

	Signature	Date & Time
Retrieved by		5.1.18
Issued by		5.1.18
Received by		5.1.18
Returned to		
Shelved by		7 of 28

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY - VU

Date : 2017-01-04

ILL NO. : 11429396 TGQ : PAC-10113927 **Service type : Copy Service Level : Core**

Call no. : held

Title : BULLETIN (NEAR EASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY FOUNDATION)

Publisher : Near Eastern Archaeology Foundation

Place of Publication : Sydney

Volume/Issue : 42

Date of part publication : 2002

Pagination : 1-4

Author of Chapter/Article/Paper : Graeme, Clarke

Title of Chapter/Article/Paper : JEBEL KHALID ON THE EUPHRATES

Notes : This request complies with Section 49(1) and 50 of the Copyright Act 1968 (CTH of Australia). E:-Mail: ill-library@unimelb.edu.au

BORROWER : VU / Payments

Address : BAILLIEU LIBRARY: E-MAIL: ILL-LIBRARY@UNIMELB.EDU.AU

Street : Interlibrary Loans Baillieu Library

City : Melbourne 3010

Addressee : UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Rare Books of Special Collections - Fisher lvl 1

→ RB 378.944S M.Ne1 1

CAT	Initials	Date and time
Pulled
1 st NOS/SS
2 nd NOS/SS
Other

University of Sydney internal use only

Loan	Initials	Copy	Initials	Initials
Checked out	Scanned	Sent via DocStore.....
Actioned shipped	Checked	or Sent via CloudStor.....
Packaged	Actioned shipped	
Non-supply				
	Initials	Reason		
Actioned non-supply		



THE NEAR EASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY FOUNDATION BULLETIN

NUMBER 42

April 2002

JEBEL KHALID ON THE EUPHRATES



A view of the excavations in the reception hall of the Governor's Palace, Jebel Khalid. In the background is the Euphrates Valley.

Ever since 1986 an Australian team has been working in North Syria on the west bank of the Euphrates, about 60km south of the Turkish border. Jebel Khalid is a remarkable site - a large outcrop of limestone on the river bank extending for about one and a half kilometres and covering overall about 50 ha in area. Here a Greek/Macedonian settlement was laid out on an Hippodamian grid (it was a virgin site) in the immediate post-Alexander period (the earliest coins

are of the first Seleucid king and posthumous issues of Alexander). It was occupied for the whole period of the Seleucid control of the area and was then systematically abandoned about the middle of the first century BCE (with some subsequent secondary occupation). Its apparent function was to guard a river-crossing point, control river traffic and provide a stopping and trading point (there are river quays and a river gate) for the great highway of the Euphrates down to and

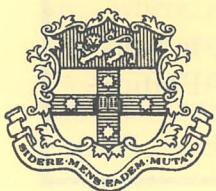
out into the Persian gulf. In other words it is a clone, in its Greek phase, of the more celebrated Dura-Europos further downstream.

In 1986 and 1987 work was concentrated on a survey of the site and a series of sondages to determine the nature and period of occupation. The survey revealed that there were 3.4km of city-walling with 30 defence towers and bastions: one massive horse-shoe shaped tower (17m x 15m) was excavated as a sample. The construction date pointed to the early third-century BCE. The sondages revealed Hellenistic-period occupation, with no earlier occupation levels.

Since 1988 excavation has concentrated in five areas:

[1] Over 1988-91 the Main Gates were uncovered, consisting of two monumental forward-projecting towers, each c. 17m square, and a double-entry gateway (one for wheeled vehicles, one for foot and donkey traffic) with the original paved roadway still in situ. The exterior of the gateway and towers was riveted with fine limestone orthostats. In plan it is closely paralleled by the main Western entrance at Assos in the Troad (?late fourth century BCE).

Continued Page 3



The Near Eastern Archaeology Foundation was established at the University of Sydney in 1986 to promote research into the archaeology of the Middle East and North Africa. Activities include educational programmes, study tours, residential weekends, and an annual dinner. Support for research is through travel grants, fellowships, publication subsidies, and field programme finance.

NEAF Bulletin is published three times a year. Editor & Layout: Mr. Ben Churcher

© The University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia.



NEAF

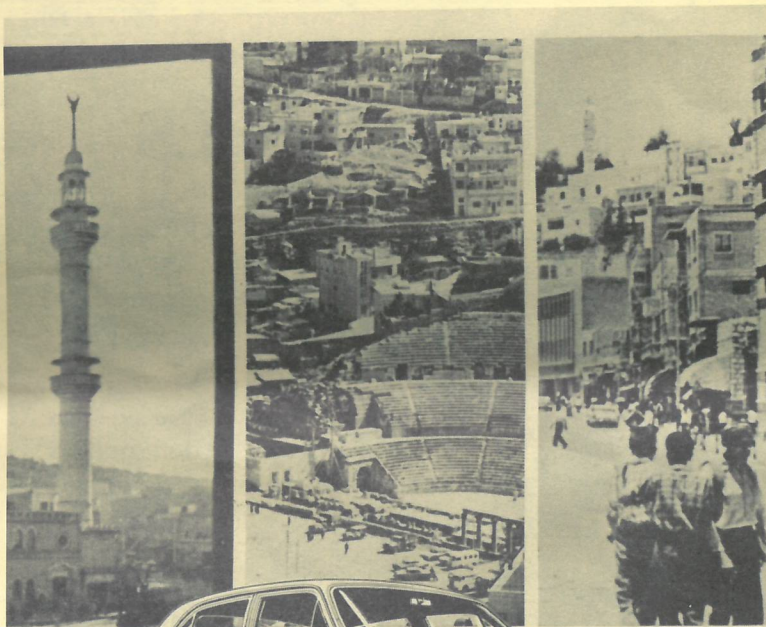
THE NEAR EASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY FOUNDATION

SACAH, A14

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

NSW 2006

(02) 9351 4151



Holden in the land of the Hashemites

The tiny Hashemite kingdom of Jordan lies in the heart of the old Biblical lands of the Middle East. Its neighbours are the Arab and Jewish nations of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Israel. Among its peoples are racial groups whose very names are rich in the drama of history . . . Samaritans, Kurds, Turcomans, Circassians, Copts . . . Jordan is a harsh land, very like much of Australia. So it's not surprising that Australia's Holden car, designed and created

for this rugged continent of ours, should find such acceptance there. But not only there. For now Holden has become a familiar figure in 62 countries overseas. So far, more than 80,000 have been sent abroad, earning some \$80 million for Australia in foreign exchange. 1965 was a record year with export earnings of over \$21.6 million. From the local boy who made good, Holden is really going places internationally, adding a powerful punch to our export drive.

HOLDEN—with the look of leadership (at home and abroad)

WALK

Grants-in-Aid

NEAF recently awarded the Catherine Southwell-Keely Travel Grant of \$3500 to Bernadette McCall.

The following Grants-in-Aid have also been awarded:

C. Arends, \$500; P. Donnelly, \$1500;
K. Hendrix, \$500; F. Kidd, \$1000;
C. McGregor, \$500; W. Reade, \$2000;
A. Warfe, \$500.

Editor's note

This edition has been delayed as we considered the format of the new, colour Bulletin that we hope to release in the second half of the year.

While the Bulletin is changing, we aim to continue providing recent news of Australian archaeological endeavours in West & Central Asia. This edition is no exception and I thank the authors for their contributions.

What you come across in second-hand bookstores... an advertisement from Walkabout Magazine, August 1966. This explains the old Holdens you sometimes see around the streets of Amman today!

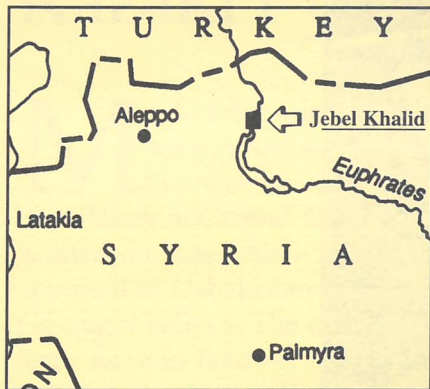
Dead as a Dodo – R.I.P. – Sayonara

– our photocopier has expired!

The photocopier in the NEAF office has finally drawn its last gasp after many years of faithful service. As the cost of a new machine is hard to justify for an organisation like NEAF, we are hoping that someone out there might have an unwanted photocopier that could be donated

to the office. We don't require anything fancy and will be overjoyed with any working machine!

If you think you might be able to help, please call Karen Hendrix at the NEAF office: (02) 9351 4151.



Central column of Room 12 and its associated fallen drums. Governor's Palace.

[2] As a sample of the housing, we have been attempting to excavate since 1988 all of the houses within one "insula", a block surrounded by four streets, measuring c. 35m x 90m. This has produced a wealth of material providing an insight into architectural styles as well as living-conditions, diet, culinary habits, domestic arrangements, economic contacts etc. of the inhabitants. Luxury goods and elegant and elaborate plaster decoration in entertainment rooms attest to the level of affluence enjoyed by at least some of the population. It is in this area of the domestic houses that the secondary occupation is most evident - but in terms of material culture it is still to be classified as late Hellenistic. Work on this "insula" will be completed during the 2002 excavation season.

[3] There is a separate walled acropolis and there excavation (1988-1996) has seen completed the uncovering of a major Hellenistic building, the governor's administrative headquarters, consisting of a central Doric-order courtyard (decastyle - 36 columns all told) with four wings and some twenty rooms on the ground floor, the major ones being originally decorated in elaborate trompe l'oeil marbled panels of plaster. These rooms had kitchens and store-rooms adjoining - where, in Macedonian fashion, the strategos could entertain his garrison troops in symposia. A bath-room (with lime-mortar flooring still intact) and an adjoining

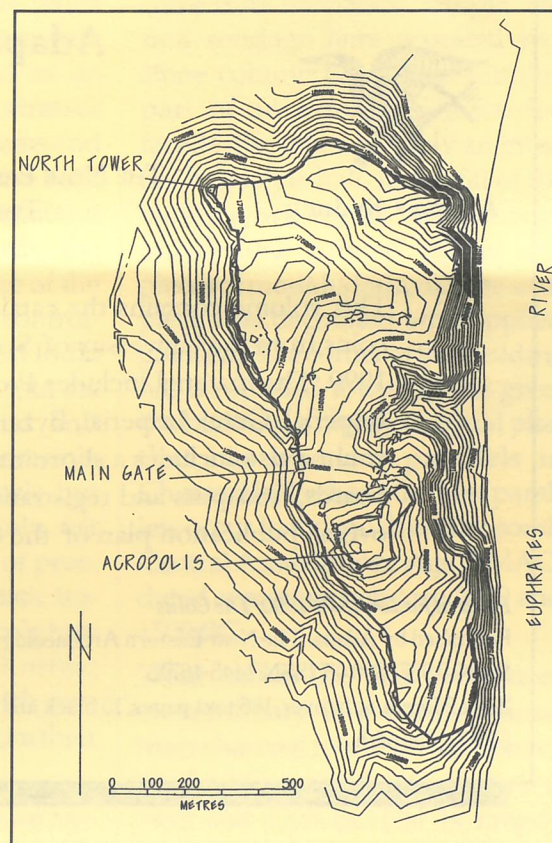
toilet-room (flushed out by water flowing from the bath-room) were among its amenities, as well as a walled courtyard with a drum-altar, found still on its plinth in situ, for religious rites. Living quarters for the governor's family, guests and servants would have been located in an upper storey.

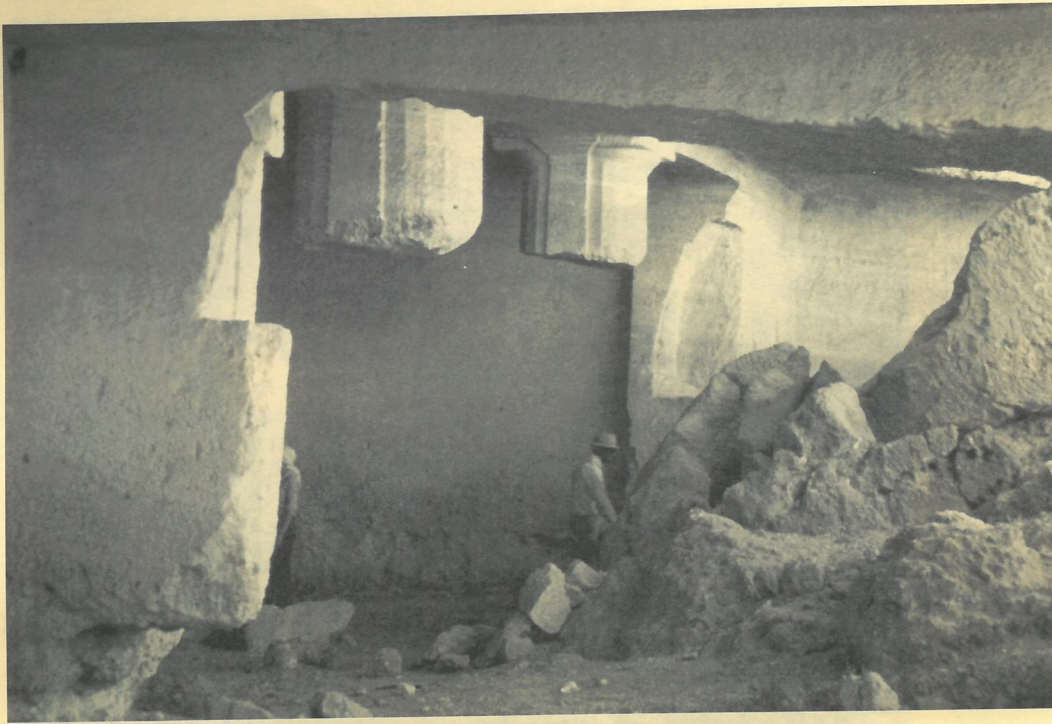
[4] In order to gain further information about the population, its health, mortuary practices, gender distribution etc. a sample of some fifty graves from one of the burial areas associated with the site has been examined along with their grave goods. These are the poorer cist graves from the inland necropolis. In 2003 we hope to explore, by contrast, a sample of the elite graves carved into the rock faces on the riverine side of Jebel Khalid and perhaps discern differences in the social hierarchy of the population.

[5] We have started work on the public building area of the site and so far have partially excavated

two short Doric stoas - colonnaded sets of shops or workrooms, undoubtedly indicating a mercantile or commercial area. And we are partly through excavating a remarkable Temple - it is Doric with two porticos of six columns each on both its western and eastern fronts, so

Contour plan of Jebel Khalid showing the major areas of excavation.





The remains of a facade from one of the rock-cut tombs associated with Jebel Khalid.

that the identical view of the Temple was obtained whether you entered the site from the Main Gate or from the River Gate. Fragments of a very large marble statue have also been recovered as well as an unusual limestone head of a bearded male - with braids and one earring. Around the entire periph-

ery of the Temple were placed at regular intervals no fewer than 28 incense altars. This is the first fully Greek-style Temple from the Seleucid period discovered in the Levant. Over the years 2002-5 we plan to excavate more of this public building area so that we are fully informed of all the civic amenities of

this community. We should then be in a position to form a rounded picture of what life might have been like for a Greek/Macedonian settler to come in the wake of the conquest of Alexander the Great and create a new life in a distant land on the banks of the Euphrates. It is a rare opportunity.

Graeme Clarke



Adapa • Sydney

Adapa Monograph Series

No. 1

THE NEAR EASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY FOUNDATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY



This volume contains the catalogue and associated commentaries for the 1106 coins from the University of Sydney's excavations at Pella in Jordan from 1979 to 1990. The material includes Ptolemaic, Seleucid, Hellenistic city, Jewish, Roman Imperial, Greek Imperial, Byzantine, Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk issues. The volume also includes a short introduction to the site and concordances of mints, hoards, findspots and registration numbers to locate the coin corpus within the overall publication plan of the excavation project.

Pella in Jordan 1979-1990: The Coins

Published by Adapa, The Near Eastern Archaeology Foundation, The University of Sydney 2001

ISBN: 0 9578890 03 ISSN: 1445-467X.

210 x 265mm, softcover, 186 text pages, 15 black and white plates.

\$75.00 plus p&h.