

Photo: N. Garcia

View of the Temple of Dendera, 1838, hand-tinted lithograph after the drawing of that date by David Roberts, R.A. Gift of Eugene and Emily Grant, KM 1995.1.1. This view shows about the top one-quarter of a side gate to the temple before it was cleared in the 1860s by Mariette and reexamined at the turn of the century by Petrie.

Notes from the Director

As we usher in a new academic year, the Kelsey undergoes some changes: Elaine Gazda will be on sabbatical through May 1996, and I will serve as Acting Director; renovations on the second floor began the last week of September; and a major exhibition on ancient Nubia will be on display at the Museum until the middle of December.

Dedication

One of the highlights of this past spring was the dedication of our new SAFE box. After more than a year of renovation and moving, this climate-controlled

building-within-a-building was completed and our collections safely ensconced within it. We are delighted to report that our collections can now be taken off the "endangered species" list. The dedication—an all-day event on April 21—honored the many people who made this recent building project possible. The day began with luncheon in our newly renovated library, followed by a dedication ceremony and lecture by Assistant Curator Janet Richards and finally a dinner at Inglis House. Special guests included Eugene and Emily Grant, Ann Taylor-van Rosevelt, representatives from an anonymous foundation, and Henry and

Helga Hosmer. We extend profound gratitude to all of our contributors for their assistance in preserving our collections of objects, photographs, archives, and field records.

Fieldwork

As in other years, this past summer was a time for important and often exciting work in the field. Projects cosponsored by the Kelsey Museum kept staff and students busy at various sites in the Mediterranean. Professor Lea Stirling (now of the University of Manitoba) and doctoral student David Stone continued to oversee excavation and survey of the Leptiminius Archaeological Project.

continued

Excavations uncovered an unusual series of structures at Leptiminus in eastern Tunisia (see page 7). The Pylos Regional Archaeological Project (PRAP), codirected by Professor Susan Alcock, began its fourth year of survey and study in Greece. Focusing on a large area surrounding the famous Bronze Age site of "Nestor's Palace," PRAP is becoming internationally recognized for its pioneering work with computer mapping and analysis. The significance of that work provides the lead article in the fall issue of *LSA Magazine* ("Michigan Maps the Mediterranean," by Sebastian Heath and Susan Alcock). Professor John Pedley continued excavation at the well-known site of Paestum, Italy. Work concentrated on the Roman necropolis unearthed in 1993 and a new area that contains the possible remains of an archaic Greek sanctuary.

The presence of our graduate students was also evident at several non-Kelsey-sponsored fieldwork and research projects throughout the Mediterranean and Europe. Bryan Burns worked on Cyprus, Carla Goodnoh in Egypt, Jen Trimble and Sebastian Heath in France, Melanie Grunow and Steve Tuck in Italy, and Elise Friedland in Israel.

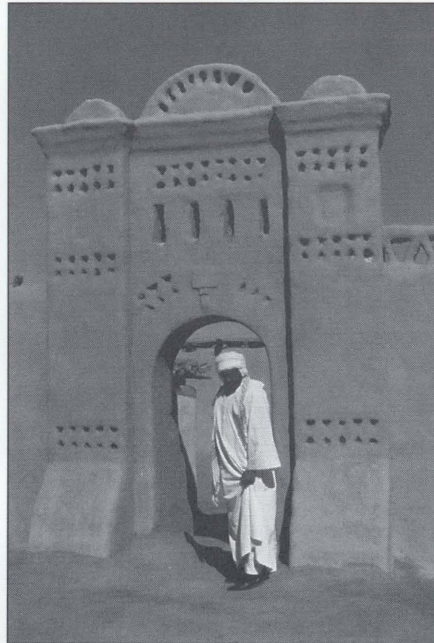
Renovations

Pressing needs of the Museum have spawned several long-term renovation projects over the past few years. The most recent enterprise began September 20 and will last approximately one month. The second floor area known as the fieldwork lab will be reconfigured to provide more efficient office and research space. By the middle of October we hope that hammers will be laid down and we can enjoy the fruits of this most recent labor.

The Kelsey on Line

The Museum continues to travel along the "information highway." As reported in the last newsletter, the Kelsey has a home page on the World Wide Web (<http://classics.lsa.umich.edu/Kelsey/Outreach.html>). This gateway to the Museum was recently recognized by Point Survey as one of the top home pages on the Internet. In addition, Professor Thelma K. Thomas and her student assistant, Beth Langenderfer, spent many hours uploading text and scanning images from previous exhibitions. Ultimately, we hope to place all our exhibitions, past and future, on line. By the end of September, four shows were available for worldwide viewing: *Wondrous Glass*;

Dangerous Archaeology; *Portals to Eternity*; and *Byzantium: University of Michigan Expeditions and Collections*. Finally, with the help of a special grant, Professor Terry Wilfong is designing and implementing a novel First Year Seminar in which students will create their own on-line excavations using the Kelsey's extensive collection of field notes, data bases, graphics, and archival photographs from the Graeco-Roman sites of Karanis and Dimé. Preliminary work for the seminar is currently being conducted by Pedar Foss, Sebastian Heath, and Alan Hogg.



Awad A. Abdelgadir, who presented the Museum's family program "Life on the Nile," stands at a Nubian gateway. A member of the Nubian Dongolawi tribe with degrees in law and education, he recently set up a solar energy project and wind pump in his native village, Zawrat.

Recent Gifts

Amidst the swirl of activity during the first week of classes the Kelsey received a wonderful package from New York: eight prints of ancient Egyptian sites by the celebrated Victorian traveler and artist David Roberts. Roberts's lyrical sketches from the mid-nineteenth century (see photograph on page 1) are particularly valuable since many of the sites he documents are now badly deteriorated. These evocative prints were donated to the Kelsey by Eugene Grant (Michigan '38) and his wife Emily Grant. It was also largely through their extraordinary generosity that the SAFE was built last year. We are enormously

grateful to the Grants for their ongoing support and eagerly anticipate displaying the Roberts prints in the near future.

Fall Events

The Kelsey's fall schedule is lively and busy. Through the efforts of Thelma K. Thomas, we were able to secure the much-sought-after traveling exhibition, "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa." The exhibition opened Friday, September 29, with a special reception from 5:00 to 9:00 p.m. (page 3). Initially conceived and created by Dr. David O'Connor while curator at The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, "Ancient Nubia" has received the highest praise from *Newsweek*, the *Washington Post*, and the *New York Times*.

Complementing the show is a series of rare photographs culled from the Kelsey archives. The photographic display, curated by Robin Meador-Woodruff, illustrates various phases in the construction of the Aswan Dam. Inevitable flooding caused by the dam threatened significant monuments in Lower Nubia.

Scheduled in conjunction with these exhibitions were two days of family programs focusing on life in modern Nubia. Awad Abdelgadir (see photo at left) took children on a slide tour of traditional village life along the Nile in the Nubian area of the Sudan. The fall will also bring two public lectures by visiting scholars and Nubian specialists: Kathryn Bard of Boston University and David O'Connor of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University and the University of Pennsylvania (see calendar, page 8).

In addition to our focus on Nubia this fall, we have pooled resources with Wayne State University, other departments on campus, and the Archaeological Institute of America to bring three outside speakers to the area: Catherine Johns and Donald Bailey, both Keepers of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum; and Elizabeth Stone, from the Department of Anthropology, SUNY-Stony Brook (see calendar).

All of us at the Museum look forward to the coming year and hope you will join us at future events. It is through your support that our varied activities—from exhibits to field work to research to outreach—are made possible. We greatly appreciate the time, ideas, financial assistance, and enthusiasm you provide the Kelsey Museum.

Lauren Talalay, Acting Director

Exhibition on Ancient Nubia Offers New Insights into Complex Society

Since its inception, the Kelsey Museum has devoted many of its resources to the study of Egyptian culture and its interrelations with other areas of the ancient world. Field and research projects, as well as permanent installations and special exhibitions, have long featured ancient Egypt. With the major traveling exhibition "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa," on display from September 29 to December 15, we now add to our roster of subjects this fascinating region, which extended over 868 miles along the Nile Valley in what is now southernmost Egypt and the Sudan (see map).

In "Ancient Nubia" a wide variety of artifacts, including ceramic vessels, jewelry, statuary, and funerary inscriptions, document the rise and fall of a series of Nubian kingdoms, the richness and variety of their indigenous cultures, and the complicated relationships they had with Egypt. Exhibition artifacts span 3,500 years and come from various regions of the culturally diverse Nubian civilization (see photos, page 5).

Ancient Nubia Today

My own interest in this civilization began when, as a graduate student intern in the Department of Egyptian, Classical and Ancient Middle Eastern Art at the Brooklyn Museum—a lone Byzantinist among a small army of Egyptologists—I was indoctrinated in the emerging significance of ancient Nubia. Thanks to my early training, we at the Kelsey were quick to respond when, in 1991, we first learned that the University of Pennsylvania had begun to organize an exhibition on this long-neglected topic.

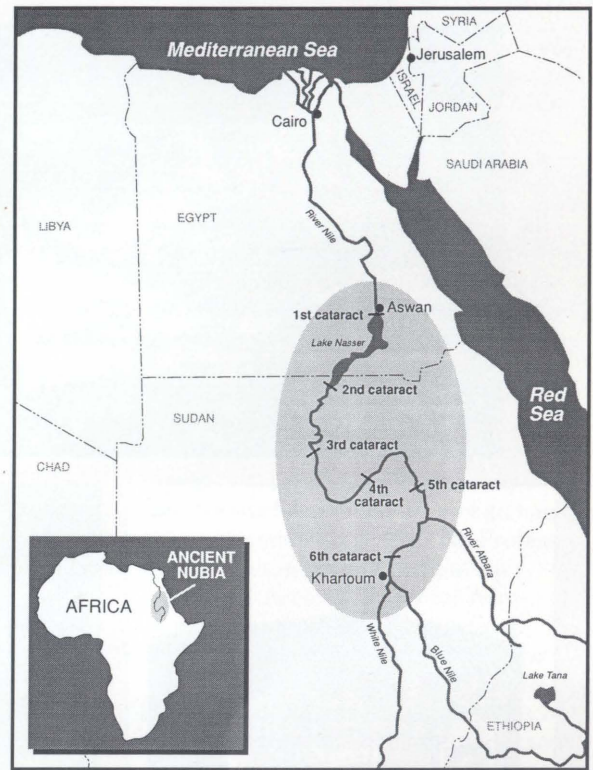
The only notable scholarly exhibition on ancient Nubia before this one was organized in 1978 by curators at The Brooklyn Museum and the then-Lowie Museum of Anthropology at Berkeley. Despite the accumulation of a whole generation's worth of new archaeological information since that time, "Ancient Nubia" is the first successor

exhibition. Not surprisingly, the show's traveling schedule booked immediately, with a waiting list of more than twenty museums. In the meantime, a spate of special exhibitions (at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Oriental Institute of Chicago, the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, the British Museum in London, and the new Nubian museum currently under construction in Aswan) have confirmed that Nubia is a subject whose time has come.

The University of Pennsylvania has a special history of participation in Nubian archaeology, having led expeditions during the two main phases (1907–11 and 1929–34) of intensive surveys of Lower Nubia. These salvage operations were made necessary by the construction of the first Aswan Dam and the subsequent High Dam, which led to the flooding of much of Lower Nubia and its ancient monuments. Many of the artifacts recovered during these surveys were allotted to The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania. Now for a short time "Ancient Nubia" allows us to present a representative sample of that comprehensive collection. (The Kelsey's Assistant Curator Janet Richards is investigating avenues for the longer-term inclusion of Nubian materials in our gallery installations.)

O'Connor's Scholarly Contribution

This remarkable exhibition was curated by Dr. David O'Connor during his tenure as Curator-in-Charge of the Egyptian Section of The University Museum and Professor of Asian and



Map of Ancient Nubia. Adapted from Steffen Wenig, *Africa in Antiquity*, vol. 1: The Essays (Brooklyn Museum, 1978), p. 18.

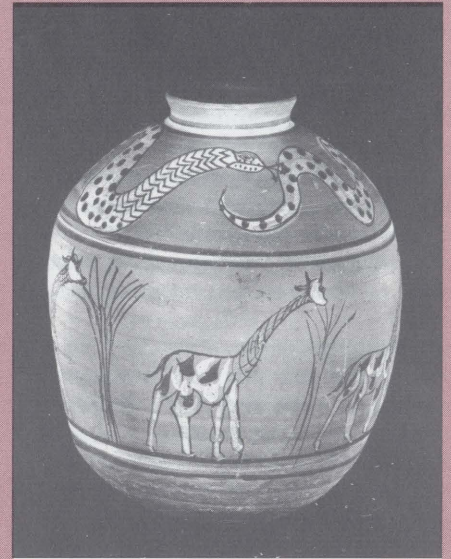
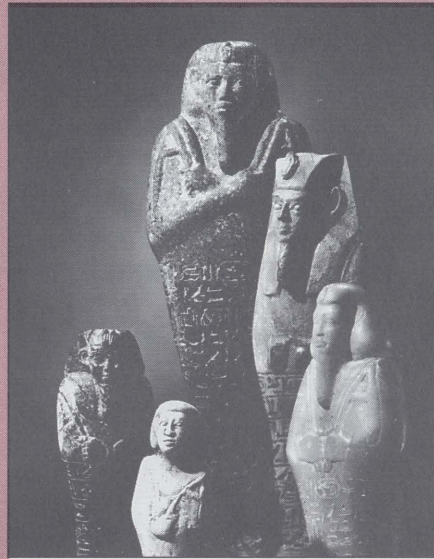
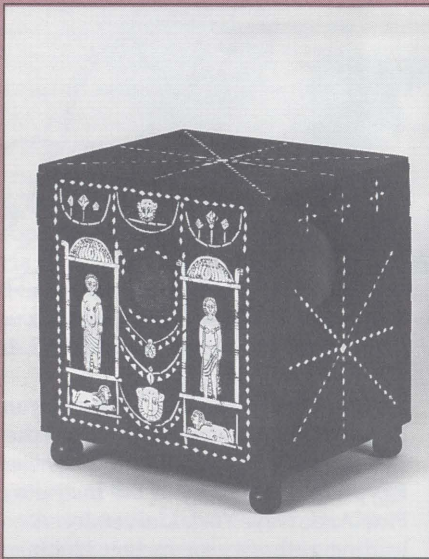
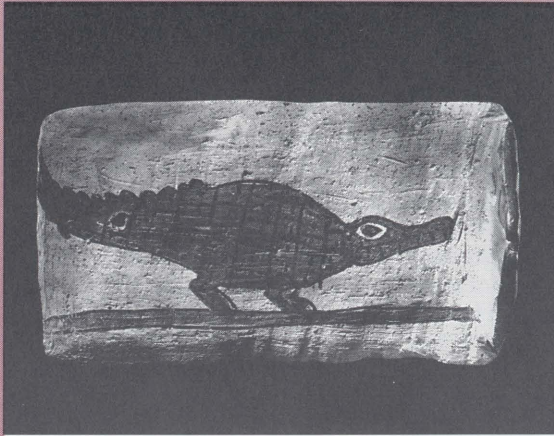
Middle Eastern Studies, University of Pennsylvania. He currently holds the Lila Acheson Wallace Chair of Ancient Egyptian Art History at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. A leading authority on ancient Nubia and Egypt, Dr. O'Connor has published several articles on the early Nubian kingdoms and contributed a chapter to the *Cambridge History of Africa*. He is the author of *Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa*, the book that accompanies the show (available at the Kelsey for \$30), and will lecture here in November (see calendar, page 8).

Currently codirector of the Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition to Abydos in southern Egypt, Professor O'Connor is an archaeologist concerned with a wide range of issues, including social and political organization and development. These theoretical foundations undergird the significant scholarly contribution of "Ancient Nubia," particularly its move outward from the close description of individual sites to analysis and interpretation that cross geographical and chronological boundaries.

Earlier scholars had concluded that ancient Nubia was a less powerful and less sophisticated appendage of ancient

"Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa" is supported, in part, by generous funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Pew Charitable Trusts, as well as the International Institute, the Office of the Vice President for Research, and the Office of the Vice Provost for Academic and Multicultural Affairs of the University of Michigan. In addition to covering the costs of loan fees, transportation, insurance, and installation, funding from these University of Michigan offices allows us to sponsor special events, participate in established tutoring programs, and add evening and weekend hours for the duration of the exhibition. We thank them for their assistance and encouragement.

A Sample of Objects in "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa"



Clockwise from upper left: 1) ceramic box lid (A.D. 100) with crocodile in profile painted on top and human face painted on flat end; pierced for attachment to a container; 2) group of iron and bronze arrowheads (100 B.C.–A.D. 300) found in tombs; 3) ceramic jar (100 B.C.–A.D. 300) depicting giraffes; 4) group of royal ushabtis (ca. 690–593 B.C.), funerary figurines inscribed with hieroglyphic magic spells to enable them to work for the tomb owner in the afterlife; 5) wooden box and lid, with carved ivory inlay (100 B.C.–A.D. 300). Photos courtesy of The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania.

Egypt. They based their conclusions on archaeological evidence derived mainly from the northern region of Lower Nubia, where the two phases of dam construction had necessarily focused survey efforts. Hence, much of previous scholarship on Nubian social and political organization is based on the early kingdoms that developed in Lower Egypt, to the neglect of the more powerful later states located further south.

By contrast, Professor O'Connor has identified substantive evidence for the early development of complex societies in ancient Nubia. He has been able to reach this new plateau in Nubian scholarship largely by collating the archaeological evidence for the southern

regions and filtering it through the lens of anthropological archaeology. His analysis is greatly enhanced by his open consideration of alternate ways to frame the processes of Nubian cultural development as well as his attentiveness to African influences and connections other than Egyptian.

It is for these reasons that "Ancient Nubia" has enjoyed such great success since its opening at The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in October of 1992. Reviews and articles in *Newsweek* (October 19, 1992), the *Washington Post* (May 10 and 29, 1995), and the *New York Times* (July 2, 1995) have considered it newsworthy that the exhibition places ancient Nubians and their

civilization in a new historical context. As Professor O'Connor notes, "Nubians in the Bronze Age, from about 3100 B.C. to 1000 B.C., are usually thought of as divided into small chiefdoms, with the partial exception of the Kingdom of Kush in the Middle Bronze Age. However, recent research suggests that large kingdoms arose in Nubia much earlier than is generally thought. Over the centuries Nubians and Egyptians competed for power and advantage throughout the vast Lower Nile region, from the Mediterranean Sea south to the sixth Cataract in the Sudan. Powerful and centrally organized early Nubians are truly Egypt's rivals in Africa."

Thelma K. Thomas

New Docent Activities

Members of the new docent class, recently graduated under the expert tutelage of Visiting Assistant Curator of Education Mark Lawall, will assist the education office in expanded outreach programs that focus on the fall exhibition, "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa."

The most ambitious of these new efforts is a mentorship program. To implement this project, we will enlist University students for the fall docent training sessions on Nubia. Some of these students will already be involved in Ann Arbor/Detroit-area secondary tutoring programs through various departments on campus—for example, the English Composition Board, the Center for Afroamerican and African Studies, and the College of Engineering.

Then, paired with a small group of local secondary school students, the University mentors will guide their charges through the exhibition, helping them find meaningful ways to view and respond to the artifacts. Mentors will also accompany their pupils to the Ann Arbor Public Library to make use of the resources there.

As a culmination of this experience, students will express their reactions to the exhibition, whether through poems, drawings, essays, short stories, or some other medium. We hope to print a collection of these projects to present to the University mentors and their students, as well as to parents and teachers, at a celebration scheduled for Martin Luther King Day.

Another addition to our fall outreach program will be the availability of the Museum for use by community groups in the evening. We will be open Tuesday evenings during the Nubia exhibition and would like to offer our classroom as a unique space for meetings, small receptions, or special programs. Included in the rental fee would be a docent-led tour of the gallery and a short classroom presentation of slides and/or video footage on Nubia.

In a third new outreach effort, docents will lead informal tours of the Nubia exhibition each Sunday afternoon, 2:30–3:15, from October 8 to December 17. These gallery talks will be open to anyone in the Museum at that time.

With these three new activities and a new group of docents, we look forward to a lively and educational fall.

Becky Loomis

Related Events Broaden Interest of Nubia Show

The Kelsey is hosting a number of special events in connection with the "Ancient Nubia" exhibition. During the opening weekend, on September 30 and October 1, we offered a family program featuring the vibrant and knowledgeable Awad A. Abdelgadir, an educator of Nubian origin. He presented several family activities drawn from his experiences growing up in a modern Nubian village in the Sudan.

An exhibition drawn from the Museum's extensive collection of archival photographs clarifies some of the most interesting aspects of Nubian archaeology. While working with the Kelsey's extensive photographic archives last summer, Curator Robin Meador-Woodruff discovered a series of views taken when the first Aswan Dam was under construction in 1901. Her hallway exhibition uses these rare photographs, in conjunction with views of Lower Nubian sites inundated by the Nile as a result of the first and second Aswan dams, to illustrate various phases of dam construction and the inundation of the monuments of Lower Nubia.

Two lecturers will discuss aspects of

ancient Nubian history. Professor Kathryn Bard, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, will deliver the opening lecture on October 6. Drawing on results of her past season's excavations at Axum, she will examine interconnections between the Nubian kingdom of Meroe and the Ethiopian kingdom of Axum. On November 14 Professor David O'Connor, curator of the exhibition, will lecture on kingship in ancient Nubia (see calendar, page 8).

In addition, several courses are offered in conjunction with the exhibition. Over this past summer Professor Janet Richards (a former student of David O'Connor) taught an undergraduate course on the art and archaeology of ancient Nubia. This fall Professor Sharon Patton (Department of the History of Art and Center for Afroamerican and African Studies) and Professor Thelma Thomas are team-teaching an undergraduate course on scholarly and popular constructions of ancient Nubia. Also this fall, Professor Thomas is leading a graduate-level museum practices seminar that explores various issues raised by the exhibition.

Thelma K. Thomas



Prospective archaeologists of all ages dig up fun at our second Family Day, "A Morning with Mummies," on June 24. There had been such an overwhelming response to our inaugural Family Day on April 29 that we immediately started to take names for this second event. We hope that these events, along with "Life on the Nile" presented this fall, will begin a successful new tradition.

The Amphora of Baton and Eraios in the Kelsey

Spotlight

The Kelsey Museum's Greek and Roman gallery has always been well known for its Greek and Roman sculpture, glass, and Greek vases. No less important for the study of the ancient world, however, are two large transport amphoras. One is covered with the remains of sea life, a testimony to its long sojourn on the bottom of the Bay of Naples after a nearly successful journey from Egypt, probably in the first century A.D. The other is better preserved thanks to its entirely successful voyage from Apulia to Karanis sometime between 150 and 50 B.C.

Amphoras such as these carried wine, oil, fish sauce, and other liquid goods. Although the goods themselves rarely survive, these jars are quite hearty. As a result, they provide archaeologists and historians with indispensable evidence for patterns of ancient commerce.

The amphora from Apulia offers additional data: the names Baton and Eraios stamped on the handles. These stamps, the specific form of the jar itself, and stamped and unstamped fragments from the kilns that fired these amphoras, all provide an intriguing view of Apulian amphora production.

Fragments of these jars have been found with kilns near the modern city of Brindisi on the Adriatic coast of Italy. Fragments found with one kiln precisely match the form of the Kelsey's amphora. Many of the handles from this kiln were stamped with the Latin name C. Aninius, probably the owner of the workshop. His stamp is found with stamps of Greek names: Eutuchus, Damas, Dasos, and Ctesos. Such stamps are often attributed to the potters themselves, assumed to be slaves.

Unfortunately, the names Baton and Eraios do not appear paired directly with Aninius. The precise form of their amphora, however, is matched by those stamped by Aninius and not by jars from other workshops. Baton and Eraios seem to have worked in Aninius's workshop.

The Kelsey's amphora raises the problem of the relationship between names paired on Apulian jars. A Latin name paired with a series of Greek names, as in the pairing of Aninius with Cteson, certainly suggests the scenario of a workshop owner and his potters. When

both stamps on a jar refer to Greek names, as in the case of the Kelsey jar and a handful of others, the interpretation is more uncertain. When a slave's name is paired with a master's, the actual potter and the person who is financially responsible for the product are both known. When two slaves are named, which of the two bears responsibility for the product? Latin legal texts mention slaves or freed slaves who were commissioned to carry out business for

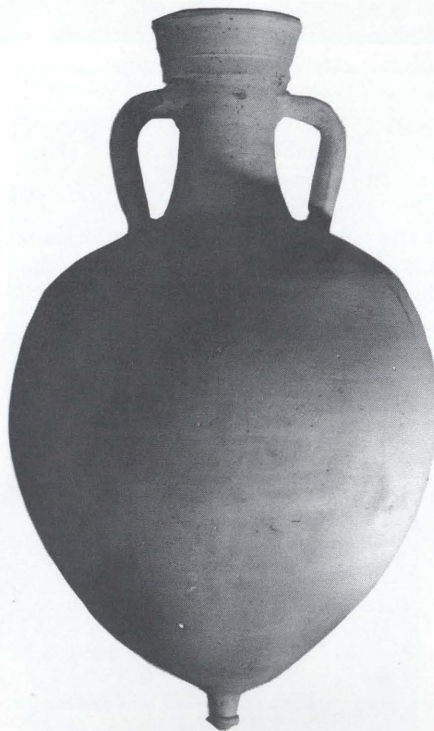
their masters. Thus, one of the slaves on the amphoras could be the agent of a workshop owner.

Baton, from the Kelsey jar, appears to have been such an agent. He is one of the few Greeks to be paired with a series of other Greek names: Pilemos, Apelaes, and, on the Kelsey example, Eraios. Baton's legal and commercial relationship with Aninius is not indicated by the stamp, but in antiquity it could have been certified by written documents. Today, we are dependent on the similarity of Baton's amphoras to those of Aninius to propose a connection between the two men. While Baton may have begun his career as a potter for Aninius (or another workshop), he seems to have received greater authority later in his career.

The stamps on these amphoras attest to a complex system of production, an industry of sufficient scale that some workshop owners used agents to manage their potteries. The complexity of the industry is matched by its commercial success. Baton and Eraios's amphora was found in Egypt. Eraios is further attested on five stamps now in Milan, originally from the Fayoum, and on another now in Cairo. Stamps with the master's name, Aninius, are scattered between Egypt and France. Another fragment, purchased in Jerusalem, now in the Kelsey's SAFE, preserves the name Obultronius and his otherwise unattested slave, Ap... (the stamp is incomplete). Recent excavations by the University of Michigan at the site of Coptos in Egypt recovered additional stamps and fragments of Apulian amphoras.

The amphora of Baton and Eraios provides a fitting symbol of the Kelsey Museum's contribution to research on ancient trade and commerce. As the Museum's collection of amphoras, stamps, and related artifacts is studied in greater detail, our understanding of the ancient Mediterranean economy is sure to increase.

Mark Lawall
University of Manitoba



Amphora from Apulia, KM 8126 (top); handles of the amphora, stamped with the names Baton (middle) and Eraios (bottom).

Further reading

- Aubert, J.-J. "Workshop Managers." In *The Inscribed Economy*, ed. W. V. Harris (Ann Arbor 1993), 171-81.
- Manacorda, D. "Le anfore dell'Italia repubblicana: aspetti economici e sociali." In *Amphores romaines et histoire économique, dix ans de recherche* (Rome 1989), 443-67.
- Palazzo, P. "Le anfore di Apani (Brindisi)." In *Amphores romaines et histoire économique, dix ans de recherche* (Rome 1989), 548-54.

Transects and Trenches: The 1995 Season of the Leptiminus Archaeological Project

Ancient Leptiminus (modern Lamta, Tunisia) was a prosperous port city in Punic, Roman, and Byzantine times (ca. 400 B.C. to A.D. 700). The harbor was already important enough in Punic times that Hannibal chose it for the landing of his troops in 202 B.C. By Roman times, the city was known for the high quality of its *garum* (a fermented fish sauce), and stamped amphoras (ceramic transport vessels) for the export of olive oil and *garum* have been found as far afield as Rome. Preserved under olive fields, the site now has much to tell us about Roman North Africa.

For the last five years, an interdisciplinary archaeological team from the Kelsey Museum has been investigating the thriving economy of Leptiminus using a variety of archaeological techniques. These include field survey, excavation, analysis of ceramic, bones, seeds, pollen, and the regional geology, and the preparation of exhibits at the local museum. In 1995, the Kelsey Museum's team, led by David Stone (IPCAA Ph.D. candidate) and Lea Stirling (1994 IPCAA graduate), returned to Leptiminus, joined by the University of Manitoba. There were three main research aims for the 1995 season: to investigate the rural territory of the city, to locate and explore pottery kilns, and to conduct subsurface testing of parts of the city.

The exploration of the rural territory was carried out through field survey, a technique in which teams of students systematically collect surface finds (i.e., pottery, mosaic, tiles) from selected, gridded portions of fields (transects) and then analyze the concentrations of

different finds to understand ancient land use. The survey data will define the boundaries of the city, since artifact concentrations are much higher over the actual city. More importantly, the rural survey will allow us better to understand the economic relationship of the town and countryside. Many of the products used or exported by the city came from the surrounding farms and villas, which were probably owned by city dwellers. Hence, the growth or decline of different kinds of rural sites over time is related to changes in the city's economy. This year, fifteen sites were identified, including five probable villas or farms (so identified because of their mosaics and imported marbles), several wells and cisterns, graves of Roman and Punic date, and sizeable artifact scatters. In all, the survey covered an area of some 130 hectares.

On selected areas of the site, a geophysics team from the University of Bradford carried out subsurface testing through magnetometry, a method of detecting densities of magnetized material such as fired clay, and electrical resistivity, a technique of detecting changes in densities of subsurface features (i.e., walls, roads, pits). Working in the city center, along the harborfront, and in industrial zones known from the field survey, they identified some possible buildings, street alignments, kilns, and a distinctive linear feature that aligns well with one of the aqueducts already known. Subsurface testing is an essential tool in archaeology because it allows archaeologists to "see" subsurface features in large areas of land *without excavation*. On the Leptiminus project, this non-destructive technique is an important complement to both field survey and excavation.

Excavation focused on two areas of Leptiminus's eastern industrial zone. One trench



The smaller of the two kilns uncovered this summer at Leptiminus. It probably produced coarseware casseroles.

revealed a building with tile floors, numerous drains, and a vat. This may have been a house or an industrial installation, or possibly both. At the other site we uncovered two full kilns of different sizes and traces of two more. Magnetometry indicates the presence of at least four more kilns nearby. The smaller kiln (1.85 m diameter) appears to have produced chiefly coarseware casseroles. The other kiln (3 m diameter) was filled with amphora debris, including one whole vessel. All pottery dates to the first three centuries A.D. This kiln site is one of the first in Tunisia to be scientifically excavated, and the results of this excavation will tell us much about the technology, organization, and products of the ceramic industry of North Africa. The excavations tie in well with the other research at Leptiminus because they should elucidate the relations between amphora production and olive oil production.

The 1995 results, along with those of previous seasons, continue to validate the observation of an early visitor to the site, H.-G. Pflaum, "Finally, I would say that Leptiminus is not as insignificant as its name would suggest." All branches of the project will continue working in 1996.

Lea Stirling
University of Manitoba

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Margaret A. Lourie, *Editor*



University of Michigan student Aaron Drengberg works at kiln site in Leptiminus.

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Museum hours September 29–December 15

Monday–Saturday 9:00–4:00

Tuesday until 9:00 p.m.; Sunday 1:00–4:00

Calendar of Events

Exhibition

- *Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa*

September 29–December 15

Opening: September 29, 5:00–9:00 p.m.

Lectures

- *Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia: The Trade*

Network, and New Evidence from the

1995 Excavations in Aksum, Ethiopia

by Kathryn Bard, Boston University

October 6, 4:00 p.m., Angell Hall Aud. D

Reception follows at the Kelsey

- *Roman Buildings at Hermopolis Magna*

in Egypt

by Donald M. Bailey, British Museum

October 13, 4:00 p.m., Angell Hall Aud. D

Reception follows at the Kelsey

- *Roman Treasures from Britain: Hoards from*

Hoxne, Thetford, Mildenhall, and Elsewhere

by Catherine M. Johns, British Museum
October 16, 4:00 p.m., Angell Hall Aud. D

- *Anatomy of a Mesopotamian City: The Mashkan-shapir Project*

by Elizabeth C. Stone, SUNY–Stony Brook

October 17, 5:10 p.m., 180 Tappan Hall

Reception follows at the Kelsey

Cosponsored by the Archaeological
Institute of America

- *Kingship in Ancient Nubia*

by David O'Connor, Institute of Fine

Arts, New York University and

University of Pennsylvania

November 14, 7:00 p.m., Angell Hall Aud. C

Reception follows at the Kelsey

Family Program

- *Life on the Nile*, with Awad A. Abdelgadir

September 30, 1:00 p.m.

October 1, 10:00 & 1:00 p.m.

\$5/person; reserve by Sept. 25 (747-0441)

Open House:

- October 5, 4:00–6:00, Kelsey Museum
and UM Museum of Art

Gallery Talks

- Informal, docent-led exhibition tours
Sundays, Oct. 8–Dec. 17, 2:30–3:15

Kelsey Benefit Days at Borders

- October 20–22, Borders Book Shop

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