or chronological typologies.

Building techniques, which are highly dependent on locally available materials and long-lasting regional traditions, should also be considered from the point of view of possibly significant chronological variation.

• **Mortuary data** (G. Schwartz): Consideration of mortuary data for chronological purposes should include the following characteristics :

- (1) Grave types / architectural features / spatial position of grave / subsequent treatment of grave,
- (2) Number, age and gender of interred bodies / social status (elite vs. non-elite individuals determined from grave context, architecture and associated artefacts) and treatment of interred bodies,
- (3) Grave contents categorized as : pottery / personal ornaments / weapons / tools / furniture / animal remains.

A list of relevant sites from RG02, including « old » and recent excavations was reviewed. Chronology should depend first and foremost from « primary » grave inventories, according to the ARCANE definition, but possibilities of dating will be enhanced by reference to the new typologies and chronologies derived from other topics.

4 - Conclusions and directions for future work

The main aims of the meeting were :

- (1) To review the proposed ARCANE methodology and discuss its adaptation to the specific conditions of the RG02 Group. Full consideration of criteria for defining « Inventories » and selecting categories of chronologically « safe » material led to a general agreement, including on the necessary flexibility and methodological *caveats*.
- (2) To check from the preliminary assessment of data to be submitted by all contributors that a representative selection across the whole spectrum of the material culture could be achieved, while sticking to the methodological guidelines of the ARCANE project. Considering the wealth and quality of the selected data presented at the meeting, this is certainly possible. However, it appeared that the list of key-sites should be, if possible, enlarged ; moreover, uneven distribution (geographically and chronologically) of data in most topics should be carefully considered when proceeding to the regional synthesis.

A deadline by the end of 2007 for collecting the « basic », necessary data was deemed reasonable by all participants, considering that all contributors will have to « translate » their original records into the common language of the Database. During this Data Collecting phase of the project, organization of work within the group will be by necessity more « site-based » than « topic-based », and most of the responsibilities will rest upon Excavation Directors and teams of the key-sites, especially as regards the consistency of Serial Numbers attributed to all registered items per site. They are asked to feel free to organize data input as best suits their possibilities, and to manage in the most possible efficient way the (modest) financial aides provided by the project for data input.

The issue of how and to what extent include data from « old » excavations for comparative purposes cannot be settled at the early, present stage of work within the group. However, it is suggested that especially Topic Coordinators, as was apparent from the presentation of the « Metal », « Pottery », « Architectural data » and « Mortuary data » topics, could prepare such material by extensively using the Synopsis feature of the Database. The « Synopsis » file of the Database, with relevant guidelines, will be released by the end of January, 2007.

The principle of an interim meeting in 2007 was agreed upon : this would allow to confront results and problems at about mid-term of data input. Since in June, 2007, most teams will probably be in the field, meeting point could be at Saraqeb (Afis Mission), and a full tour of excavations in activity could easily be scheduled. This meeting does not require extra ESF funding (except if the remaining funds from this meeting can be allocated to it ? This only could ensure a wider participation). All participants are invited to communicate their excavation schedule as soon as possible...

Finally it is a pleasure to thank all participants for their outstanding contributions and, above all, their commitment to the project. No organizational problems were left unsolved and we are confident that scientific issues will be raised and processed with the spirit of friendly cooperation which characterized this highly successful meeting.

5 – Annexes

• Final program and schedule of the meeting

Monday, Nov. 13th

Main Theme 1 : presentation of ARCANE and regional group « Northern Levant », methodology, tools :

- 10.00 Opening of the meeting (S. Mazzone, J.P. Thalmann)
10.15 Presentation of the ARCANE project, its aims, methods and the structure of the Northern Levant regional group (S. Mazzone)
11.00 Presentation of the « Guidelines for the ARCANE procedures of the regional phase » (M. Lebeau)
11.30 Principles of data collecting : stratigraphical and chronological benchmarks, ARCANE « inventories » (J.P. Thalmann)
Discussion of the implications of the structure on the regional group « Northern Levant »
12.30 Lunch at the Institute

14.00 Presentation of the Database : Standalone applications for basic data collecting and future developments towards a fully relational tool (J.P. Thalmann) - *Discussion and comments*
15.30 Coffee break
16.00 Presentation of the Website (U. Finkbeiner, M. Lebeau) -*Discussion and comments*
End of session c. 17.00
17.15 Discussion of the Database and workflow for data entry, with focus on problems specific to the Northern Levant regional group (*for sake of efficiency restricted to contributors*)
End c. 18.30

19.00 – 21.00 Reception at the Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, 3, Rue Michelet
Meeting with parisian colleagues (Université de Paris 1, MAE Nanterre, Louvre)

Tuesday, Nov. 14th

Main Theme 2 : selection and listing of data from key-sites

- 09.00 Inland and central Syria : Ebla (F. Pinock), Afis (S. Mazzone), Umm el-Mara (G. Schwartz)
10.00 al-Rawda (C. Castel-Nogrette), Qatna (D. Morandi-Bonacossi), Southern central Syria (F. Braemer)
11.00 Coffee break
11.30 Coastal Syria and Lebanon : the Amuq (S. Batiuk), the Homs Gap (G. Philip), Lebanon (J.P. Thalmann)
Discussion of possibly related and additional material to key-sites.

Lunch at the Institute

Main Theme 3 : Topic reports and methodology for « Transversal » Topics

- 14.00 Pottery (L.Cooper, J.P. Thalmann), Metal (G. Gernez)
- How to build up a regional « Warenkatalog » ? (U. Finkbeiner, all participants)

Coffee Break

- 16.00 *Topic reports (continued) :* Art (F. Pinnock), Architecture and Urbanism (C. Castel-Nogrette)
17.00 Mortuary data (G. Schwartz)
- Discussion of additional data and necessary comparanda to « Transversal » Topics
End c. 18.30
c. 20.00 or 20.30 Dinner

Wednesday, Nov. 15th

- 09.00 Working steps and directions for future work : organization of data entry
10.30 Coffee break
11.00 *Working steps (continued) :* schedule, budget, deadlines
Discussion of a possible interim meeting « on the spot » in June/July 2007

c. 12.30 Lunch at the Institute

Afternoon and evening free...

• Present list of key-sites (to be completed)

Nr	ARCANE Label	Modern Name	Ancient Name	Country	Lat.N	Long.E
001	Ebla	Tell Mardikh	Ebla	Syria	35°47	36°47
002	Afis	Tell Afis		Syria	35°54	36°47
003	Qarqour	Qarqar		Syria	35°44	36°47
004	Umm el-Marra	Umm el-Marra		Syria	36°08	37°40
005	Rawda	al-Rawda, Rueida		Syria	35°26	37°02
006	Acharne	Tell Acharne		Syria	36°19	36°29
007	Arqa	Tell Arqa	Irqata	Lebanon	34°32	36°02
008	Sianu	Tell Siano		Syria	35°20	36°01
009	Qatna	Tell Mishrifeh	Qatna	Syria	34°46	36°44
010	Saida-tell	Sidon	Sidunu	Lebanon	33°32	35°33

011	Nebi Mend	Tell Nebi Mend	Qadesh	Syria	34°27 36°34
012	Moumassakhin			Syria	
013	Fadous	Tell Fad'ous		Lebanon	34°23 35°65
014	Hourriyé	Mgharret Hourriyé		Lebanon	