

2023 Stevan B. Dana Project Grants

DONOR IMPACT REPORT



asor

2023 Donor Impact Summary

\$15,000

awarded for
project grants
in 2023

3

Grants
Awarded

Recipients:

- Asa Eger
- Anne Austin
- Hamza Benattia

Colleges & Universities:

- University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- University of Missouri, St. Louis
- University of Barcelona

Excavation/Fieldwork Sites:

- Mediterranean Western Maghreb
- Deir el-Medina
- Caesarea Maritima



“The Caesarea Coastal Archaeological Project (CCAP): New Excavations at Caesarea Maritima”

According to Islamic sources, Caesarea (Qaysariya), was aribāt, a type of site that either functioned as a military-religious lookout station or commercial way station. The new CCAP excavations engage with these questions, addressing the Early Islamic occupation and the transformation of classical cities in the Early Islamic period.

Further, our work investigates the interface between the local ecology and the post-late antique phase, highlighting the impact of environmental events, not least the tsunami of 749 AD. How the local community responded and adapted to such fast environmental changes is a central issue within this research.



Scan to learn more at CCAP's Instagram!



A view of the beach and the sea from near the excavation site

ASA EGER

University of North Carolina
at Greensboro

Excavation Site: Caesarea
Maritima



View of the Ottoman mosque from the top of the Temple Platform in Caesarea Maritima's Old City.

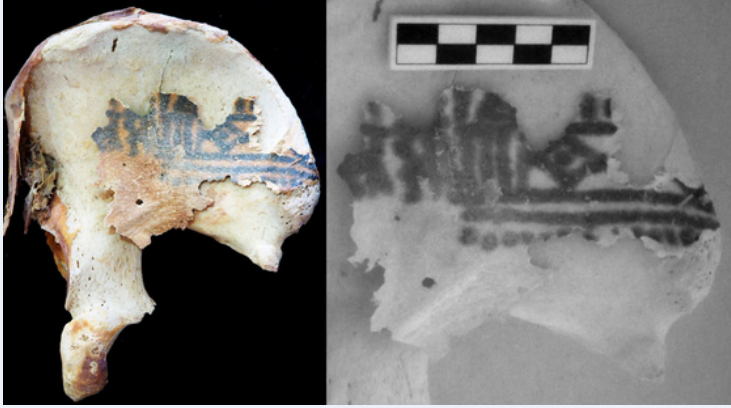
This season, CCAP was very proud to break new ground in a previously unexcavated part of the Caesarea National Park, resulting in many significant discoveries from the Byzantine through Ottoman periods.

This is especially significant for Caesarea National Park, as the majority of excavations have been limited to the Roman and Byzantine periods



The Caesarea Coastal Archaeological Project 2023 excavation team (with a few absences)

“Bioarchaeology of Deir el-Medina Research Project”



The photos depicted are of published reconstructions of tattoos from the site.

“The reconstructions show the images of the tattoos as we found them along with our placement of the tattoos in drawings. These examples link tattooing with symbolism associated with motherhood and protections during childbirth, giving us important new information about the functions of tattoos in ancient Egypt.”



ANNE AUSTIN

University of Missouri, St. Louis
Excavation Site: Deir el-Medina



“The ASOR Dana Grant will offer our team the chance to finish our work in the tomb where these tattoos were found, giving us a broader perspective on the demographics of its interred and the opportunity to identify whether additional tattoos or other insights can be found among the human remains”

**Link to Related
Publication:**



“Unveiling the Farming-Herding Communities of III-I Millennium B.C. Mediterranean Western Maghreb”

HAMZA BENNATIA

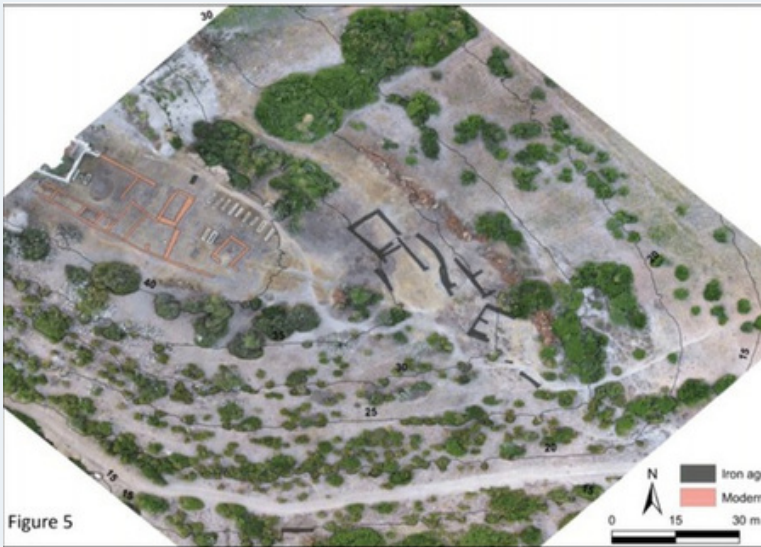
University of Barcelona
Excavation Site: Kach Kouch, Morocco



Evidence of in situ and undisturbed layers consistent with the collapse of a wall made of mudbricks



Bennatia in the field



Results from drone survey of a site (Stehat) and a test pit on the highest point of the hill. The drone survey and test pits confirmed that large parts of Stehat have been heavily destroyed due to active erosion caused both by natural and anthropic factors.

Link to
Publication:



Attic SOS amphorae (one of the very few examples documented in Morocco) dated from the middle of the 7th century BC



**Thank you for your
continued support of
new archeological
discovery!**



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