

# 5th KIM

## **5<sup>th</sup> Kültepe International Meeting**

**July 30 to August 2, 2022**

### **Materials, crafts and natural environment at Kültepe and surroundings**

The data obtained during 70 years of archaeological excavations have been presented and discussed at various meetings and conferences. The major aim of the Kültepe International Meeting (KIM) series, which was held for the first time in summer 2013 and takes place every two years, is to generate synergizing interactions among researchers studying the site of Kültepe or the ancient city of Kaneš, and thus to bring together archaeologists and philologists in the scope of multidisciplinary studies, in order to present and discuss their work.

The fifth Kültepe International Meeting (KIM) will take place in July 30 – August 2, 2022. It will gather the archaeologists and experts collaborating with Kültepe excavations and the philologists and historians who are working on specific archives. This meeting will be organized in two sessions:

1. Work in progress: Within this session, we invite colleagues to present the state of progress of their work: the philologists on the archives they are studying or about any ongoing research based on the Kültepe tablets, the archaeologists and others as well on their current researches linked to Kültepe. This session will naturally involve all the sub-disciplines of archaeology and archaeometry, as for example, geology and

paleobotany.

2. "Materials, crafts and the natural environment at Kültepe and surroundings: The natural environment of Kültepe has been the topic of some of the articles published in the first KIM volumes. We would like to deepen this line of research by trying to connect all aspects of this natural environment, the materials it offers, the religious beliefs it might have created etc. with the sphere of craftsmanship in all its many facets. And of course we also want to encourage participants to widen these questions to all possible connecting factors as we find them in the rich material of the Old Assyrian cuneiform documentation.

KIM5\_2022\_programme

KIM5 2022 abstracts



## Program

## Saturday, July 30<sup>th</sup>

|             |                                                                                                    |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8:45 – 9:00 | Registration at Kültepe                                                                            |
| 9:00 – 9:15 | Conference Opening, Welcome<br>and Introduction: Fikri Kulakoglu, Cécile Michel & Guido<br>Kryszat |

9:15 – 10:00 **Keynote Opening Lecture** by  
Adelheid Otto (Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich)  
*Law and justice in Karum Kanesh and its depiction on cylinder  
seals*

## Session 1: Metal Works and Art

Chair: Andreas Müller-Karpe

10:00 – 10:30 Cécile Michel (CNRS, ArScAn-HAROC, Nanterre & CSMC, Hamburg University)  
*Gold in the Jewels from Aššur and Kaneš*

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 11:30 Wayne Powell (Brooklyn College-CUNY), Mike Johnson (Stell Environmental Enterprises, Atlanta), K. Aslihan Yener (ISAW, New York University) & Ryan Mathur (Juniata College, Huntingdon)  
*The Sources of Tin for Kültepe/Kanesh and Tell Atchana/Alalakh: Two Synchronous Production Systems*

11:30 – 12:00 Ji Yeon Choi (Ankara Üniversitesi) & Fikri Kulakoglu (Ankara Üniversitesi)  
*The importance of Kültepe in the formation of Hittite Art*

12:00 – 14:00 Lunch

## **Session 2: Recent Discoveries at Kültepe**

Chair: Adelheid Otto

14:00 – 14:30 Yilmaz Ridvanogullari (Ankara University), Cihan Ay (Ankara University), Güzel Öztürk (Balıkesir University), Elif Genç (Çukurova University, Adana) & Fikri Kulakoğlu (Ankara University)  
*Changes in the Settlement Plan at the End of the Early Bronze Age III in Kültepe: New Data on the Transition from Public Buildings to Private Workshops*

14:30 – 15:00 Ryoichi Kontani (Notre-Dame Seishin University, Okayama), Fikri Kulakoğlu (Ankara University) & Yuji Yamaguchi (Okayama University)  
*Material culture of Late Chalcolithic Age at Kültepe: Excavations at Central Trench, Kültepe 2021*

15:00 – 15:30 Fikri Kulakoğlu (Ankara University) & Luca Peyronel (Milano University)

*Recent Excavations on the Southwestern Mound of Kültepe. A New Public Building from the End of the Assyrian Colony Period at Kaneš-Neša*

15:30 – 16:00

Coffee break

16:00 – 16:30

Fikri Kulakoğlu (Ankara University), Valentina Oselini (Bologna University), Luca Peyronel & Agnese Vacca (Milano University)

*The Settlement Sequence of the Kültepe Mound from the Late Early Bronze Age to the End of the Assyrian Colony Period. A New Stratigraphic and Ceramic Sequence*

16:30 – 17:00

Cihan Ay (Ankara University) & Fikri Kulakoğlu (Ankara University)

*An Evaluation on a Group of Ceramics Found in the South Terrace Palace*

17:15 – 18:45

Guided Tour to the Kültepe Mound

## **Sunday, July 31st**

### **Session 3: Women and the Art of Correspondence**

Chair: Gojko Barjamovic

9:30 – 10:00

Anita Fattori (Sao Paolo University and Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University)

*Gender variations in language in the archives of Elamma*

10:00 – 10:30

Wiebke Beyer (Hamburg University)

*Traces of Handwriting – The Case of Ennam-Aššur*

10:30 – 11:00

Matthias Adelhofer (University of Vienna)

*Old Assyrian Epistolography. A Synthesis for the*

## *Contextualisation of Rhetoric*

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee break

### **Session 4: On Humans and Animals (part 1)**

Chair: Elif Genç

11:30 – 12:00

Fikri Kulakoğlu (Ankara University), Luca Peyronel (Milan University) & Claudia Minniti (Salento University)

*Of Lions and Sheep. Animal Exploitation at Kültepe and in Central Anatolia during the Middle Bronze Age. New Data from Recent Excavations*

12:00 – 12:30

Donald Kale, Semih Özen, Doruk Özgü & Handan Üstündağ (Anadolu University, Eskişehir)

*Assessing Activity Patterns Using Entheseal Changes at Kültepe-Kaneš during the Early and Middle Bronze Ages*

12:30 – 14:00

Lunch

### **Session 4: On Humans and Animals (part 2)**

Chair: Elif Genç

14:00 – 14:30

Kameray Özdemir (Hacettepe University, Ankara), Handan Üstündağ (Anadolu University, Eskişehir), Turhan Doğan & Furkan Kulak (Marmara Research Center)

*Stable Isotope Analysis and Differences in Diet and Social Status in the Kültepe-Kanesh Population (the 2nd millennium BC)*

14:30 – 15:00

Ali Akbaba (Middle East Technical University, Ankara), Semih Özen (Anadolu University, Eskişehir), Sevgi Yorulmaz (Middle East Technical University, Ankara), Mehmet Somel (Middle East Technical University, Ankara), Handan Üstündağ (Anadolu University, Eskişehir)

*Preliminary ancient DNA results from Kültepe-Kanesh*

15:00 – 15:30

Coffee break

## **Session 5: Onomastics and Assur's relations to the West**

Chair: Jan Gerrit Dercksen

15:30 – 16:00

Yoram Cohen (Tel Aviv University)

*The Old Assyrian Onomastics from an Emar Perspective*

16:00 – 16:30

Guido Kryszat (Johannes-Gutenberg University, Mainz)

*The Development of Old Assyrian Theophoric Personal Names from the Early 19th to the Late 18th Centuries*

16:30 – 17:00

Adam Anderson (Berkeley Institute for Data Science)

*FactGrid Cuneiform Project: Linked Open Data for the Old Assyrian Text Project Dataset*

17:30 – 18:30

Documentary film: **Thus Speaks Tarām-Kūbi. Assyrian Correspondence.**

**Monday, August 1st**

## **Session 6: Assyrians and Anatolians in Cult and Politics**

Chair: Mehmet Somel

9:00 – 9:30

William Nation (Harvard University, Cambridge)

*Rites for the Dead, Amity for the Living: The nasbītum Rite as a Medium for Cross- Cultural Understanding, and the Importance of Religious Translation at Kārum-Period Kültepe.*

9:30 – 10:00

Amir Gilan (Tel Aviv University)

*The Cult of Aškašepa in Hittite Sources*

10:00 – 10:30 Jan Gerrit Dercksen (Leiden University) and Jacob Jan de Ridder (Philipps University, Marburg)

*The Long Arm of Aššur*

10:30 – 11:00

Coffee break

## **Session 7: Architecture and Landscape in Central Anatolia**

Chair: Handan Üstündağ

11:00 – 11:30

Mehmet Tarık Ögreten (Ankara University)

*Typological Evaluation of Level II Structures in Kültepe-Kanesh Lower Town*

11:30 – 12:00

Andreas Müller-Karpe (Philipps University, Marburg)

*Šamuha and Kaniš*

12:00 - 12:30

Hong-jong Lee (Korea University), Hyoung-ki Ahn (Korean Institute for Archaeology Environment & Korea University)

*Current Research and Futures Prospects in Aerial Archaeology*

12:30 – 14:00

Lunch

## **Session 8: Kültepe in the Late Period**

Chair: Luca Peyronel

14:00 – 14:30

Fikri Kulakoğlu (Ankara University), Nilgün Coşkun Masatçıoğlu (Mustafa Kemal University, Antakya)

*Middle Iron Age at Kültepe in the Light of Knowns and New Observations*

14:30 – 15:00

Burcu Tüysüz (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University)

*Current Studies on the Hellenistic Period in Kültepe*

15:00 – 15:30 Agnete W. Lassen (Yale  
Babylonian Collection, New Haven)  
*Seal Impressions in the Šalim-Aššur (94/k) Archive*

15:30 – 16:15 General discussion (Publication  
of the Proceedings, Ongoing research etc.)

16:15 – 16:45 Coffee Break

17:00 – 18:30 Guided Tour to the Lower Town  
of Kültepe

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## Femmes et diplomatie au Bronze Récent Égypte et Proche-Orient





**L'entrée au colloque *Femmes et Diplomatie au Bronze Récent. Égypte et Proche-Orient* est libre et gratuite mais l'inscription est obligatoire avant le 01 juin 2022.**

**Merci (au choix) :**

– de remplir le formulaire ci après : <https://forms.gle/soNT7oF2RkLt76Ey7>

– d'écrire à Rosalie Jédelé en précisant les demi-journées auxquelles vous souhaitez assister : [Rosalie.Jedele@etu.univ-paris1.fr](mailto:Rosalie.Jedele@etu.univ-paris1.fr)

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**The entrance to the symposium *Women and Diplomacy in the Late Bronze Age. Egypt and Ancient Neart***

**East is free and open to the public but the inscription is mandatory for June 1st 2022 the latest.**

**Thank you (either):**

– to fill in this form: <https://forms.gle/soNT7oF2RkLt76Ey7>

– to write to Rosalie Jédélé and to precise to which 1/2 day sessions you would like to attend: [Rosalie.Jedele@etu.univ-paris1.fr](mailto:Rosalie.Jedele@etu.univ-paris1.fr)

**Mardi 07 juin 2022 / Tuesday, June 7th 2022**

**10h-10h30**

**Accueil**

**10h30-11h**

**Introduction**

## **Session 1**

**Les femmes dans le jeu diplomatique / Women in the diplomatic game (1)**

**Présidence de séance / Chair : Marc Gabolde**

**11h-11h30 – Sophie Démare-Lafont** (Université Paris II Panthéon-Assas),

*Alliances matrimoniales et alliances diplomatiques au Bronze Récent.*

**11h30-12h – Jana Mynářová** (Institute of Comparative Linguistics, Charles University),

*Marriage and Diplomacy. Egyptian and Hittite Legal Systems Reflected in the Royal Correspondence.*

**12h-12h30 – Kathrin Gabler** (Université de Bâle),  
*Non-royal Women and Diplomacy in Ramesside Egypt.*

**12h30-14h30** Déjeuner

## **Session 2**

### **Les femmes dans le jeu diplomatique / Women in the diplomatic game (2)**

Présidence de séance / Chair : **Brigitte Lion**

**14h30-15h – Dominique Lefèvre** (Université de Genève),  
*La diplomatie dans le texte. Variations sur le mariage égypto-hittite de Ramsès II.*

**15h-15h30 – Carole Roche-Hawley** (CNRS, UMR 8167-Orient et Méditerranée, équipe Mondes sémitiques),  
*There and back again: divorcees and widows leaving Ugarit on their way back to their native countries.*

**15h30-16h** Pause café

**16h-16h30 – Josué J. Justel** (Universidad del Alcalá),  
*How much is a Mittanian Princess worth?*

**16h30-17h – Philippe Clancier** (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, UMR 7041-ArScAn, équipe HAROC),  
*Matrimonial alliances between the kingdoms of Babylonia and Elam in the Late Bronze Age.*

**Mercredi 08 juin 2022 / Wednesday,  
June 8th 2022**

## Session 3

### **Le rôle et le statut des épouses étrangères à la Cour / The role and status of foreign wives at the Court**

Présidence de séance / Chair : **Aline Tenu**

**10h-10h30 – Daisuke Shibata** (University of Tsukuba),  
**(VISIOCONFERENCE)**

*Assyrian princesses and political marriages during the late second millenium BCE.*

**10h30-11h – Susanne Bickel** (Université de Bâle),  
**(VISIOCONFERENCE)**

*The female entourage of Amenhotep III – Ritual and Political functions.*

**11h-11h30**                      Pause café

**11h30-12h – Agnès Garcia-Ventura & Jordi Vidal** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona),

*Agency and gender construction: an approach to women in the Amarna letters.*

**12h-12h30 – Marine Yoyotte** (CNRS, UMR 7041-ArScAn, équipe HAROC),

*Chronicles of invisible Queens: On some Foreign Royal wives and their descendants at the Egyptian Court.*

**12h30-14h30**                      Déjeuner

## Session 4

### **La vie quotidienne des princesses à la Cour de leur époux / The daily life of Princesses at the Court of their husband**

Présidence de séance / Chair : **Agnès Garcia-Ventura**

**14h30-15h – Alice Mouton** (CNRS, UMR 8167-Orient et

Méditerranée, équipe *Mondes sémitiques*),  
« *Qu'elle meure !* » – *Les accusations de sorcellerie de Tawannanna par Muršili II.*

**15h-15h30 – Jaume Llop-Raduà** (Universidad Compludense Madrid),  
*Women and Palace during Middle Assyrian Period.*

**15h30-16h**                                      Pause café

**16h-16h30 – Marc Gabolde** (Université Paul Valéry-Montpellier III),  
*Que sont devenues Tadoughepa et Kiloughepa ? Deux princesses mitanniennes à la cour d'Égypte sous Amenhotep III et Amenhotep IV – Akhénaton.*

**16h30-17h**                                      **Conclusions**

## **LIEU / VENUE**

### **Centre Panthéon**

Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne Salle 6 (aile Soufflot, escalier M, 2e étage) 12 place du Panthéon – 75005 Paris

## **ORGANISATION / ORGANIZATION**

Marine YOYOTTE (CNRS, UMR 7041-ArScAn, équipe *HAROC*)

Aline TENU (CNRS, UMR 7041-ArScAn, équipe *HAROC*)

Philippe CLANCIER (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, UMR 7041-ArScAn, équipe *HAROC*)

## **SECRÉTARIAT SCIENTIFIQUE / SYMPOSIUM SECRETARY**

Rosalie JEDELE (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, UMR 7041-ArScAn, équipe *HAROC*) : [Rosalie.Jedele@etu.univ-paris1.fr](mailto:Rosalie.Jedele@etu.univ-paris1.fr)

# Women&Diplomacy\_Program

## Women&Diplomacy\_Abstracts

### The Hands of the Scribes in Antiquity



### Description du workshop sur les scribes

In the recent years, research has brought new insight into the work of scribes in different geographical areas and periods. A new discussion across periods and spaces seems a welcome opportunity to explore the similarities and dissimilarities in the social position and the professional habits of scribes of

all periods of Ancient Near Eastern and Egyptian history. Prosopography, palaeography, linguistics, anthropology, and social network analysis provide invaluable tools for the analysis of the activities of scribes and their socio-cultural context. They allow us to revisit the studies previously carried out about this socio-professional group. Based on the investigation of administrative, economic, and legal texts as well as letters, from the Old Assyrian to the Hellenistic period, this workshop aims to utilise the above-mentioned approaches to study the social position of scribes and their professional practices diachronically.

## **The hands of the scribes in Antiquity: scribal practices and the social place of scribes from the Old Assyrian to the Hellenistic Period**

**Paris – 21-22 March 2022**

**Nanterre University**

**Amphithéâtre Max Weber (Max Weber building)**

### **MONDAY 21st March**

**14h15-14h30** Welcome and brief introduction by Marie Young and Véronique Pataï

**14h30-15h** Wiebke Beyer (Hamburg University)

**A Study on Wedges: The Variability of Old Assyrian Cuneiform Signs**

**15h-15h30** Anita Fattori (São Paulo University / Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne University)

**Family Lexicon: Language and Gender in the Old Assyrian Letters**

**15h30-16h** Coffee Break

**16h-16h30** Véronique Pataï (Department of Near Eastern Antiquities at the Louvre, Paris)

**A prosopographical investigation of the scribes of Nuzi: The case of <sup>d</sup>AK.DINGIR.RA son of Sîn-napšir**

**16h30-17h** Baudouin Luzianovich (Sorbonne University)

**Knowledgeable Royal Servants: The case of king's scribes in New Kingdom Egypt (1470-1069 B.C.E)**

**TUESDAY 22nd March**

**10h00-10h30** Maarja Seire (Leiden University)

**The Scribes of Itti-Marduk-balātu**

**10h30-11h** Paulina Pikulska (Warsaw University)

**College Scribes of Sippar and their scribal activity**

**11h00-11h15** Coffee Break

**11h15-11h45** Marie Young (Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne University / Heidelberg University)

**The Sîn-lēqi-unninni, the Ekur-zakir families and the writing of contracts in the Hellenistic Uruk Society**

**11h45-12h15** Robert Kade (Humboldt University of Berlin)

**The many hands on the kalamos: A survey through the scribal habits of Graeco-Roman Egypt**

**12h15-12h30** Conclusion by Marie Young and Véronique Pataï

**12h30-14h** Lunch time

For online access to the conference, please contact:  
scribesinnanterre@gmail.com

[The hands of the scribes in Antiquity\\_programme\\_13\\_03](#)

**Abstracts**



**Monday 21<sup>st</sup> March, 14h15-17h**

**A Study on Wedges:  
The Variability of Old Assyrian Cuneiform Signs**

**Wiebke Beyer**

Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures  
Cluster of Excellence 'Understanding Written Artefacts'  
Universität Hamburg

It appears that during the Old Assyrian period, most of the merchants – and their wives – were literate. At least to a certain degree. They had to communicate over long distances, search for specific contracts and debt-notes in their abundant archives and manage their affairs while *en route*. Learning cuneiform script during that time was probably not as difficult since the sign repertoire was rather small, and the necessary signs for a simple text were even smaller. However, many of the sign forms were not standardised. This gave the scribes a lot of leeway in the execution of the signs, especially with regard to the number of wedges as well as their position.

This paper focuses on the many variants and variations of the Old Assyrian cuneiform signs and the individual influences of the scribes. Which elements of a sign could be changed, where can similarities be found among the signs and which details can be attributed to the different scribes? Furthermore, I would like to show that such observations also give us some insight into writing traditions, palaeography in its classical meaning as the development of a script, but also in individual writing development, family traits and educational matters.

**Family Lexicon: Language and Gender in the Old  
Assyrian Letters**

**Anita Fattori**

Language cannot be reduced to a medium of human interactions. Language is a channel through which individual learn to make sense of their world *around* and a conceptual tool they can think *with*, shaping and transforming the reality they live *in*. At the beginning of the II millennium BCE, there was an intensification of trade networks between Anatolia and Mesopotamia. The engagement of Old Assyrian families in this long-distance commerce led to a reconfiguration of kinship dynamics. Cuneiform letters were constantly exchanged over large geographical expanses as merchant families had to deal with the practicalities of trading activities in an everyday basis. These very long-range connections, notably the flow of information exchange among individuals within and between families over different geographical locations, may suggest literacy was a widespread phenomenon among members of merchant families, including wives, sisters, and daughters. This notion is in line with what recent studies have been proposing, that literacy in the Old Assyrian period is not exclusive to formal education training (i.e. scribal schools), but it can be also framed within family contexts. In this paper I will apply the theoretical and methodological insights of linguistic anthropology to get a better understanding of the relationship between language and gender. The analysis of letters sent and received by women from the same family can provide us some clues about how they insert themselves into the reality they were part of and what contextual meanings emerge from a given style of written communication. Women from Assyrian merchant families created through language forms of belonging.

## **A Prosopographical Investigation of the Scribes of Nuzi: The Case of**

# **<sup>d</sup>AK.DINGIR.RA Son of Sîn-napšir**

**Véronique Pataï**

Département des antiquités orientales du musée du Louvre,  
Paris

Approximately 6 000 tablets were discovered in Nuzi and nearly 300 scribes produced this documentation. In order to tame this large corpus, I created a methodology for the prosopographical investigation of the scribes of Nuzi through the study of 12 scribes who worked for a woman, Tulpun- naya. Thanks to several criteria, such as the contacts of the scribes (employers, witnesses, judges), the cities where they are active, their writing styles or even their seals and, in some cases, their handwriting, it was possible to reach a more precise understanding of their professional practices.

The scribes in question wrote only a small number of tablets for Tulpun-naya, 37 tablets, but they were employed by other people. and thus, the corpus analyzed includes 460 tablets in total.

The prosopographical study of these scribes highlighted the presence of many homonymous scribes. By comparing the above criteria, it was possible to resolve most of the cases of homonymous scribes and to define more precisely their corpus of texts. Furthermore, it was also possible to bring to light the delivery of scribal instruction between scribes of the same family through several generations.

In the absence of any dating information, the attestation of wealthy Nuzian families members in the documents written by the scribes permitted to place the texts in a relative chronology. This approach allowed to observe some evolutions in the careers of the scribes.

The case of <sup>d</sup>AK.DINIGIR.RA, son of Sîn-napšir, explores the difficulties and possibilities of prosopographical

investigation in the study of the scribes of Nuzi and how this approach has provided a more precise understanding of their professional practices.

## **Knowledgeable Royal Servants: The Case of the King's Scribes in New Kingdom Egypt (1470-1069 B.C.E)**

**Baudouin Luzianovich**  
Université de la Sorbonne

From the reign of Hatshepsut onwards, the title of the king's scribe reappeared in the sources and was displayed ostentatiously by many dignitaries in their monumental discourse. The title was conferred on officials who were noticed by the king, presumably because of their scribal skills at the beginning of their careers. Although king's scribes can be defined as king's servants who were well-versed in the use of writing, the diversity of their attributions reflects a diversity of profiles. Thus, the title does not cover a specific function but seems to be linked to several functions, such as director of works, royal tutor, steward, etc. Nevertheless, the king's scribes were among the most important positions within the pharaonic institutions and were defined by a common core, which is the display of their writing skills and their scholarship.

This paper will present a glimpse at the very first observations made in the course of a doctoral research. Firstly, I will focus on the king's scribes' trajectories and life-path in order to highlight their training, their careers, and fields of knowledge, using their monumental discourse as source material. Despite the diversity of their profiles, the king's scribes all do stage their scribal practices, scholarship, and a special relationship with the king. It is especially illustrated by the so-called "scribe statues"

showing them writing or reading a manuscript, but also by their tombs, stelae, and all kind of monuments. Thus, their monumental discourse can be understood as the theater of a codified *self- presentation* formalizing a definition, at several levels (individual, family, social group), of what being a king's scribe is. This definition is deeply correlated with a position within society and the universe. Thus, this monumental discourse offers a rich material to explore the question of the social position of the upper part of the literate spectrum.

**Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 10h-12h30**

## **The Scribes of Itti-Marduk-balāṭu**

**Maarja Seire**

Leiden University

More than 10,000 private archival documents have survived from the Neo-Babylonian period, containing information regarding economic, social, and legal life. These clay tablets mention the contract parties, the witnesses, and the scribe of the document. The frequent use of family names from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE onwards makes it easier to identify people and trace their activities. Among the elite of Babylonia, many businessmen were literate, yet others wrote documents for them. For this workshop, I will analyse the "client-scribe" relationships of Itti-Marduk-balāṭu, the son of Nabû-ahhē- iddin from the Egibi family, who was one of the main actors in the Egibi archive. The Egibi archive with its Nūr-Sîn annex is one of the largest private archives from the Neo-Babylonian period. At present day, it contains more than 1,750 documents and covers five generations of business activities. In addition to this, the archive sheds light on matters related to property ownership,

family life, and disputes. Therefore, this archive enables studying relationships in detail. Itti-Marduk-balāṭu himself is attested in ca. 350 documents, written by more than 200 different scribes. Who were the individuals who wrote tablets for this literate businessman? What was their relationship to the persons mentioned in the tablets they wrote? Furthermore, can the context allow us to discern social and legal conventions regarding who functioned as a scribe? For studying these relationships, I am using social network analysis. While the results of this case study reflect on social frameworks, they also demonstrate how cuneiform literacy was applied to writing legal documents. These insights offer new avenues on understanding professionalism.

## **College Scribes of Sippar and Their Scribal Activity**

**Paulina Pikulska**

Warsaw University

Neo-Babylonian scribes who wrote documents for temples had their hands full of work. They were tasked to record loans, taxes, payments, letter orders, leases, trials, lists of goods, and many more on clay tablets. Almost all of these types of texts can be found in the uncovered temple archives of Ebabbar in Sippar (modern Abu Habbah in Iraq), which are the main source material for my research and this paper.

Among the scribes of Ebabbar, especially one group stands out: so-called College Scribes (akad.

*tupšar Ebabbar/bīti*). They appear to be part of the upper echelon of temple administration. A.C.V.M. Bongenaar placed them “immediately beneath the temple administrator (*šangû*) of Sippar and the resident (*qīpu*) of Ebabbar” and John MacGinnis called them “the backbone of the administration, active in all

spheres of the temple economy".<sup>1</sup>

In this paper, I take a closer look at the scribal aspect of the activity of the College Scribes of Ebabbar. I demonstrate that they not only commissioned other scribes to write down their orders and transactions, but they also wrote some of them by themselves.

1 Bongenaar, A.C.V.M, *The Neo-Babylonian Ebabbar Temple at Sippar: its Administration and its Prosopography*, Leyde, Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul, 1997, p. 56 and MacGinnis, J., *Letter Orders from Sippar and the Administration of the Ebabbara in the Late-Babylonian Period*, Poznan, Bonami, 1995. p.119.

## **The Sîn-lēqi-unninni, the Ekur-zakir Families and the Writing of Contracts in the Hellenistic Uruk Society**

**Marie Young**

Université Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne / Universität Heidelberg

The regular and irregular excavations of the city of Uruk have brought to light a documentation of about 700 legal and administrative cuneiform tablets which constitutes a major source of information for our understanding of the political, economic, and cultural situation of the city between its conquest by Alexander in 331 BCE and the destruction of the Bīt Rēš and Irigal temples ca. 100 BCE. This documentation was written by the temple's scholars of Sumero-Akkadian culture, who still mastered cuneiform in a world where Greek had gradually become established as the language of administration. About thirty scribes are the authors of this legal and administrative documentation and this paper will examine the place of the scribes, belonging to the Sîn-lēqi-

unninni and Ekur-zakir families, in late Babylonian society and will reflect on the status of cuneiform contracts in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE and in the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE. The aim is to examine the scribal practices of these professionals, the transmission of these habits, and the link that may exist between their activity as copyists of literary and scholarly texts and their activity as contract scribes. Based on case studies, this paper examines whether it is possible to see the same individual writing characteristics in literary and scholarly texts as in legal texts, and what challenges this documentation raises for conducting a palaeographic analysis of these scribes' hands.

## **The Many Hands on the Kalamos: A Survey Through the Scribal Habits of Graeco-Roman Egypt**

**Robert Kade**

Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

The Greek conquest of Egypt in 332 BCE had a severe impact on the local scribal practices. In contention with the Egyptian scripts and languages, Ancient Greek gradually became the main language of administration, which eventually led to the decline of the former in favour of alphabetic Coptic beginning in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. While our information is scarce on the actual procedure and curriculum of the scribal education in Graeco-Roman Egypt, it is possible to acquire some insights through the borrowing of foreign terminology, as well as the varying script conventions applied in the temple scriptoria.

By accessing the material gathered for my PhD thesis as well as recent research conducted on scribal habits, I will give an overview on the dealings of the scribes with the traditional ways vs. the adaption to Graeco-Roman rule including some

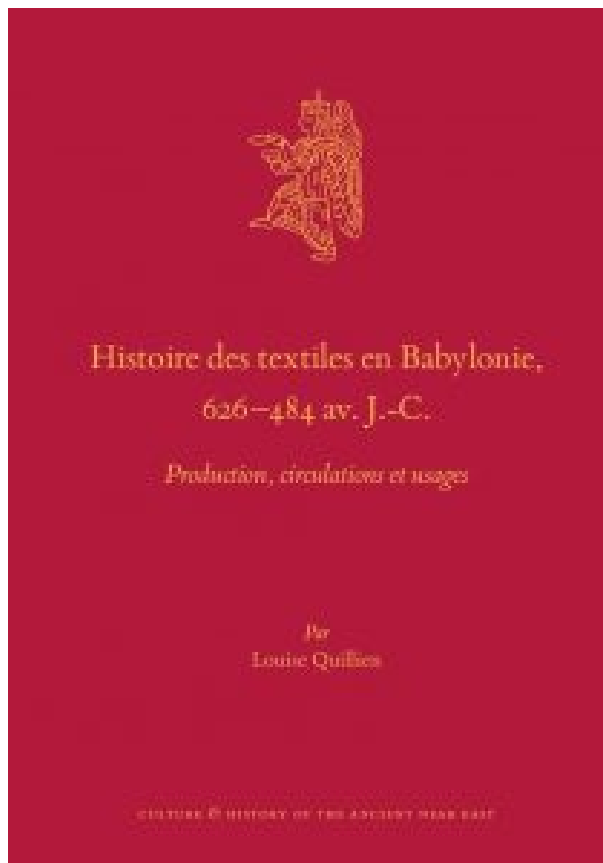


insights on their (daily) practices. My lecture will center on material from the Fayum region in Egypt as a case study, one of the richest centers in the late religious and scribal landscape. The ideal climate conditions allowed for the preservation of an exceptional amount of papyri and ostraca in this area. The diversity of finds allows for a comparison of several major cities, among them Dimê, Tebtynis, Narmouthis, and Oxyrhynchus, yielding a set of particularities and individual strategies in coping with the change of language and the writing systems.

[the hands of the scribes in Antiquity\\_abstracts\\_13\\_03](#)

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## **Histoire des textiles en Babylonie, 626–484 av. J.-C. Production, circulations et usages**



Louise Quillien, *Histoire des textiles en Babylonie, 626–484 av. J.-C. Production, circulations et usages*, Culture and History of the Ancient Near East, Volume: 126, Leiden-Boston, Brill, 2022. ISBN 978-90-04-46392-9, 742p.

Les textiles étaient l'un des produits les plus renommés de l'artisanat du Proche-Orient pendant l'Antiquité. Dans *Histoire des Textiles en Babylonie, 626-484 av. J.-C.*, Louise Quillien présente une étude de la fabrication, des circulations et des usages des textiles dans la société babylonienne. Alors que les restes archéologiques de textiles sont rares, les textes cunéiformes fournissent de très riches informations sur cet artisanat.

Les textiles étaient des objets indispensables à la vie quotidienne et l'une des productions artisanales essentielles en Babylonie, au I<sup>er</sup> millénaire av. J.-C. L'ouvrage s'intéresse à la place des matériaux bruts (laine, lin, produits de teinture et de lavage) et des textiles manufacturés dans les échanges sociaux et économiques, à l'organisation de la

production des textiles (outils, techniques, statut des travailleurs, spécialisations artisanales), ainsi qu'aux différents usages des textiles dans la société mésopotamienne. Nous voyons ainsi apparaître l'importance économique des institutions dans la production des matières premières, l'interdépendance des temples avec les acteurs privés ainsi que l'encadrement relatif de la société par ces temples, car la production des textiles a également lieu hors de leur cadre. La variété des textiles utilisés et fabriqués en Babylonie à cette époque transparait de l'analyse du vocabulaire, manifestant une certaine prospérité des élites urbaines. Les multiples échanges de textiles révèlent les liens sociaux qui relient les différentes strates de la société ainsi que les relations de dépendance qu'elles soient familiales, juridiques ou institutionnelles. Les textiles ont également un rôle important dans le culte, les statues des divinités étant ornées de riches vêtements. Enfin, ils participent aux échanges économiques à toutes les échelles, locales, régionales et internationales. L'ouvrage démontre ainsi qu'à travers l'étude d'un objet matériel, il est possible de mettre en lumière l'économie, la culture et la religion d'une société antique.

## Table des matières

### Partie 1 : Production et circulations des matières premières textiles

#### Chapitre 1 Production et circulation de la laine

##### 1.1 L'élevage ovin et la production de la laine

##### 1.2 La collecte de la laine

##### 1.3 La circulation de la laine des lieux de production aux lieux de consommation

#### Chapitre 2 Origine et usage des autres fibres textiles

##### 2.1 Les fibres locales

##### 2.2 De nouvelles fibres textiles au Ier millénaire av. J.-C. ?

#### Chapitre 3 Les produits de teinture et de lavage

##### 3.1 Les produits de lavage et de blanchissage

3.2 Les produits tinctoriaux

3.3 Le mordant pour la teinture : l'alun

3.4. Les autres matériaux pour teindre

Partie 2 : Fabriquer les textiles

Chapitre 4 L'Organisation de l'artisanat textile dans les temples

4.1 L'administration de l'artisanat textile par les temples

4.2 Les différentes professions du textile à Uruk et Sippar : comparaison

4.3 Les calendriers de travail des différents métiers

4.4 Lieux et espaces de travail

Chapitre 5 L'Artisanat textile dans la société babylonienne

5.1 L'absence d'ateliers de production textile : réalité ou problème de sources ?

5.2 La production des textiles dans le cadre domestique

5.3 Les artisans travaillant pour la clientèle urbaine

Chapitre 6 Le processus de fabrication des textiles

6.1 La fabrication des textiles

6.2 Apprêter et entretenir

6.3 Orner les tissus

Partie 3 : Significations et usages sociaux des textiles

Chapitre 7 Catalogue des textiles

7.1 Lexique des textiles utilisés ou portés par les femmes et les hommes

7.2 Lexique des textiles pour le culte

Chapitre 8 Les usages sociaux des textiles

8.1 Textiles et culte

8.2 Vêtements et identité

8.3 Les textiles et la vie quotidienne

Chapitre 9 Les circulations des textiles

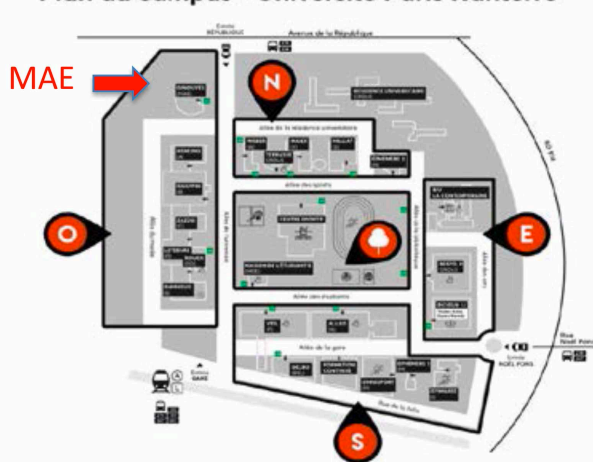
9.1 La valeur économique des textiles

9.2 Les textiles entre échanges sociaux et échanges économiques

9.3 Le commerce des textiles

# Usages des argiles et terres argileuses : du « Cru » au « Cuit »

## Plan du campus - Université Paris Nanterre



Maison René-Ginouvès - Archéologie et Ethnologie (MAE)  
21 allée de l'Université, F-92023 Nanterre cedex  
Accès par le RER A direction Saint-Germain-en-Laye, station Nanterre-Université  
ou par le train depuis la gare Saint-Lazare

Salle du Conseil (4<sup>e</sup> étage)  
Buffet-plateaux-repas : salle 1 du Rez-de-Jardin



## Journée d'étude Usages des argiles et terres argileuses : du « Cru » au « Cuit »



Organisée dans le cadre du projet collectif ArScAn

## « Argiles »

par Xavier Faivre

le 10 décembre 2020

Maison René-Ginouvès  
Archéologie et Ethnologie (MAE)  
Salle du Conseil

## Journée d'étude « Argiles »

### Usages des argiles et terres argileuses : du « Cru » au « Cuit »

#### Le « Cru »

9 h-9 h 20 Accueil

9 h 20-9 h 30 **Xavier Faivre** (CNRS)  
Introduction

9 h 30-10 h **Bruno Comentale** (Université de Nantes)  
De la montagne à la tablette : géomorphologie des environnements argileux en milieu semi-désertique

10 h-10 h 30 **Odile Daune-Le Brun** (CNRS)  
Entre pierre et terre, des techniques de construction revisitées : le village néolithique de Khirokitia – Chypre

10 h 30-11 h Pause café

11 h-11 h 30 **Nina Parisot** (Université Lumière - Lyon 2)  
Récipients et structures de stockage en terre crue du Néolithique à l'âge du Bronze en France méridionale

11 h 30-12 h **Guillaume Huitorel** (CNRS)  
Séchoirs et fumeurs de Gaule romaine. Des structures de combustion en torchis ?

12 h-12 h 30 Discussions

12 h 30-14 h Déjeuner

#### Le « Cuit »

14 h-14 h 30 **Martin Sauvage** (CNRS)  
De la brique crue à la brique cuite en Mésopotamie

14 h 30-15 h **Mathilde Jean** (Université Paris 1)  
De l'environnement géologique à la lame mince : problématiques de la préparation et de la cuisson des matières premières en pétrographie céramique

15 h - 15 h 30 **Laura Cousin** (CNRS) et **Xavier Faivre** (CNRS)  
Les types de fours dans les textes mésopotamiens et leur réalité matérielle dans les fouilles archéologiques

15 h 30-16 h Pause café

16 h -16 h 30 **Johnny Samuele Baldi** (CNRS)  
L'épreuve du feu. Les fours à céramiques entre choix culturels et contraintes techniques : exemples archéologiques et ethno-archéologiques

16 h 30-17 h **Claire Padovani** (Université Paris 1)  
Construire un four de potier en briques crues : de la fouille des ateliers de Logardan (Kurdistan irakien) à l'expérimentation

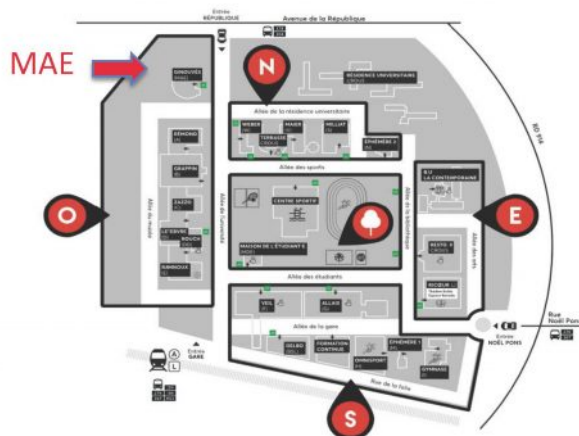
17 h 00-17 h 30 Discussions, synthèse et conclusions

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# Journée d'étude : Argiles. Retour d'expérimentation 2



### Plan du campus - Université Paris Nanterre



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ou par le train depuis la gare Saint-Lazare

Salle 1 du Rez-de-Jardin



## Journée d'étude / Atelier Retour d'expérience 2 Reproduire dans l'argile : Reconstitution, protocole, expérimentation



Organisée dans le cadre du projet collectif ArScAn

### « Argiles »

par Xavier Faivre

le 23 octobre 2019

Maison René-Ginouvès  
Archéologie et Ethnologie (MAE)  
Salle 1 du Rez-de-Jardin

## 4th KIM

# THE 4<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT KÜLTEPE

August 1-4, 2019

Cultural Exchanges at Kültepe and

# Surroundings

## from 4th to the 1st Millennium BC

The data obtained during 70 years of archaeological excavations have been presented and discussed at various meetings and conferences. The major aim of the Kültepe International Meeting (KIM) series, which was held for the first time [in summer 2013](#) and takes place every two years, is to generate synergizing interactions among researchers studying the site of Kültepe or the ancient city of Kaneš, and thus to bring together archaeologists and philologists in the scope of multidisciplinary studies, in order to present and discuss their work.

In line with the same objectives, the 4th Kültepe International Meeting (KIM) takes place on August 1-4, 2019 at Kültepe. It gathers the archaeologists and experts collaborating with Kültepe excavations and the philologists who are working on specific archives. This meeting is organized in two sessions:

1. Work in progress in history, philology, art history and all the sub-disciplines of archaeology and archaeometry.
2. Cultural Exchanges at Kültepe and Surroundings from 4th to the 1st Millennium BC: Archaeological and philological data have shown that Kültepe was in close contacts with its neighbors since the earliest periods. The main objectives of this session is to highlight and discuss these interactions that concern not only Kültepe but also the entire area covered by the Assyrian trade network, using both archaeological and textual sources.

[KIM4 2019 programme](#)

[KIM4 2019 abstracts](#)





# Programme

## Thursday, August 1<sup>st</sup>

- 8:15 Buses leave  
Kayseri
- 8:45 – 9:00 Registration at  
Kultepe
- 9:00 – 9:30 Conference Opening,  
Welcome and Introduction: Fikri Kulakoğlu, Cécile Michel &  
Guido Kryszat
- Session 1: Sealing and Writing**  
**Chair: Guido Kryszat**
- 9:30 – 10:00 Nejat & Zeynep Bilgen:  
*Seyitömer Mound Early Bronze Age IIIb Cylindrical Seals*
- 10:00 – 10:30 Néhémie Strupler &  
Andreas Schachner: *Broken and kept: Sealing practices in  
Ḫattuš*
- 10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:00 – 11:30 Jan Gerrit Dercksen: *OA  
scribal education in its wider, Mesopotamian context, with  
particular emphasis on practical vocabularies and their  
usefulness to Assyrian pupils*
- 11:30 – 12:00 Wiebke Beyer: *Learning  
in Old Assyrian families?*

12:00 – 13:30

Lunch

**Session 2: New Discoveries at Kültepe**  
**Adam Anderson**

**Chair:**

13:30 – 14:00

Kazuya Shimogama

(Speaker), Ryoichi Kontani, Akinori Uesugi, Yuji Yamaguchi & Fikri Kulakoğlu: *Deep Sounding in Search for the Earliest Levels at Kültepe: New Results and the Early Bronze Age Ceramic Sequence in the North of Kültepe*

14:00 – 14:30

Fikri Kulakoğlu: *Two*

*Recent Collective finds at Kültepe: Alabaster Idols and Figurines Discovered in the EBA Monumental Buildings*

14:30 – 15:00

Evren Yazgan, Nihal

Çevik, Cihan Ay, & Fikri Kulakoğlu: *Petrographical and Mineralogical Studies of the Stone Tools Excavated at Kültepe*

15:00 – 15:30

Coffee break and poster

session

**Session 3: Kültepe People (1<sup>st</sup> part)**

**Chair: Cécile Michel**

15:30 – 16:00

Handan Üstündağ &

Mehmet Somel: *Application of ancient DNA (aDNA) analysis in the reconstruction of population structure at Kültepe/Kanesh*

16:00 – 16:30

Jan Jakob de Ridder:

*There will be blood? Assyrian-Anatolian relations observed through ethnic designation*

16:45 – 18:30 Guided Tour to the Kültepe Mound

**Friday, August 2<sup>nd</sup>**

9:15

Buses leave

Kayseri

### **Session 3: Kültepe People (2<sup>nd</sup> part)**

**Chair: Cécile Michel**

10:00 – 10:30 Xiaowen Shi: *A Microscopic Observation on Anatolian Archives and Their Social Networks: the Case of Peruwa*

10:30 – 11:00 Adam Anderson: *Mixed-Method Approaches for Prosopographical Analysis: the co-location of people, places and things in the Kültepe Archives*

11:00 – 11:15 Coffee break

### **Session 4: Jewels and their Use**

**Chair: Luca Peyronel**

11:15 – 11:45 Yılmaz Rıdvanoğulları & Fikri Kulakoğlu: *Lead rings and ingots discovered at Kültepe-Kanesh Karum: Jewellery or swap tool?*

11:45 – 12:15 Cécile Michel: *“I will fix a toggle pin on your breast” – New data about toggle pins in the Old Assyrian sources*

12:15 – 12:45 Önder Ipek: *Jewellery in Hittite Art and a new discovery: The Çitli Golden Armlet*

12:45 – 14:15 Lunch

### **Session 5: Cultural Exchanges**

**Chair: Jan Jakob de Ridder**

14:15 – 14:45 Luca Peyronel & Agnese Vacca: *When different worlds meet: exchange networks in Anatolia and Northern Levant during the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC*

14:45 – 15:15 Sudo Hiroshi: *Canaanian blades from Kültepe, Central Anatolia: Reconsidering the trade*

*of domestic items in the Early Bronze Age*

15:15 – 15:30  
session

Coffee break and poster

15:30 – 16:00

Guido Kryszat: *Look to the West – New Horizons on early Assyrian History*

16:00 – 16:30

Adam Anderson: *Untangling the 'Ušinalam Affair': contextualizing a sparse series of cross-cultural exchanges*

16:45 – 18:30

Guided Tour to the Lower Town of Kültepe

## **Saturday, August 3<sup>rd</sup>**

9:15

Kayseri

Buses leave

**Session 6: Kültepe and Cappadocia**  
**Ferruh Adalı**

**Chair: Selim**

10:00 – 10:30

Çetin Şenkuş e.a.: *Genesis of Beyşehir Occupation Phase: Understanding Socio-Environmental Systems of Anatolia and Interactions from Kültepe-Kanış*

10:30 – 11:00

Emin Candansayar: *Geophysical Studies conducted at Kültepe*

11:00 – 11:30

Abdullah Hacı: *Cultural Exchanges in Cappadocia during Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age: recent results of the archaeological survey in south western Cappadocia*

11:30 – 11:45

Coffee break

11:45 – 12:15

Nancy Highcock: *The Early and Middle Bronze Ages at Kınık Höyük, Niğde: New*

## *Results from Southern Cappadocia*

12:15 – 12:45 Mehmet Akif Günen:  
*Presentation of Kültepe excavation area with augmented reality*

12:45 – 14:00 Lunch

## **Session 7: The Later Periods**

**Chair: Fikri Kulakoğlu**

14:00 – 14:30 Amir Gilan: *Kaneš in  
Hittite Historical Consciousness*

14:30 – 15:00 Selim Ferruh Adalı:  
*Reflections on the Late Assyrian Dry Phase in Iron Age  
Anatolia*

15:00 – 15:30 Coffee Break and poster  
session

15:30 – 16:00 Mustafa H. Sayar:  
*Connections between Cilicia and Cappadocia during the first  
half of the I<sup>st</sup> millennium BC*

16:00 – 16:30 Burcu Tüysüz:  
*Preliminary Remarks on Black Glazed Pottery Discovered at  
Kültepe*

16:30 – 18:00 All: General discussion  
(Publication of the Proceedings, Ongoing research etc.)

## **Sunday, August 4<sup>th</sup>**

*Excursion to Kayalıpınar and Kuşaklı excavation sites (A.  
Müller-Karpe)*

Programme to be downloaded [here](#)

Abstracts to be downloaded [here](#)

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# Formation, structure, caractérisation, définitions d'un matériau

Journée d'étude  
Formation, structure,  
caractérisation, définitions  
d'un matériau



Organisée dans le cadre du projet collectif ArScAn

« Argiles »  
par Xavier Faivre  
le 13 décembre 2018  
Maison René-Ginouvès  
Archéologie et Ethnologie (MAE)  
Salle du Conseil

## Journée d'étude « Argiles »

### Formation, structure, caractérisation, définitions d'un matériau

#### Physique du matériau

9 h-9 h 20 Accueil

9 h 20-9 h 30 **Xavier Faivre** (CNRS)  
Projet « Argiles » : démarche et expérimentations

9 h 30-10 h **Fabien Thomas** (CNRS, LIEC)  
Les argiles : structure atomique et propriétés macroscopiques

10 h-10 h 30 **Bruno Comentale** (université de Nantes)  
Pays et paysages de l'argile. Approche géomorphologique des milieux argileux

10 h 30-11 h Pause café

#### Argiles et constructions

11 h-11 h 30 **Léo Boulicot** (Amàco)  
La terre : science, technique et architecture

11 h 30-12 h **Julia Watzet** (Inrap)  
Caractérisation micromorphologique des matériaux de construction en terre crue, l'exemple des architectures néolithiques

12 h-12 h 30 Discussions

12 h 30-14 h Déjeuner (salle 1 du Rez-de-jardin)

#### Argiles et restaurations

14 h-14 h 30 **Mathilde Gelin** (CNRS)  
De la Physique du matériau à la restauration de vestiges architecturaux

14 h 30-15 h **Anne Liégey** (restauratrice indépendante)  
La conservation-restauration des tablettes cunéiformes et des objets en terre crue

15 h-15 h 30 Pause café

#### Des argiles et des textes

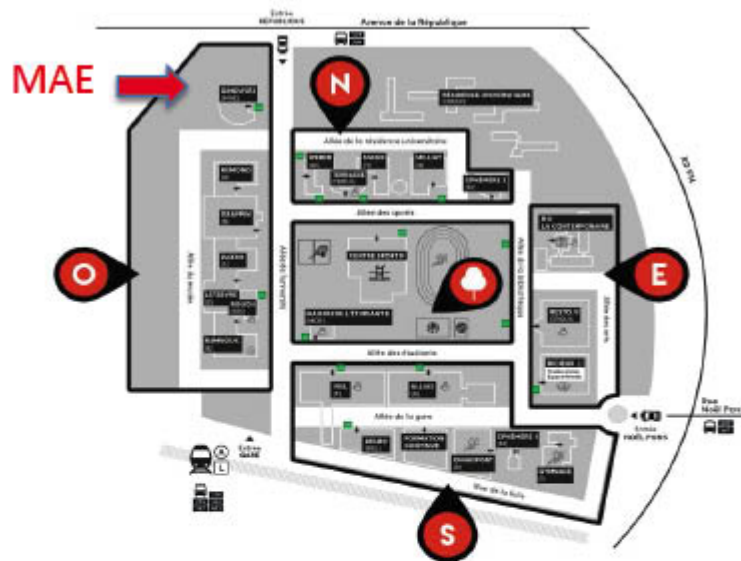
15 h 30-16 h **Xavier Faivre** (CNRS) et **Cécile Michel** (CNRS)  
Les mots pour dire l'argile. L'argile pour écrire les mots. Texte et matérialité des tablettes cunéiformes

16 h-16 h 30 **Françoise Rougemont** (CNRS)  
Le matériau « argile » à l'époque mycénienne : réflexions sur les textes en linéaire B

16 h 30-17 h **Adeline Bats** (université Paris-Sorbonne)  
L'argile dans les textes pharaoniques

17 h-18 h Discussions, synthèse et conclusions

## Plan du campus - Université Paris Nanterre



Maison René-Ginouvès - Archéologie et Ethnologie (MAE)  
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Salle du Conseil (4<sup>e</sup> étage)  
 Buffet : salle 1 du Rez-de-Jardin



# Textiles & Gender: Production to wardrobe from the Orient to the Mediterranean in Antiquity

4-6 October 2018



Salle des Conférences, Bâtiment Pierre Grappin, Université  
Paris Nanterre

An International conference organised by [Mary Harlow](#) and  
[Cécile Michel](#); secretary: [Louise Quillien](#)

GDRI [Ancient Textiles from the Orient to the Mediterranean](#)  
(ATOM)



Textiles and gender intertwine on many levels, from the transformation of raw materials into fabric at one end, to dress and garments, and the construction of identity at the other.

Textile production in antiquity has often been considered to follow a linear trajectory from a domestic (female) activity to more 'commercial' or 'industrial' male-centred mode of production. In reality, many modes of production probably co-existed and the making of textiles is not so easily grafted onto the labour of one sex or the other. Some elements of the *chaîne opératoire* have been assigned to either men or women. It is rare, for instance, to find a culture where men did the spinning –there is however an attestation of this in the South of Iraq – and at the other end of the process, equally rare to find female fullers. At times and in some places, weaving was women's work, but in other times and places it was the prerogative of men. Labour organization depends on who learns what, where, and how. Children of both sexes could be involved in some parts of the textile *chaîne opératoire* at home with their mother or father (fibre preparation, spinning or weaving), or adults could learn with someone who is already qualified. Learning involves also cognitive aspects. We would like to understand these process across Antiquity in the different cultures that are encompassed by our period. The

production of textiles can indeed inform us of the relationships between gender, labour, economics and, in some cases, the potential for the prosperity of a family.

In other areas of life textiles transformed into garments express the gender of the wearer. Dress and gender are intimately linked in the visual and textual records of antiquity; it is common practice in both art and literature to use particular garments to characterise one sex or the other, and to undermine literary characterisations by suggesting that they display features usually associated with the opposite gender. Despite the fact that clothing shapes were simple (tunics and rectangular or curved-edge mantles) for both women and men, each sex looked very different. This difference was socially and culturally important and expressed in the type of textile used, the length of the tunic, the manner in which it was decorated or undecorated, belted or unbelted, use of colour and most fundamentally in the manner of draping or fastening. Body language was also defined by clothing and socially prescribed gendered roles. A person should have no doubt as to the sex of another person he or she might meet and cross-dressing or dressing in a manner perceived to be 'manly' (if a woman) or 'effeminately' (if a man) implied an insult and an inability to act in the proper culturally defined gendered way. As, despite their shared shaping, male and female clothing had to be demonstrably different, from the outset spinners and weavers were making choices about the type of wool and weave required – and we might add dyers into the mix. This puts gender at the very basis of textile work from the outset to the end product. Gender divisions were fundamental to ancient society (although they did not work in the same way in every culture) and their expression in textiles and clothing equally fundamental. The human race is hard wired for adornment thus even among the poorest classes the opportunity for some personalised and decorative aspect has to be taken into account.

The conference will examine the gender division of work in the production of textiles, as well as attitudes to dress and gender across the Near East and Mediterranean culture in antiquity (c. 3000 BCE-300CE), tracing both cross-cultural and culturally specific associations.

This conference is the concluding meeting of the GDRI ATOM and a follow up event of the international research seminar on Gender and textiles which took place in Nanterre during the first semester of 2015 within the frame of the Séminaire d'Histoire et Archéologie de l'Orient Ancien (SHAMO) and the international workshop organised at the University of Leicester in April 2017 on "Textiles, Dress and Gender in the Ancient World."

Download the programme [here](#)

Download the abstracts [here](#)

Download the poster [here](#)

### **Thursday, October 4**

#### *Morning*

9h30-9h45

Registration

9h45-10h00

Welcome and introduction

#### ***Gender and Textile Production***

10h00-10h30

**Agata Ulanowska**, University of Warsaw: *Towards engendering textile production in Middle Bronze Age Crete*

10h30-11h00

**Hedvig Landenius Enegren**, University of Uppsala: *Women, men, girls and boys- gendered textile work at Late Bronze Age Knossos*

11h00-11h30

Coffee break

11h30-12h00

**Damien Agut**, CNRS, ArScAn-HAROC, Nanterre: *A man's business? Washing the clothes in Ancient Egypt (2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC)*

12h00-12h30

**Beate Wagner-Hasel**, Universität Hannover: *Female dues and the production of textiles in ancient Greece*

12h30-14h00

Lunch break

Afternoon

14h00-14h30

**Lin Foxhall**, University of Liverpool: *Women's work: the gendered practice, behaviors and identities of textile manufacture in ancient Greek and Italic communities*

14h30-15h00

**Magdalena Ohrman**, University of Wales and CTR: *Work gendering space? Roman gender, Textile work, and Time in shared domestic spaces*

15h00-15h30

**Lena Larsson Lovén**, University of Gothenburg: *Textiles, femininity and masculinity in Roman society*

15h30-16h00

Coffee break

16h00-16h30

**Sophie Desrosiers**, EHESS, Centre de Recherche Historiques, Paris: *The sense of weaving: cloth, garments and gender in the Central Andes*

### ***Gendered garments and accessories in the Ancient Near East***

16h30-17h00

**Barbara Couturaud**, Institut Français du Proche-Orient, Erbil: *Looking for women. A visual investigation on feminine garments in ancient Mesopotamia*

*during the Early Bronze Age*

19h30

*Conference dinner*

## **Friday, October 5**

### *Morning*

10h00-10h30

**Louise Quillien**, Université Paris 1

Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris: *The gender of garments in 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC Babylonia, an inquiry through texts and iconography*

10h30-11h00

**Philippe Abrahamsi**, Université de Lille, and **Brigitte Lion**, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne: *The gender of clothes in the Late Bronze Age*

11h00-11h30

*Coffee break*

11h30-12h00

**Valérie Matoïan**, CNRS, Proclac, Paris, and **Juan Pablo Vita**, CSIC, Madrid: *Textiles and gender in Ugarit*

12h00-12h30

**Cécile Michel**, CNRS, ArScAn-HAROC, Nanterre: *Belts and pins as gendered elements of clothing in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> millennia Mesopotamia*

12h30-14h00

*Lunch break*

***Garments for gods and goddesses, garments of the dead and of statues***

### *Afternoon*

14h00-14h30

**Maria Giovanna Biga**, Università La Sapienza, Roma: *Textiles and gender in the Syrian society of*

*the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC according to the Ebla texts*

14h30-15h00

**Anne-Caroline Rendu Loisel**,  
Université de Strasbourg: *"I made you put on garments, I made  
you dress in linen." Goddesses, gods and garments in Sumerian  
literature*

15h00-15h30

**Francis Joannès**, Université Paris 1  
Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris: *The goddess Nanaia's new clothes*

15h30-16h00

*Coffee break*

16h00-16h30

**Cecilie Brøns**, Ny Carlsberg  
Glyptotek, Copenhagen: *Gender, dress and colour: female  
garments in ancient Greco-Roman art*

16h30-17h00

**Mary Harlow**, University of  
Leicester: *White men and rainbow women: gendered colour coding  
in Roman dress*

20h00

*Conference dinner*

## **Saturday, October 6**

*Morning*

### ***Gendered garments in the Greco-Roman world***

10h00-10h30

**Catherine Breniquet**, Université  
Clermont-Auvergne, **Marie Bèche-Wittmann**, **Christine Bouilloc**,  
**Camille Gaumat**, Musée Bargoin, Clermont Métropole, Clermont-  
Ferrand: *Garments for potters? Textiles, gender and funerary  
practices at Les Martres-de-Veyre, France (Roman period)*

10h30-11h00

**Nikki K. Rollason**, University of  
Leicester: *Climate change and male clothing in the Later Roman  
Empire*

11h00-11h30

*Coffee break*

11h30-12h00

**Amy Place**, University of Leicester:  
*Female 'Fashion' in the early North African Church*

12h00-12h30

**Eva Andersson Strand**, Copenhagen  
University, Textile for Textile Research, Copenhagen:  
*Concluding remarks*

12h30-14h00

*Lunch*

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## **The Old Babylonian Diyala: Research Since the 1930s and Prospects**

Institut des Etudes Avancées de Paris, 25-26 juin 2018

The region around the river Diyala, which runs approximately 500 km, from the mountains between Iraq and Iran, down to the south of Baghdad where it joins the Tigris, was the home of dozens of cities, villages and communities during the long history of ancient Mesopotamia. In the first centuries of the second millennium BCE, the strategic position of the region turned it into a point of articulation, dispute and mediation of the Babylonian area in the south and the Assyrian area in the north. Added to the growing power of the city of Eshnunna, this led the region to play a significant role in the international politics of those times.

The lack of syntheses dealing with the valley of the Diyala and the kingdom of Eshnunna is astonishing when compared with the rich legacy of in-depth and comprehensive scholarly works on the history of Larsa, Mari, Babylon and Assyria during the first centuries of the second millennium.

The main goal of the conference is to produce an updated view of the history and archaeology of the region, specifically dealing with the following issues: buildings, cities, landscapes and their relation with politics; cultural and economic exchanges with other regions; administration of the institutions: temple, palace and domestic units; history of the research itself and issues concerning the preservation of the material heritage of the ancient Diyala.

Colloquium The Old Babylonian Diyala – Research Since the 1930s and Prospects

Organising committee:

Carlos Gonçalves, fellow at IEA-Paris 2016-2017, Univ. São Paulo  
Cécile Michel, ArScAn (CNRS/Univ. Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne/Univ. Paris Nanterre/MC.))  
Cheikhmous Ali, fellow at IEA-Paris 2016-2017, Univ. Strasbourg, fellow at The Gerda Henkel Foundation



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## Programme

### Monday 25 June

9:00-9:15 Opening session

- Gretty Mirdal, for the Institut d'études avancées de Paris
- Ghislaine Glasson-Deschaumes, for the LabEx Pasts in the Present
- Carlos Gonçalves, for the organising committee

9:15-10:15 Opening talk – Dominique Charpin, Collège de France, Paris

Ešnunna: An historiographical case

10:15-10:30 *Pause*

10:30-11:15 – Ariane Thomas, Musée du Louvre, Paris  
Diyala at the Louvre



11:15-12:00 – Basima J. Abed, College of Arts, Baghdad  
Ešnunna under The Influence of Elam

*12:00-13:00 Lunch*

13:30-14:15 – Philippe Quenet, Université de Strasbourg  
Reconstructing the Oval Temple of Khafajeh: Insight into the  
Emergence of Multi-Stepped Terraces

14:15-15:00 – Elisa Rossberger, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität  
München

From Things to Practice. Reconstructing Spheres of Action from  
the Archaeological Inventories of the Old Babylonian Temples  
in Ishchali

*15:00-15:30 Pause*

15:30-16:15 – Ahmed Kh. Mohammed, Former Director of the  
National Museum of Iraq, Baghdad

A New Text from Tell Sulayma – Diyala Region

16:15-17:00 – Hervé Reculeau, University of Chicago

The Diyala Valley in the Early Old Babylonian Period: New  
Evidence from Tell Muqdadiya

## **Tuesday 26 June**

9:30-10:15 – Laith Hussein, College of Arts, Baghdad  
The Texts from Šaduppûm “Tall Ḥarmal”

*10:15-10h30 Pause*

10:30-11:15 – Francesca Nebiolo, Proche-Orient Caucase, EPHE,  
UMR 7192

Between past and future: The “Onomastica della Diyala” Project

11:15-12:00 – Carlos Gonçalves, Universidade de São Paulo, IEA  
de Paris 2016-2017

Homonyms, Aliases and Measurements in an Old Babylonian

## Community – the Archive of Nūr-Šamaš

*12:00-13:00 Lunch*

13:30-14:15 – Cheikhmous Ali, Université de Strasbourg, IEA de Paris 2016-2017, chercheur à la Fondation Gerda Henkel  
La glyptique de la Diyala au IIIe millénaire av. n. ère : état de question

14:15-15:00 – Sophie Cluzan, Musée du Louvre, Paris  
From Diyala to Ur, Passing by Mari, Kish and the Jezireh: Interregional connections in the first historical kingdoms

*15:00-15:30 Pause*

15:30-16:15 – Rients De Boer, Universiteit van Amsterdam  
The Diyala Region as a Linchpin in Old Babylonian Trade Networks

16:15-17:00 – Cécile Michel, ArScAn, CNRS UMR 7041, Nanterre & Universität Hamburg  
Conclusion and general discussion